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Statistical release

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Survey of Employers and the Self-employed 2013

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Highlights

- This report is based on the results of the Survey of Employers and the Self-employed (SESE). The SESE collects detailed information about non-VAT registered businesses, most of which are in the informal sector. In this regard, in 2013 of the 1,5 million persons running non-VAT registered businesses, as many as 1,4 million were in the informal sector.
- The number of persons running informal businesses declined from 2,3 million in 2001 to 1,1 million in 2009 before increasing to 1,5 million in 2013. And over 95% of the owners of such businesses had only one business.
- Informal businesses are predominantly run by black Africans, persons aged 35–44 years, and those with the lowest levels of education.
- In 2013, the proportions of the working-age population involved in running informal businesses were highest in Limpopo (6,3%), Mpumalanga (6,1%), Gauteng (5,0%) and KwaZulu-Natal (4,7%).
- More than one out of four persons (28,3%) running informal businesses had no electricity at their business; 10,1% had a flush toilet off site, 33,2% only had a pit latrine while as many as 8,0% had no toilet facilities available for their business. This suggests that many are survivalist in nature.
- Most businesses were in the Trade industry – ranging from 1,6 million (69,6%) in 2001 to 821 000 (54,4%) in 2013.
- The main reason why people decided to start an informal business was due to unemployment and having no alternative source of income. This was reported by 60,6% of persons who ran informal businesses in 2001 and by 69,2% of persons in 2013. The second main reason stated in 2001 was inadequate income from their other source (12,3%). In 2013 this changed and instead the second most frequently stated reason was that people had the skills for the business they were operating (7,1%).
- In every province, except Gauteng and Northern Cape, and reflecting the effects of the global recession – over the period 2001 to 2013, there was an increase in the proportion of people who stated unemployment as the main reason for being involved in informal businesses.
- The vast majority of people who started informal businesses used their own money to do so (over 70,0%).
- Among those who operated informal businesses and did not use their own money to start their businesses, most borrowed the money from friends and relatives. The proportion who did so declined from 82,9% in 2001 to 73,3% in 2013 but this was accompanied by an increase in the proportion who were able to get loans from commercial banks over the same period (from 4,0% to 16,6%).
- As many as 79,1% of persons running informal businesses did not have a bank account. And over 90% had no credit facilities, no asset finance or mortgage loans for their business operations.
- The type of assistance most informal business operators required was with marketing - the proportion needing this type of assistance rose from 27,4% in 2001 to 40,5% in 2013. In addition, as many as 21,5% wanted an easing of Government regulations – up from 9,6% in 2001.
- Turnover levels and profit margins are relatively small for most informal businesses. In 2013 as many as 52,3% had a turnover of R1 500 or below in the month prior to the survey and only 14,6% had sales above R6 000. Net profits for 64,9% of businesses were also low - R1 500 or lower in the month prior to the survey - and only 9,2% of businesses made net profits above R6 000.

Key concepts and definitions

Primary industries comprise Agriculture, and Mining

Secondary industries comprise Manufacturing, Utilities, and Construction.

Tertiary industries comprise Trade, Transport, Finance and other business services, and Community, social and personal services.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Introduction

In common with the situation across the globe, informal businesses in South Africa play an important role in job creation and income generation among the most marginalised in society -like female heads of households, disabled people, and rural-based families. As a result of their engagement in businesses in the informal sector, these groups are better able to survive during economic downturns when formal sector jobs are in short supply and where social security systems are inadequate.

The ILO (2013, p14¹) notes that “These units typically operate at a low level of organisation, with little or no division between labour and capital as factors of production and on a small scale. Small-businesses in the informal sector often do not have links with businesses in the formal sector, operating in different markets with different customers. An example is somebody selling food off the street or out of their household premises. “Even in situations where these firms may be connected to formal firms, their low bargaining power and fierce cost-cutting competition render them unable to operate like formal sector entities”.

It is widely acknowledged that the characteristics of persons engaged in informal businesses and key aspects of the businesses they operate provide a sound basis for designing and monitoring targeted support and assistance programmes. Against this background, this report presents the results of the Survey of Employers and the Self-employed (SESE) conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) in the third quarter of 2013. Comparisons are made between the four SESE surveys that have been conducted to date (2001, 2005, 2009 and 2013).

¹Measuring informality: A statistical manual on the informal sector and informal employment, Geneva, 2013, pg 14, p244

2. Purpose of the survey

The main aim of this report is to provide information about the characteristics of businesses in the informal sector in South Africa and to gain an understanding of their operation and access to services as reported in the Survey of Employers and the Self-employed (SESE). The information presented in this report supplements the Quarterly Employment Statistics (QES) survey which collects information from formal sector businesses that are registered for VAT.

The main objectives of SESE are:

- To determine the contribution made by businesses which are not registered for VAT towards economic growth.
- To collect reliable data about people running businesses which are not registered for VAT.
- To identify the non-income tax paying and income tax paying businesses within the non-VAT paying businesses.
- To produce comprehensive statistical information about informal sector businesses, at national and provincial levels.

3. How SESE was conducted

Currently, there is no sampling frame on which to base weights and raising factors for unregistered businesses in South Africa. As a result, SESE 2013 is based on a household survey, consisting of two stages. The first stage involved identifying individuals who are running businesses based on the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) conducted in the third quarter (July–September) of 2013. The second stage involved a follow-up, when the owners of these businesses were interviewed, to determine the nature of their businesses. This methodology was also used in SESE 2005 and 2009.

For each SESE survey, the criterion for inclusion depends on whether or not the business is registered for Value Added Tax (VAT). Only persons who had businesses which were not registered for VAT were included. These businesses are generally excluded from the Business Frame which is used by Stats SA during surveys to assess the formal economy.

In 2001, SESE was conducted in March and the SESE interview was undertaken immediately after the LFS interview while the enumerator was still at the dwelling unit. In both 2009 and 2013, data collection for the QLFS occurred during the middle two weeks of the month throughout the quarter, while SESE data collection was undertaken in the last week of the month, also throughout the quarter. In 2005, data collection occurred in September over a two-week period while in 2001 information was collected from respondents in March.

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

4. Data issues

The 2009 SESE estimates that were previously published have been revised based on new population benchmarks from the 2011 Population Census. The 2005 SESE estimates have not yet been adjusted to reflect the new population benchmarks. The adjustment process in this regard is more complex since it involves the computation of new link factors to align the historical LFS series (2000 to 2007) to the QLFS series.

Caution is therefore required when interpreting trends based on the absolute numbers which include the 2005 results. SESE trends based on proportions are more reliable. For this reason, the analysis in this report relies exclusively on trends of various proportions.

The Statistical appendix includes both the absolute numbers and proportions but it is advisable not to focus on differences in the absolute numbers between 2001 and 2005 as well as those between 2005 and 2009 – the proportions would be more reliable.

The 2001 and 2005 datasets only covered those aged 15–64 years, while in both 2009 and 2013, all persons aged 15 years and above were included. For comparability, the analysis is based only on those 15–64 years.

5. Non-VAT registered businesses in the context of the informal sector

The analysis in this report is based on the main business operated by persons engaged in non-VAT registered businesses. The main business is the one that generated the most income. The vast majority of people in the survey were engaged in only one business (over 95,0%). But where they were engaged in more than one business, the main business did not necessarily have the same features as other businesses owned by the person/partners. In light of this, the results should be interpreted with caution. In situations where a person operated more than three businesses, information was collected from a maximum of three businesses.

Diagram 1: Defining the informal sector

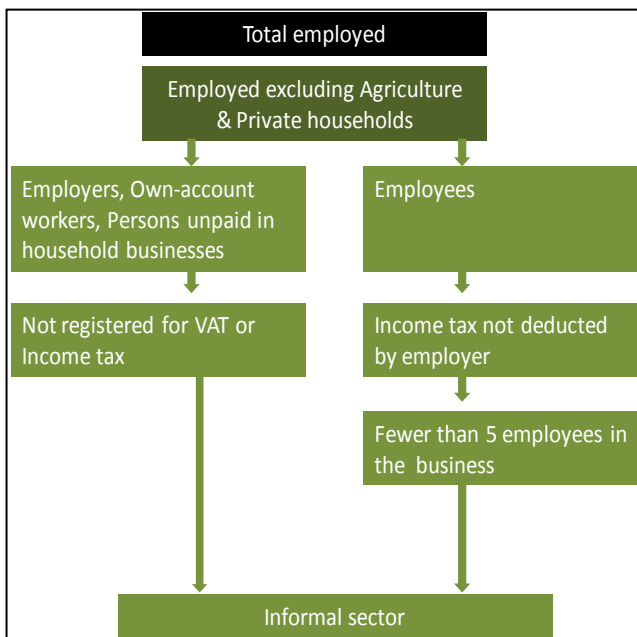
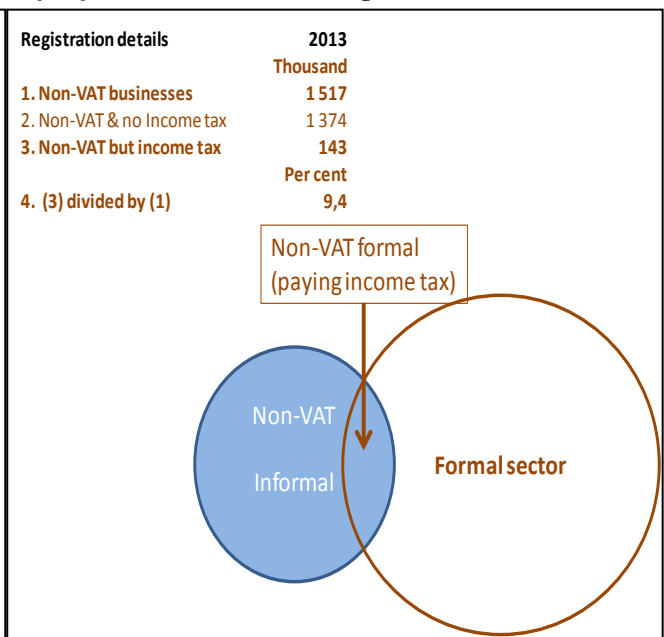


Diagram 2: Formal sector businesses as a proportion of Non-VAT registered businesses



The informal sector is defined in terms of registration and the size of the business in terms of the number of employees. In line with the international guidelines, Agriculture and Private households are identified separately and not included in either the formal or informal sectors. Employers, own-account workers and persons working unpaid in their household business, whose business is not registered for VAT or income tax are part of the informal sector. The other element of informal sector employment comprises employees from whom income tax is not deducted by their employer and who work in businesses with fewer than five employees (Diagram 1).

Diagram 2 shows that non-VAT registered businesses are predominantly in the informal sector. In 2013, of the 1,5 million persons who ran non-VAT registered businesses, as many as 1,4 million were in the informal sector. In addition, less than 1,0% were in the Agriculture industry (See Table 5).

Against this background, the results of the SESE analysed in this report will refer to non-VAT registered businesses as informal businesses for ease of analysis.

6. Results

6.1. Profile of individuals running non-VAT registered businesses

Table 1: Individuals running at least one non-VAT registered business, 2001–2013

	2001	2005*	2009	2013	2001	2005	2009	2013
	Thousand				Per cent			
By sex								
Women	1 370	925	557	677	60,7	55,5	48,7	44,6
Men	888	743	587	840	39,3	44,5	51,3	55,4
Total	2 258	1 668	1 144	1 517	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
By number of business								
1 business	2 217	1 610	1 125	1 490	98,2	96,5	98,3	98,3
2 businesses	38	56	7	26	1,7	3,4	0,6	1,7
3 businesses	3	1	12	-	0,1	0,1	1,0	0,0
Total	2 258	1 668	1 144	1 517	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Start of business operations								
Less than a year ago	559	299	244	308	24,8	17,9	21,3	20,3
1 but less than 3 years ago	749	560	290	358	33,2	33,6	25,3	23,6
3 but less than 5 years ago	403	352	187	268	17,8	21,1	16,3	17,7
5 but less than 10 years ago	288	249	214	278	12,8	14,9	18,7	18,3
10 or more years ago	249	207	208	298	11,0	12,4	18,2	19,6
Don't know	9	2	1	6	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,4
Total	2258	1668	1144	1517	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

* The 2005 SESE estimates have not yet been adjusted to reflect the new population benchmarks.

Table 1 shows that the number of persons who ran non-VAT registered businesses (informal businesses) declined from 2,3 million in 2001 to 1,1 million in 2009 before increasing to 1,5 million in 2013. The vast majority of people running such businesses (over 95,0%) had only one business. In 2001 and 2005 a larger proportion of women compared with men ran such businesses but in 2009 and 2013 this was reversed and more than half of those who ran businesses were men (Figure 1). The proportion of people who had such businesses for five to ten years and ten years or longer increased over the period 2001 to 2013 (Figure 2).

Figure 1: Share of people running non-VAT businesses by sex, 2001–2013

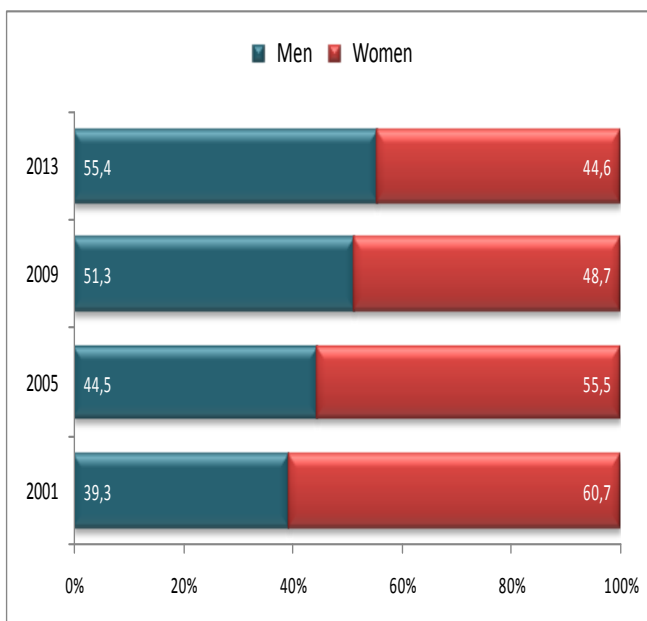


Figure 2: Length of time the business has operated, 2001 and 2013

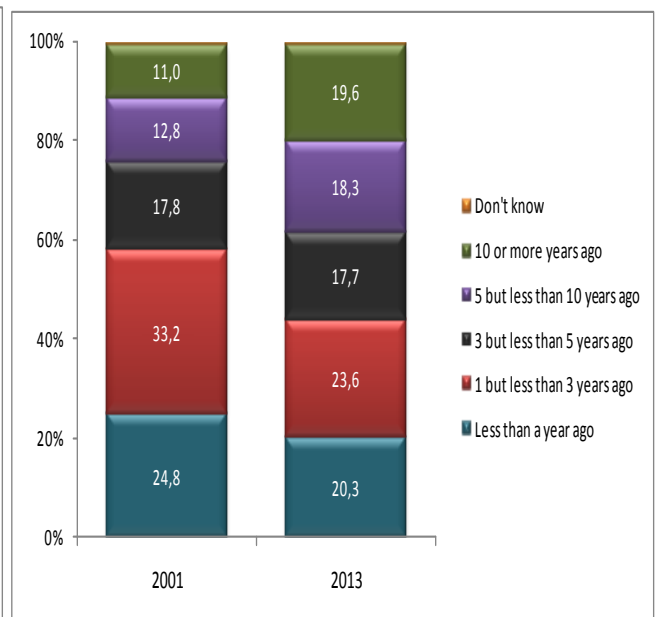


Table 2: Percentage of individuals running non-VAT registered businesses by population group, age group and province, 2001–2013

	2001	2005	2009	2013
By population group	Per cent			
Black African	89,4	92,4	89,9	88,7
Coloured	3,7	3,1	3,8	3,1
Indian/Asian	2,2	1,0	1,1	2,6
White	4,7	3,5	5,1	5,5
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
By age				
15-24 yrs	9,4	7,8	6,0	4,9
25-34 yrs	29,2	27,7	25,6	25,3
35-44 yrs	27,9	28,7	33,6	31,6
45-54 yrs	21,3	24,8	24,0	26,0
55-64 yrs	12,1	11,0	10,8	12,1
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
By province				
Western Cape	5,3	5,6	6,8	6,0
Eastern Cape	10,1	12,4	12,2	9,5
Northern Cape	1,2	0,7	0,7	0,8
Free State	5,9	6,4	5,2	4,0
KwaZulu-Natal	25,4	20,0	20,6	20,0
North West	7,5	7,4	6,0	4,9
Gauteng	24,8	25,5	24,1	29,9
Mpumalanga	9,8	8,1	11,0	10,6
Limpopo	10,0	14,0	13,3	14,2
South Africa	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Informal sector business operations are dominated by black Africans, persons aged 35–44 years and occurs most frequently in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, and Mpumalanga.

6.2. Persons running non-VAT registered businesses as a percentage of the working-age population

This section focuses on the share of persons running informal businesses in the working-age population by demographic characteristics (sex, age and population group) as well as by educational level and province. The intention is to provide information regarding the size of informal sector businesses relative to the working age population as a whole.

Figure 3: Proportion of the working-age population running non-VAT registered businesses by sex, 2001–2013

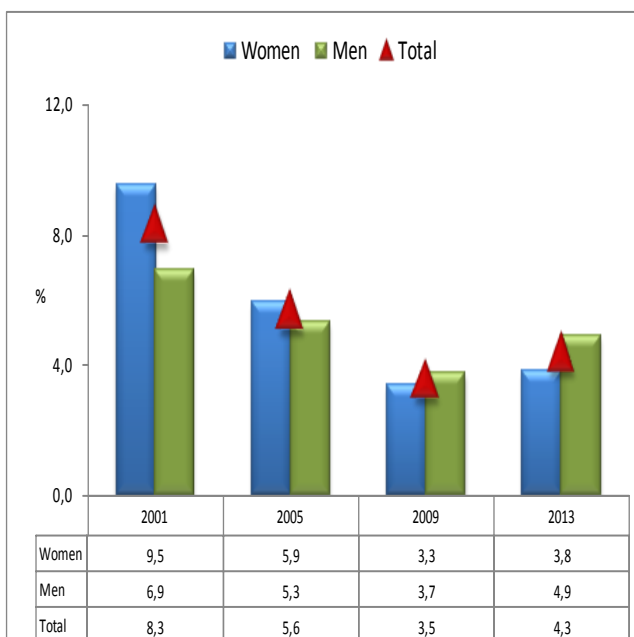
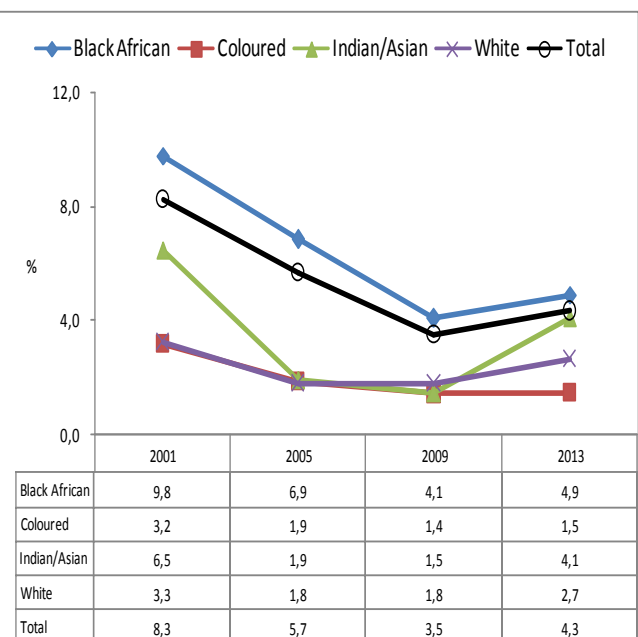


Figure 4: Proportion of the working-age population running non-VAT registered businesses by population group, 2001–2013



There was a decline in the share of the working-age population that had an informal business - from 8,3% in 2001 to 4,3% in 2013. And whereas in 2001 and 2005 a larger share of working-age women than men were involved in such businesses, this was reversed in 2009 and 2013. At 4,9% in 2013, the percentage of working-age men involved in such businesses was 1,1 percentage points higher than that of women (3,8%).

In terms of the population groups, Figure 4 shows interesting trends as follows:

- There was a steady decline over the period 2001 to 2009, among all groups except the white population where the proportion remained unchanged between 2005 and 2009 at 1,8%.
- In 2013 this downward trend was reversed and the percentage engaged in informal businesses increased for all population groups.
- The percentage of working-age black Africans that ran informal businesses was the highest for all the population groups – however, the proportion declined from 9,8% in 2001 to 4,9% in 2013.

Figure 5: Proportion of the working-age population running non-VAT registered businesses by age, 2001–2013

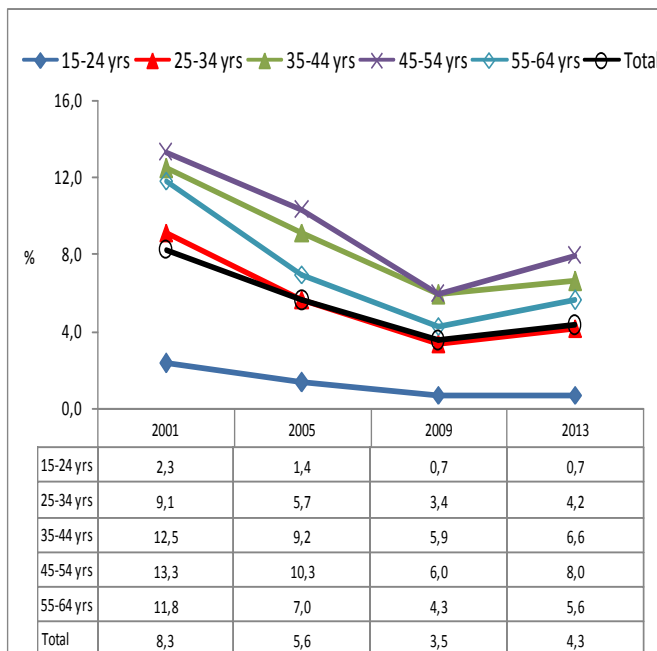
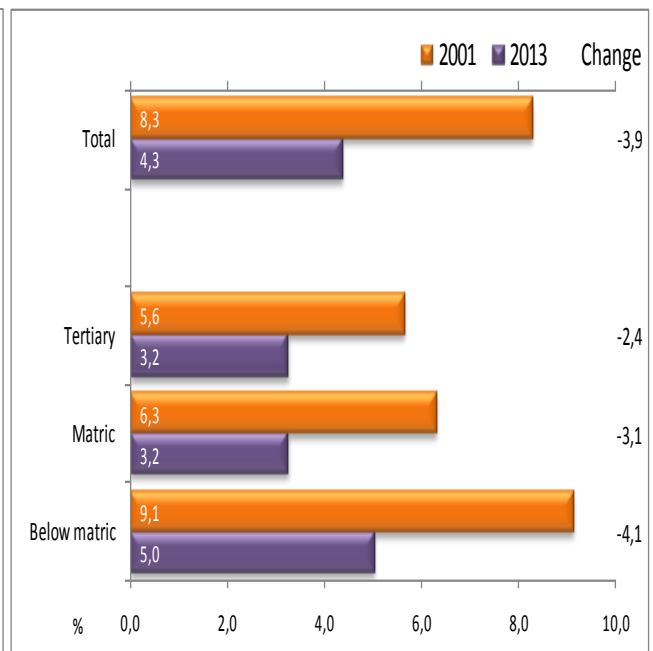


Figure 6: Proportion of the working-age population running non-VAT registered businesses by education level, 2001 and 2013



The proportion of individuals who ran informal businesses increased with age and peaked at 45–54 years. For all age-groups there was a decline in the proportion of people who ran informal businesses over the period 2001 to 2009 before increasing again in 2013 – except among the youngest age group (15–24 years) where the proportion remained unchanged at 0,7%.

Figure 6 shows that across all education level categories, over the period 2001–2013, there was a decline in the proportion of the working age population that were running informal businesses. The largest decline occurred among those with education levels below matric (down by 4,1 percentage points).

Table 3: Proportion of the working-age population running non-VAT registered businesses by province, 2001–2013

	2001	2005	2009	2013
	Per cent			
Western Cape	4,1	2,8	2,1	2,2
Eastern Cape	6,4	5,4	3,6	3,6
Northern Cape	4,1	1,7	1,2	1,6
Free State	7,7	5,8	3,3	3,3
KwaZulu-Natal	10,4	5,6	3,8	4,7
North West	8,5	5,8	3,1	3,1
Gauteng	8,9	6,2	3,3	5,0
Mpumalanga	11,5	6,5	5,1	6,1
Limpopo	8,6	8,0	4,8	6,3
RSA	8,3	5,6	3,5	4,3

Figure 7: Proportion of the working-age population running non-VAT registered businesses by province, 2001 and 2013

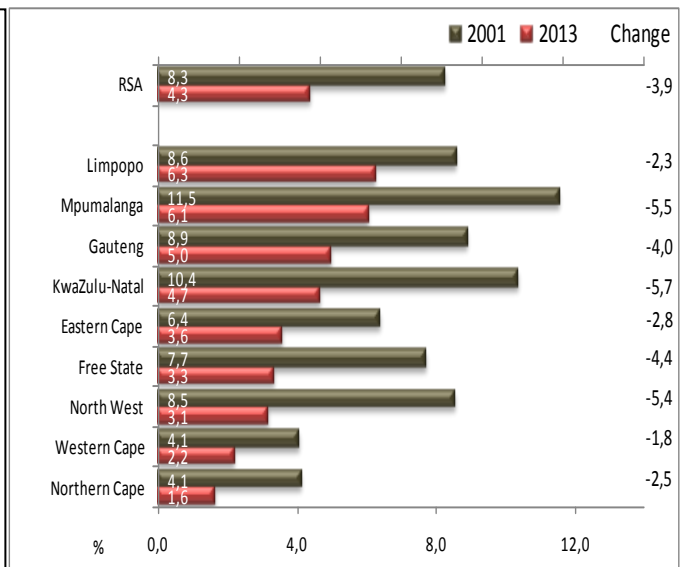


Table 3 and Figure 7 show that in 2013, the proportion of the working-age population running informal businesses was highest in Limpopo (6,3%), followed by Mpumalanga (6,1%), Gauteng (5,0%) and KwaZulu-Natal (4,7%). Reflecting the national outcome, in every province the proportions declined over the period 2001–2009. In 2013, the proportions increased in six of the nine provinces but remained unchanged in the other three. Over the period as a whole, Figure 7 shows a decline in every province in 2013 compared with 2001 when the SESE was first undertaken. The decline was largest in KwaZulu-Natal (down by 5,7 percentage points) and Mpumalanga (down by 5,5 percentage points).

6.3. Distribution of persons running non-VAT registered businesses

This section focuses on the amenities available to persons running informal business, to provide insight into the extent to which the entities are survivalist in nature.

Against this background, the analysis establishes the extent to which people running informal businesses have access to electricity; water; toilet facilities and telephones. The degree of financial record keeping among persons involved in such businesses and their level of education is also discussed - although as specified by the ILO (2013 p.19)... “the criterion of non-registration, covers both the lack of legal identity and lack of a complete set of accounts”.

Results of the QLFS panel suggest that 69,6% of persons who were employed in the informal sector in Q3: 2013 kept their jobs in the subsequent quarter, 14,3% found jobs in the formal sector and a similar number (14,2%) lost their jobs altogether². This confirms the view that people operating businesses in the informal sector are not a homogenous group and that although the sector may largely be survivalist in nature, possibilities do exist for making the transition into the formal sector.

²Labour market dynamics in South Africa, Statistics South Africa, 2013

Figure 8: Access to amenities and services by persons running non-VAT registered businesses, 2013

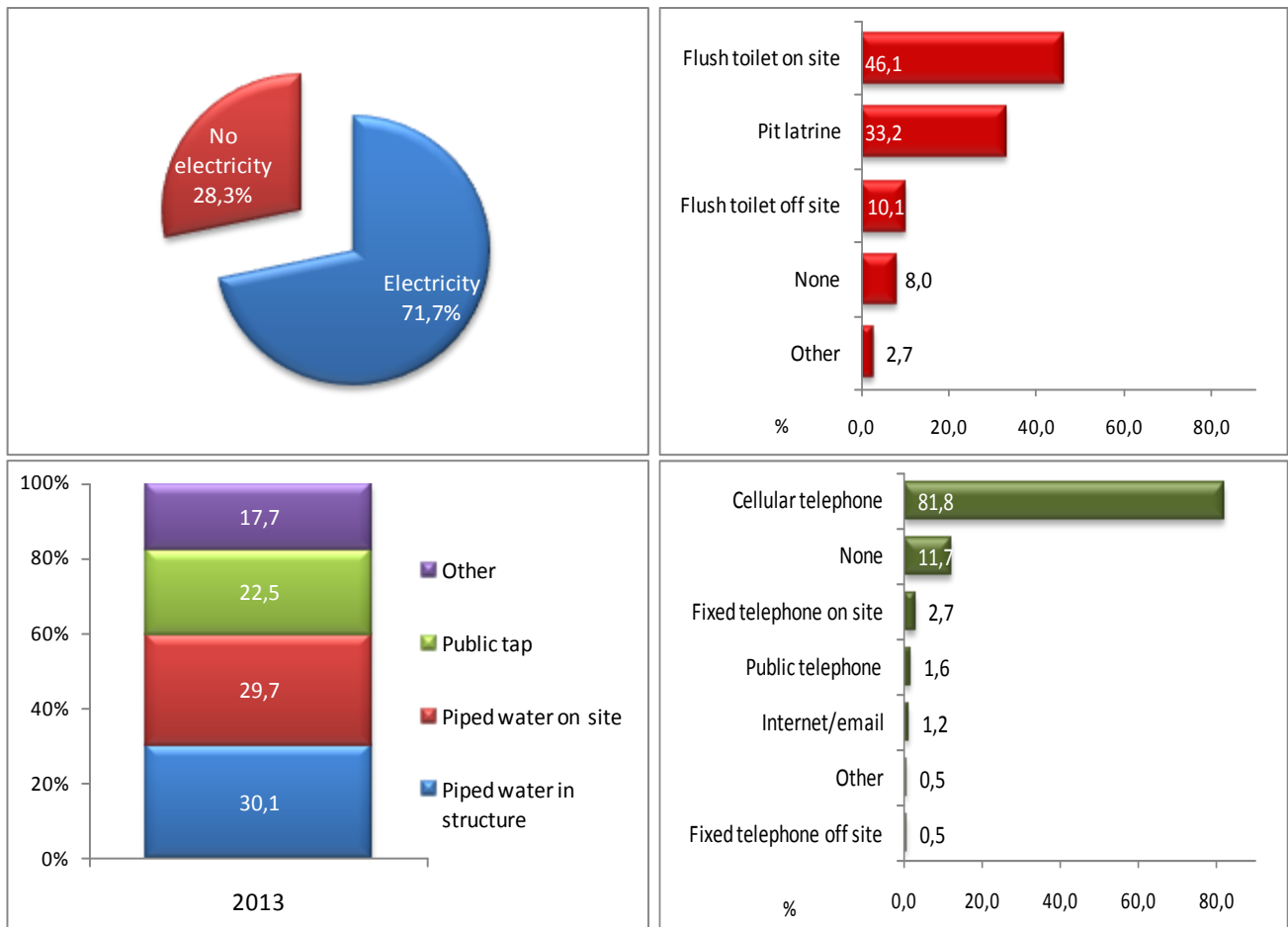


Figure 8 shows that more than one out of four persons (28,3%) running informal businesses had no electricity at their businesses; 10,1% had a flush toilet off site, 33,2% only had a pit latrine, while as many as 8,0% had no toilet facilities available for their businesses. In addition, as many as 22,5% used water from a public tap while an additional 29,7% had piped water on site. Relatively few persons had access to the internet/email (1,2%) while one in every ten had no telephone facilities for their businesses(11,7%).

Figure 9: Financial record-keeping by persons running non-VAT registered businesses,2013

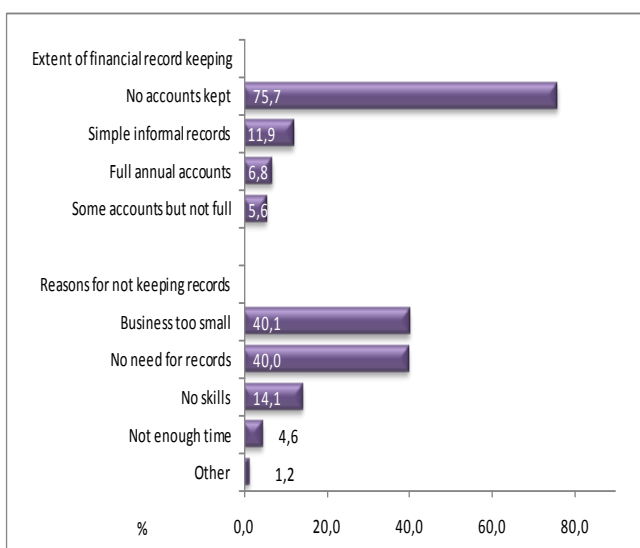
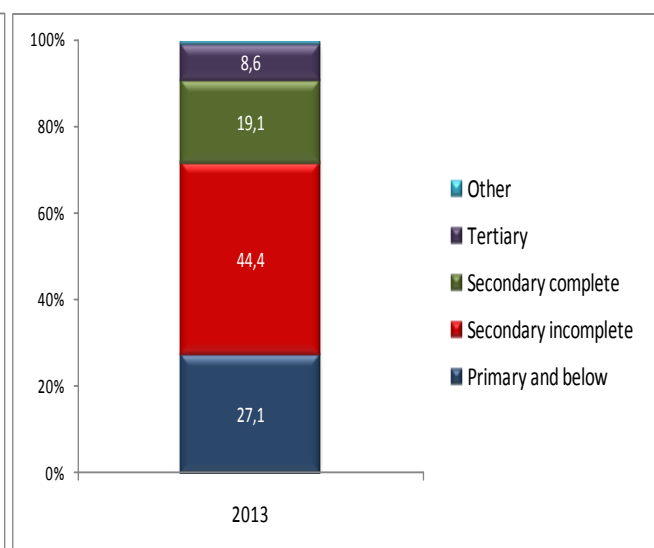


Figure 10: Education profile of persons running non-VAT registered businesses,2013



Only 6,8% of persons who were running informal businesses kept full annual accounts for their businesses. As many as 75,7% did not keep any accounts, while 11,9% kept simple informal records of their business transactions (Figure 9). When asked why they did not keep financial records, two out of every five (40,1%) said that their businesses were too small, an additional 40,0% did not see the need to keep records while 14,1% reported that they did not have the requisite skills to keep records. This outcome may likely be strongly associated with the education profile of persons who are engaged in such businesses. Figure 10 shows that 71,5% have education levels below matric.

6.4. Licence to operate and location of non-VAT registered businesses

Table 4: Licence to operate a business and issuer of such licences for persons running non-VAT registered businesses, 2001–2013

	2001	2005	2009	2013
If the business has a licence(s) or permit (s)	Per cent			
Yes	7,3	10,6	12,1	12,5
No	92,7	89,4	87,9	87,5
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Issuing authority for those who said yes				
Municipal/Provincial authority	46,7	48,9	53,6	33,9
Professional association	10,9	4,5	13,0	21,2
Business association	29,1	26,1	18,8	20,6
Regional Services Council	8,5	4,0	0,7	-
Traditional leader	8,5	8,0	9,4	5,3
Protection agency/ies	1,8	5,7	-	1,6
Friend/relative	3,0	2,3	6,5	1,6
Other	4,8	4,5	10,9	29,1

Note: Persons may fall into more than one category as respondents were asked to indicate all forms of assistance they required.

Table 4 indicates that 87,0%–93,0% of individuals who ran informal businesses did so without a licence or permit. Of those who had licences/permits, the majority got them from the municipal/provincial authority, and from business and professional associations.

Figure 11: Proportion of persons running non-VAT registered businesses by type of licence/permit, 2001–2013

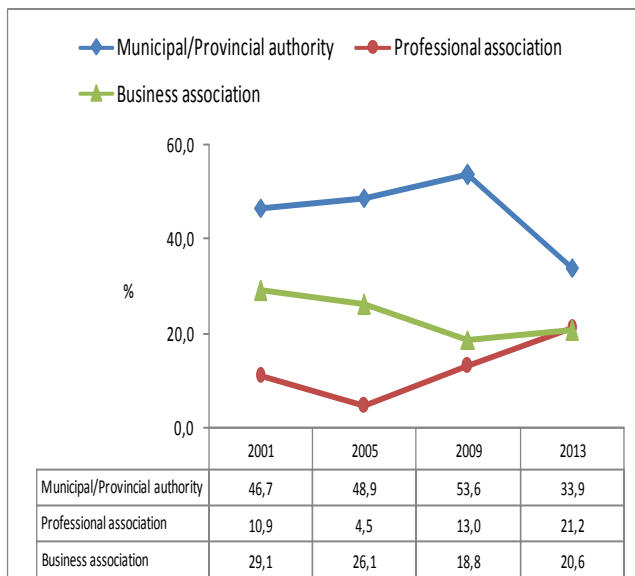
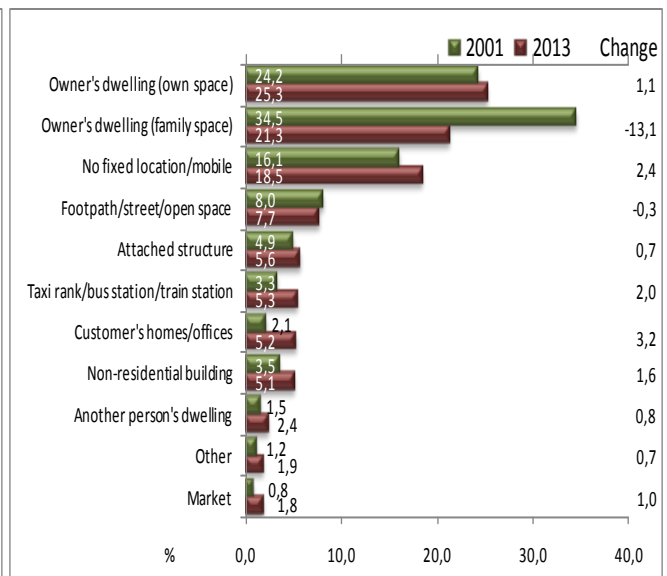


Figure 12: Proportion of persons running non-VAT registered businesses by location, 2001 and 2013



Trends over the period 2001 to 2013 show that the percentage of persons who got licences/permits from the municipal/provincial authority increased steadily over the period 2001 to 2009 before declining to 33,9% in

2013. In contrast, the percentage of those who got licences/permits to operate their businesses from professional associations declined over the period 2001 to 2009 before increasing to 21,2% in 2013. And after declining over the period 2001 to 2005, the percentage of those with licences/permits from business associations rose steadily over the period 2005 to 2013, reaching 20,6% in 2013.

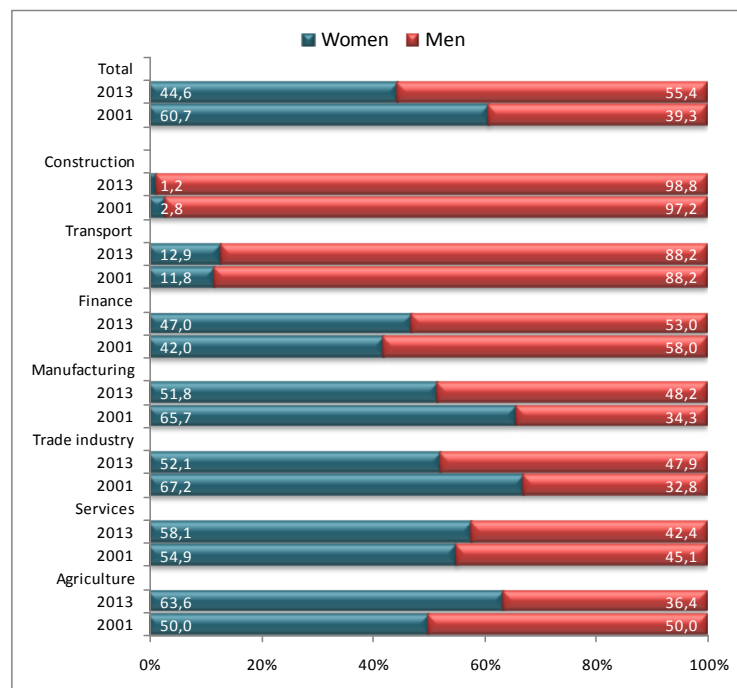
Figure 12 shows that in 2013, most of those who had informal businesses operated from their own dwellings, though with a separate space for the business (25,3%). The second most utilised location was by those who operated businesses from their own dwellings, without the business having its own space (21,3%) followed by those who operated their businesses from no fixed location /mobile (18,5%).

Table 5: Industry of non-VAT registered businesses, 2001–2013

	2001	2005	2009	2013
	Per cent			
Agriculture	0,5	1,0	0,9	0,7
Manufacturing	10,7	12,1	9,6	7,4
Construction	3,1	5,8	10,3	10,7
Trade	69,6	66,1	57,0	54,4
Transport	3,4	4,4	3,8	6,1
Finance	5,8	3,5	3,1	7,6
Community and social services	6,8	7,0	10,5	13,1
Unspecified	0,1	0,1	4,9	-
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Most informal businesses were in the Trade industry – ranging from 69,6% in 2001 to 54,4% in 2013. Similar to the trend at national level, the proportion of people who ran businesses in the Trade industry also declined steadily over the period 2001 to 2009 before increasing in 2013.

Figure 13: Persons running non-VAT registered businesses by industry and sex, 2001 and 2013



Note: Very few persons running informal businesses do so in the Agriculture industry.

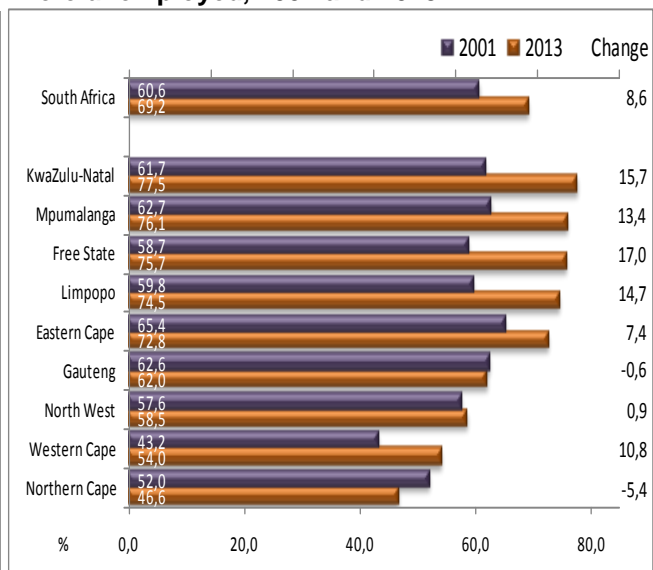
Figure 13 shows that in both 2001 and 2013, more women than men were involved in informal businesses in the Manufacturing, Trade and Community and social services industries. Over the same period, larger proportions of men operated such businesses in the Construction, Transport and Finance industries. In the Agriculture industry there was a shift in favour of women over the period – from 50,0% in 2001 to 63,6% in 2013.

6.5. Reasons and sources of money for starting non-VAT registered businesses

Table 6: Main reason for running non-VAT registered businesses, 2001–2013

	2001	2005	2009	2013
	Per cent			
Inherited/family tradition	4,2	3,5	4,6	4,0
Unemployed/have no alternative income source	60,6	68,2	68,3	69,2
Retrenched	4,7	4,2	3,9	3,8
Inadequate income from the other source	12,3	3,9	3,9	3,0
I like the activity	4,8	8,2	5,0	3,8
I have the skills	5,1	4,1	8,3	7,1
I have the equipment	1,1	0,3	0,1	0,2
Activity brings high income	2,8	2,6	1,6	1,0
Small investment needed	1,8	1,0	0,8	0,2
Unhappy with previous work	1,1	1,1	1,8	1,7
Other	1,3	2,9	1,7	5,9
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Figure 14: Provincial distribution persons running non-VAT registered businesses because they were unemployed, 2001 and 2013



The main reason why people decided to start an informal business was due to unemployment – ranging from as many as 60,6% who reported this reason in 2001 to 69,2% in 2013. The second main reason stated in 2001 was inadequate income from the other source (12,3%). In 2013 this changed and instead, the second most frequently stated reason was that people felt that they had the skills to run the business they were operating (7,1%). In every province except Gauteng and Northern Cape, and reflecting the effects of the global recession – over the period 2001 to 2013, there was an increase in the proportion of people who stated unemployment as the main reason for being involved in informal businesses.

Table 7: Source of money to start non-VAT registered businesses, 2001–2013

	2001	2005	2009	2013
	Per cent			
Whether or not money was needed				
Yes	63,7	74,7	64,3	59,5
No	36,3	25,2	35,6	40,5
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Source of money				
Own money	74,4	70,4	74,7	76,1
Other source	25,6	29,5	25,3	24,1
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Those who used their own money				
Source of own money				
Previous and/or present wage employment	44,0	57,8	47,5	53,8
Other business	3,2	4,4	3,1	2,8
Sale of livestock/crops	2,9	1,6	3,3	2,0
Sale of other assets	5,1	3,4	4,5	2,6
Inheritance	5,2	5,9	6,2	3,1
Pension from work	3,5	2,2	3,3	4,1
Retirement/severance pay	5,2	2,6	5,3	4,4
A policy that matured	0,6	0,2	0,5	0,1
Money paid out from a stokvel	6,1	2,3	8,7	5,8
Other	24,1	19,5	17,6	21,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Table 7 and Figure 15 show that most people needed money to start their business. And among those who did need finance, the vast majority used their own money. The most important source of such funds was money from previous/present wage employment.

Figure 15: Whether money was needed to start non-VAT registered businesses, 2001–2013

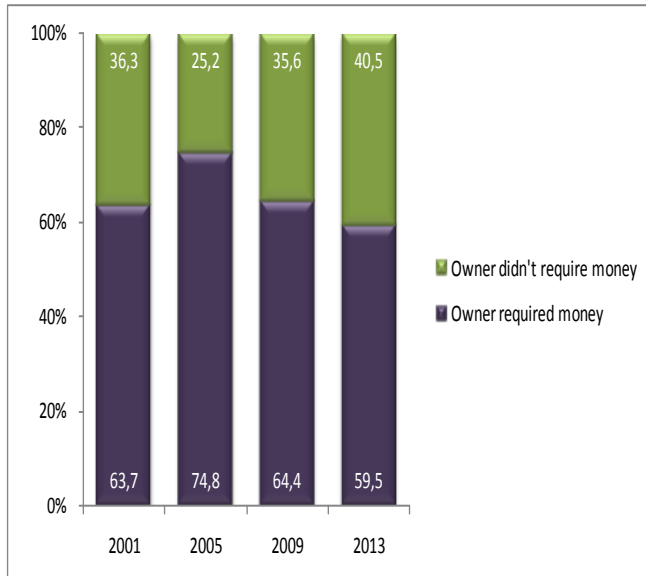
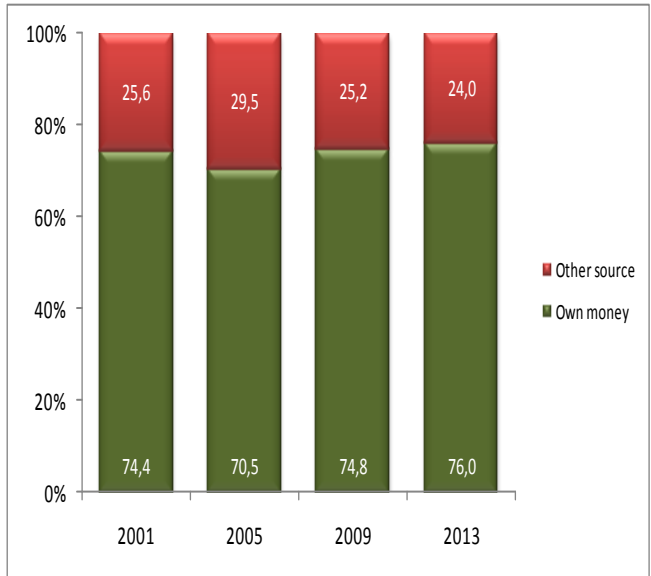


Figure 16: Source of money to start non-VAT registered businesses, 2001–2013



The proportion of people who needed money to start their informal businesses was highest in 2005 at 74,8%. As shown in Figure 16, the proportion who used their own money rose from 74,4% in 2001 to 76,0% in 2013 (Figure 15).

6.6. Access to loans to start non-VAT registered businesses

Figure 17: Proportion of those who borrowed money to start a non-VAT registered business by source of money, 2001–2013

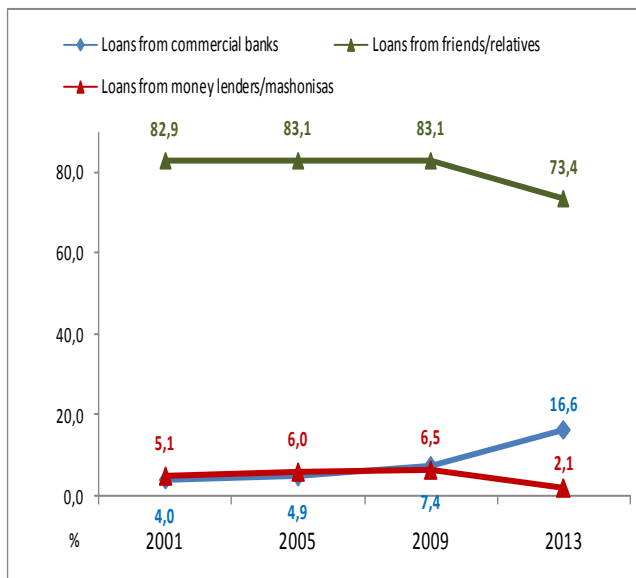
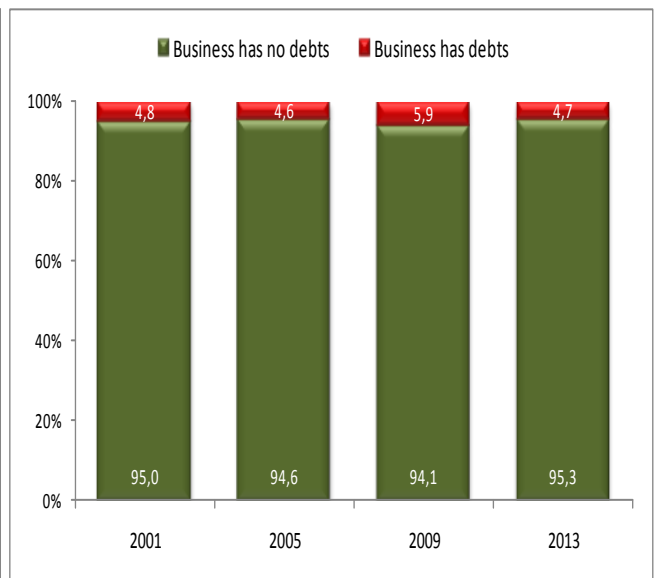


Figure 18: Proportion of those running non-VAT registered businesses who had business debts, 2001–2013



Among those who had informal businesses and did not use their own money to start their businesses, the vast majority borrowed the money from friends and relatives. The proportion who did so declined from 82,9% in 2001 to 73,4% in 2013, but this was accompanied by an increase in the proportion who were able to get loans from commercial banks over the same period (from 4,0% to 16,6%). And more than nine out of every ten persons running informal businesses had no outstanding business debts (Figure 18).

6.7. Use of raw materials and supplies by non-VAT registered businesses

Table 8: Use of raw materials by persons in non-VAT registered businesses by industry, 2001–2013

Used raw materials	2001	2005	2009	2013
	Per cent			
Agriculture	9,1	35,3	50,0	45,5
Manufacturing	76,9	81,1	80,0	75,0
Construction	31,0	26,8	20,3	18,5
Trade	18,3	14,0	8,4	16,2
Transport	1,3	1,4	4,7	3,2
Finance	6,1	23,7	14,3	6,1
Services	31,4	42,2	28,3	15,7
Total	24,4	24,8	19,5	19,5

Table 9: Use of supplies by persons in non-VAT registered businesses by industry, 2001–2013

Used supplies	2001	2005	2009	2013
	Per cent			
Agriculture	72,7	52,9	30,0	27,3
Manufacturing	16,1	19,4	13,6	14,3
Construction	18,3	22,7	12,7	14,8
Trade	72,1	86,8	77,3	65,1
Transport	9,2	20,5	27,9	16,1
Finance	9,2	52,5	22,9	9,6
Services	31,4	37,9	27,5	18,2
Total	55,8	67,0	54,5	42,3

In both 2001 and 2005 one in every four persons that were running informal businesses used raw materials but this proportion declined to one in every five persons in both 2009 and 2013. With regards to the use of supplies, Table 9 shows that over the period 2001 to 2009, 54,0%–67,0% of persons running informal businesses used supplies and this proportion declined to 42,3% in 2013.

Figure 19: Proportion of those who used raw materials by industry, 2001 and 2013

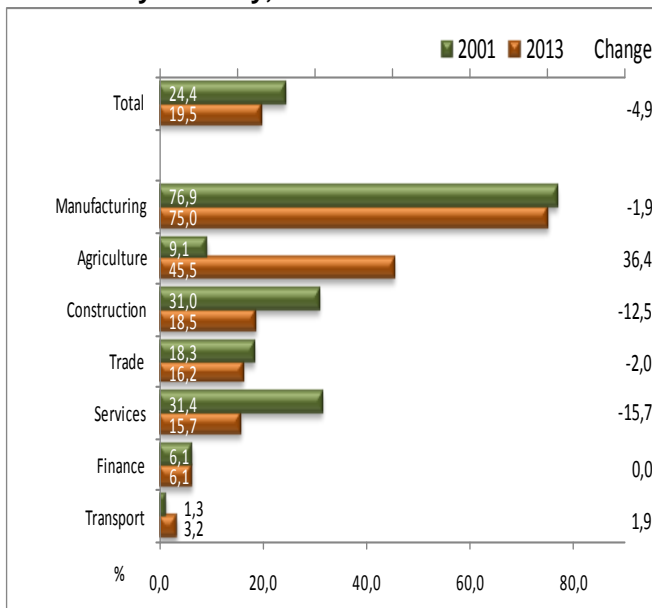
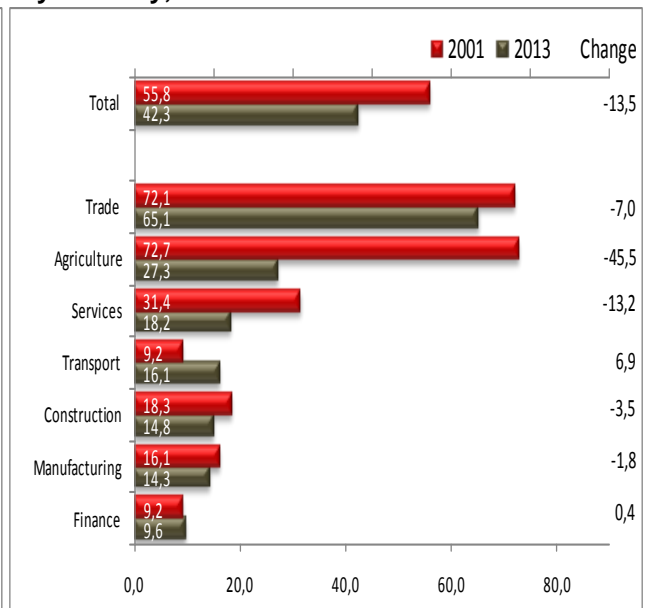


Figure 20: Proportion of those who used supplies by industry, 2001 and 2013



Industry trends over the period 2001–2013 indicate that the proportion of people involved in businesses in the Agriculture industry who used raw materials increased by 36,4 percentage points (but from a relatively small base) while the proportions of those in the Community and social services, and Construction industries who used raw materials declined by 15,7 and 12,5 percentage points respectively. More than three quarters of individuals that operated informal businesses in the Manufacturing industry used raw materials. Only 16,0%–19,0% of individuals whose businesses were in the Trade industry used raw materials, while the majority (80,5%) did not use raw materials. This is expected, since in this industry businesses acquire finished products which they then sell. Figure 20 indicates that, supplies were mainly used by businesses that were in the Trade and Agriculture industries. These are the industries in which fewer raw materials were used. In essence, in the industries in which raw materials were mostly used, fewer supplies were used.

6.8. Types of assistance needed by persons running non-VAT registered businesses

Figure 21: Proportion of those who needed various types of assistance, 2001 and 2013

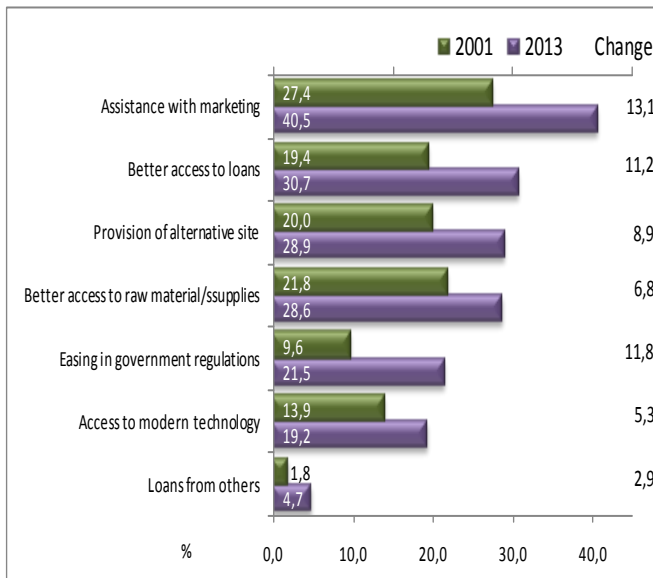
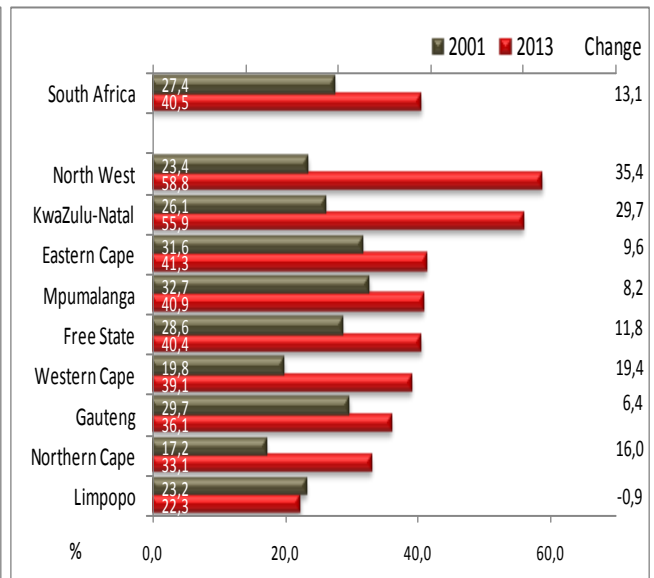


Figure 22: Marketing assistance needed by province, 2001 and 2013



Note: Percentages are independent of each other since people may fall into more than one category. The sample size in Western Cape, Northern Cape, Free State and North West is too small for reliable estimates.

In both 2001 and 2013, a larger proportion of persons running informal businesses stated that they needed assistance with marketing compared with other types of assistance they required. Marketing was also the category in which the percentage of persons needing assistance increased the most over the period (by 13,1 percentage points). As many as 30,7% of those engaged in informal businesses required better access to loans, while 28,9% stated that they needed an alternative site for their business. At provincial level, the percentage of persons running informal businesses who needed assistance with marketing was highest in North West, KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape and lowest in Limpopo and Northern Cape. In every province except Limpopo, there was an increase in the percentage needing such assistance over the period 2001–2013.

6.9. Financial inclusion of persons running non-VAT registered businesses

SESE 2013 included for the first time several questions that provide insight into the degree of financial awareness and integration of persons who were running informal businesses into modern financial arrangements available to business owners.

Figure 23: Institution where account held, 2013

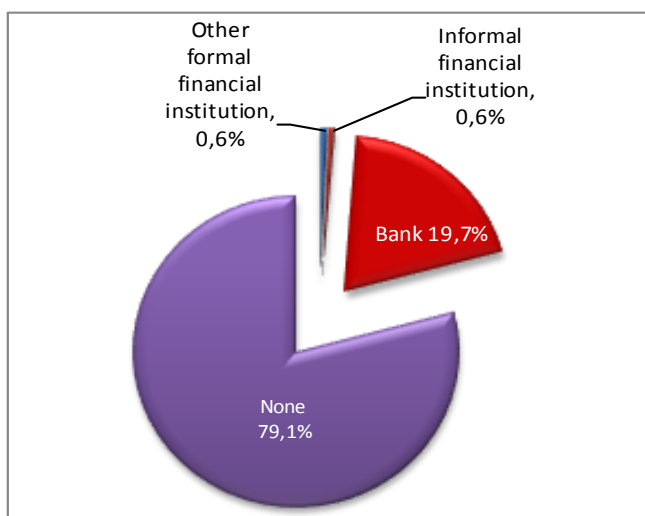


Figure 24: Source of loans for operations, 2013

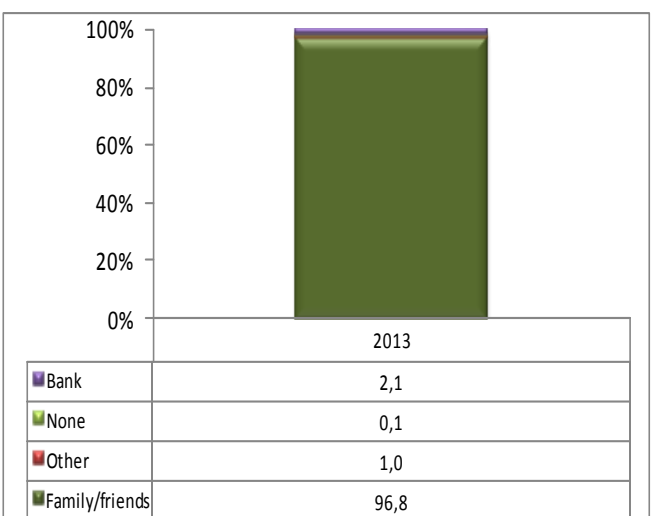


Figure 25: Mechanism for business payments, 2013

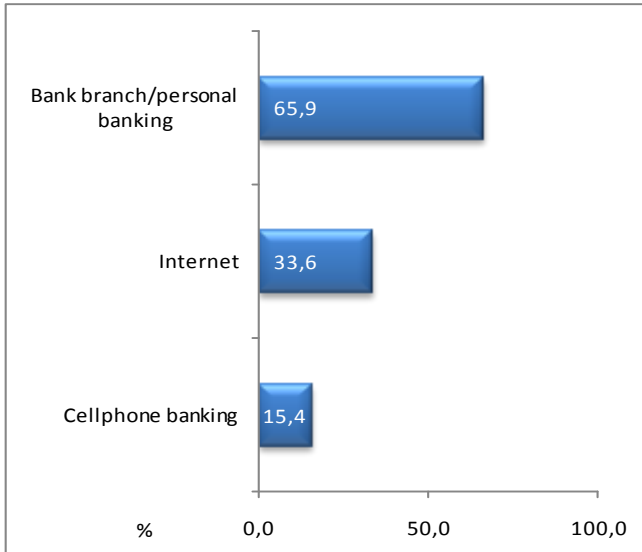
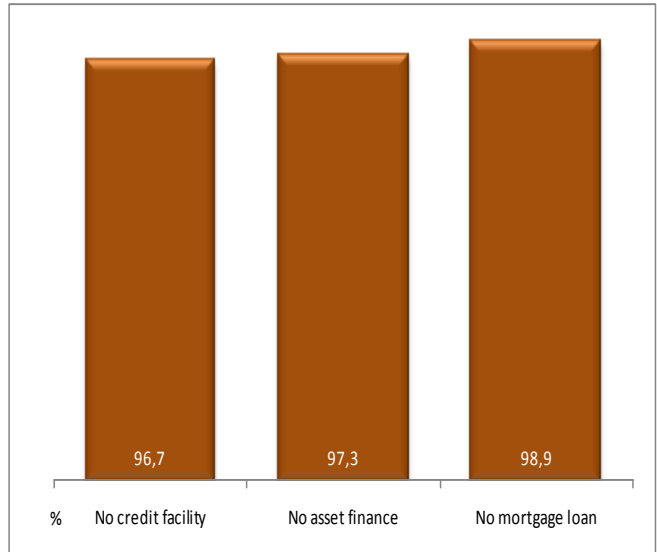


Figure 26: Access to finance, 2013



Note: Percentages are independent of each other since people may fall into more than one category.

Figures 23 to Figure 26 show interesting patterns in 2013 among persons running informal businesses as follows:

- As many as 79,1% did not have a current/transactional or savings account, while only 19,7% had bank accounts.
- More than nine out of every ten (96,8%) had loans from friends or family to finance their day-to-day operational requirements (not start-up) with only 2,1% using bank loans for this purpose.
- Among those who did have bank accounts which they used to make payments for business purposes, two out of every three (65,9%) utilised the services of a bank branch/personal banking. One out of every three used the internet, while 15,4% used cellphone banking facilities.
- 96,7% did not have any type of credit facility such as a credit card, overdraft facility or store card.
- 97,3% did not have asset finance such as a hire purchase or term agreement for their businesses.
- 98,9% did not have a mortgage loan for the business they operated.

6.10. Employment and labour costs of non-VAT registered businesses

Figure 27: Proportion of those who have paid and unpaid employees, 2001–2013

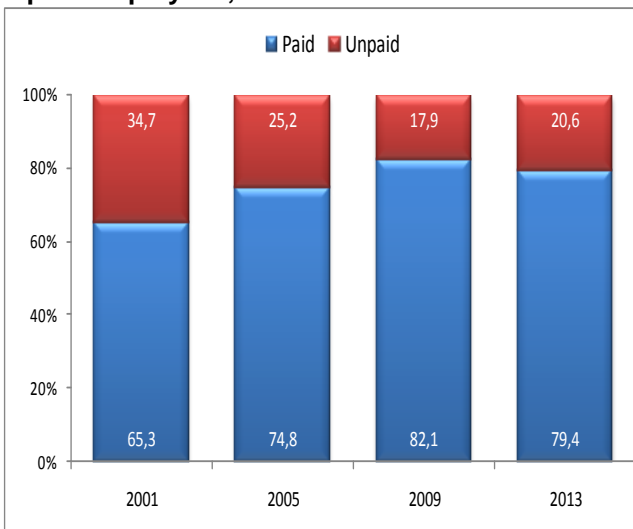


Table 10: Employees in non-VAT registered businesses by industry, 2001–2013

	2001	2005	2009	2013	2013
	Per cent				'000
Agriculture	0,6	2,5	0,6	2,4	24
Manufacturing	9,2	11,5	8,4	5,5	55
Construction	15,9	15,7	31,8	22,7	229
Trade	48,0	41,6	27,5	34,5	347
Transport	12,0	4,2	5,8	5,2	52
Finance	6,4	14,5	3,2	3,7	37
Services	8,0	10,1	20,1	26,0	262
Other	0,2		2,8		
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	1 007

Over the period 2001–2013, the majority of employees in informal businesses were in paid employment – ranging from 65,3% in 2001 to a high of 82,1% in 2009 before declining to 79,4% in 2013 (Figure 27). Most

employees were in the Trade industry, which accounted for over 40% of the total in both 2001 and 2005 while in 2009 the majority of employees were in Construction. In 2013, the Trade industry again accounted for the largest share of employees (347 000 or 34,5%) followed by the Community and social services industry at 262 000 (or 26,0%).

Table 11: Total labour costs in the last month of employers running non-VAT registered businesses, 2001–2013

	2001	2005	2009	2013
	Per cent			
R0-R100	32,6	13,0	21,9	23,3
R101-R750	29,5	32,3	28,0	20,8
R751-R1 500	14,0	12,7	17,3	19,3
R1 501-R3 000	7,3	10,7	12,4	15,8
R3 001-R6 000	6,1	2,8	13,7	10,4
R6 001 plus	2,8	4,9	6,6	10,4
Unspecified	7,7	23,5	0,0	0,0
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Figure 28: Total labour costs in the last month of employers running non-VAT registered businesses, 2001 and 2013

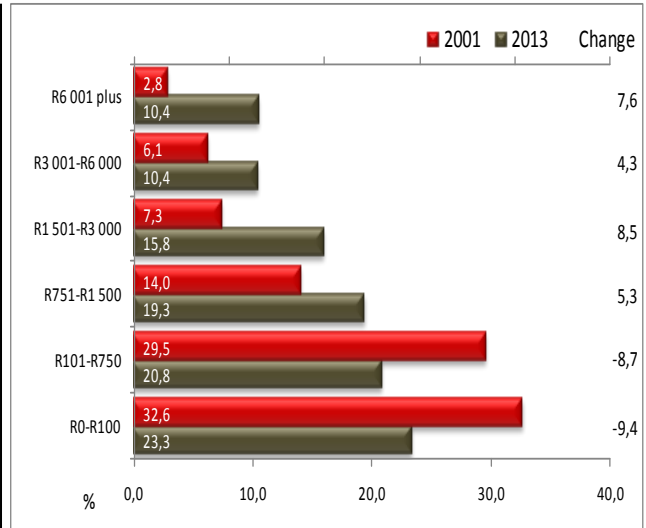


Table 11 shows each that each year, the labour costs associated with running informal businesses were below R3 001 in the month prior to the survey for the vast majority of employers. However, no adjustment for inflation has been undertaken. The proportion of employers with labour costs below the R3 001 mark declined steadily from 83,4% in 2001 to 79,2% in 2013. Over the period 2001 to 2013, the proportions in the lowest brackets of R0–R100 and R101–R750 declined by 9,4 and 8,7 percentage points respectively while the proportion of employers with higher costs increased – by as much as 7,6 percentage points in the highest bracket.

6.11. Turnover and net profit of non-VAT registered businesses

Figure 29: Turnover in the last month of persons running non-VAT registered businesses, 2001 and 2013

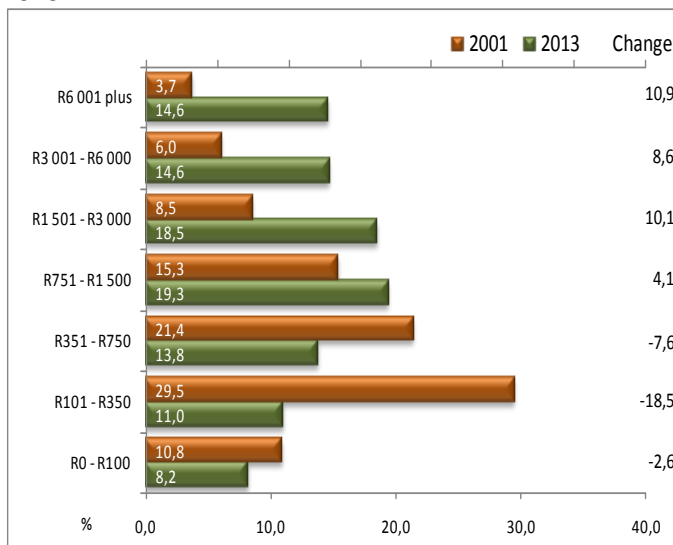


Table 12: Turnover in the last month of persons running non-VAT registered businesses, 2001–2013

	2001	2005	2009	2013
	Per cent			
R0 - R100	10,8	11,4	8,8	8,2
R101 - R350	29,5	21,4	14,5	11,0
R351 - R750	21,4	23,3	18,7	13,8
R751 - R1 500	15,3	17,0	19,9	19,3
R1 501 - R3 000	8,5	12,2	15,8	18,5
R3 001 - R6 000	6,0	7,0	10,8	14,6
R6 001 plus	3,7	7,4	11,5	14,6
Unspecified	4,9	0,3	0,0	0,0
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Over the period 2001–2013, there was an improvement in turnover levels of informal businesses although no adjustment for inflation has been undertaken. The proportion of people with businesses in the lowest turnover categories declined while in higher categories the proportions increased (Figure 29 and Table 12). Over the

period 2001–2013, the largest increase occurred among those who had businesses with a turnover of R1 501–R3 000 (up by 10,1 percentage points).

Figure 30: Turnover of R0–R1 500 in the last month of persons running non-VAT registered businesses by province, 2001 and 2013

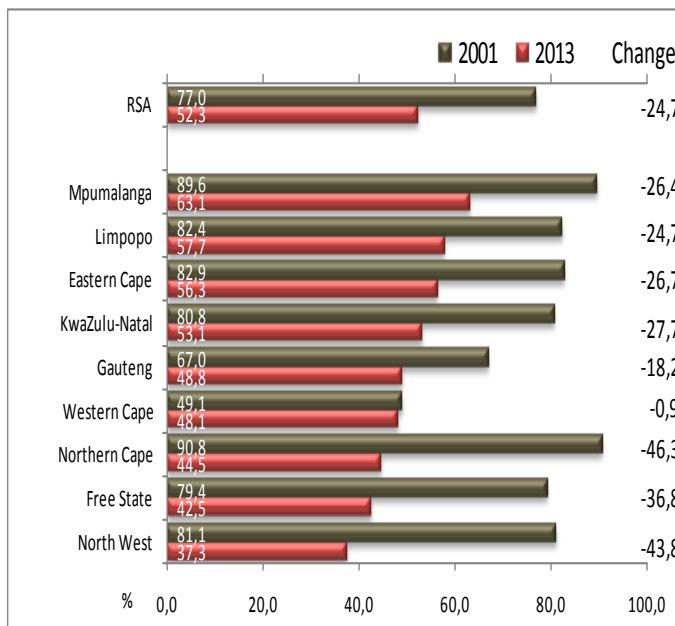


Table 13: Turnover of R0–R1 500 in the last month of persons running non-VAT registered businesses by province, 2001–2013

Province	2001	2005	2009	2013
	Per cent			
Western Cape	49,1	62,4	35,7	48,1
Eastern Cape	82,9	76,8	71,2	56,3
Northern Cape	90,8	77,9	46,4	44,5
Free State	79,4	74,9	67,0	42,5
KwaZulu-Natal	80,8	76,8	65,8	53,1
North West	81,1	75,7	59,0	37,3
Gauteng	67,0	61,6	54,5	48,8
Mpumalanga	89,6	80,2	65,1	63,1
Limpopo	82,4	83,0	71,4	57,7
South Africa	77,0	73,1	61,9	52,3

Note: The sample size in Western Cape, Northern Cape, Free State and North West is too small for reliable estimates.

The proportion of persons running informal businesses in 2013 which had turnover levels of R0–R1 500 per month was highest in Mpumalanga, Limpopo, Eastern Cape, and KwaZulu-Natal. This means that in these provinces, a smaller percentage of persons who had such businesses were able to generate turnover levels above R1 500 in the month prior to the survey.

Figure 31: Turnover in the last month of persons running non-VAT registered businesses by sex, 2013

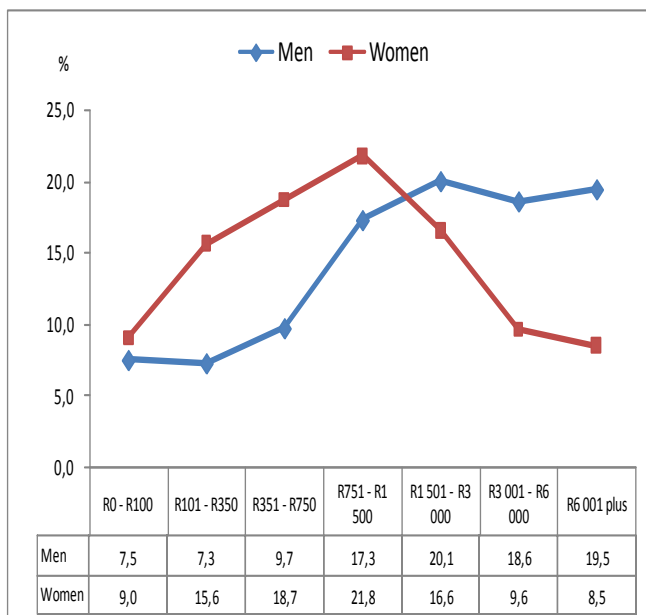
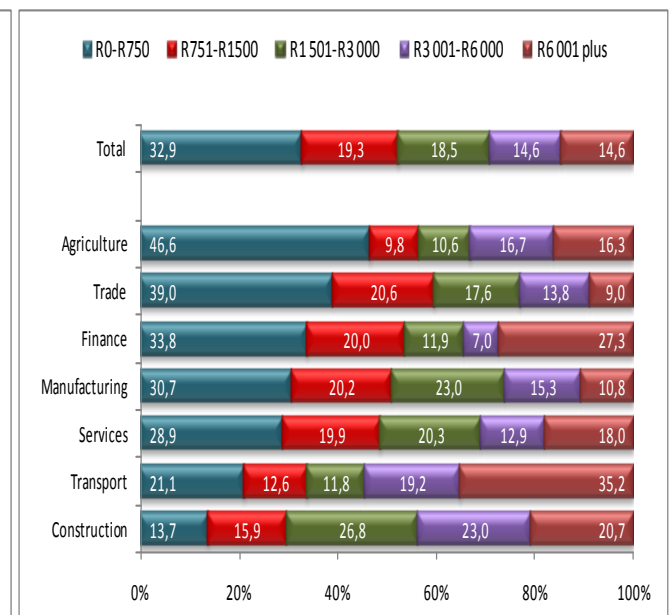


Figure 32: Turnover in the last month of persons running non-VAT registered businesses by industry, 2013



In 2013, larger proportions of informal businesses operated by men compared to women had the highest levels of turnover. Whereas 18,6% of businesses operated by men had turnover of R3 001–R6000 in the month prior

to the survey, only 9,6% of women had that level of turnover. And as many as 19,5% of male operated businesses compared to only 8,5% of those operated by women had turnover above R6 000 in the month prior to the survey. The Agriculture industry had the largest proportion of people running informal businesses that had a turnover of R0–R750 (46,6%) in the month prior to the survey. In contrast, 35,2% of people running informal businesses in the Transport industry had turnover of more than R6 000.

Figure 33: Net profits in the last month of persons running non-VAT registered businesses, 2001 and 2013

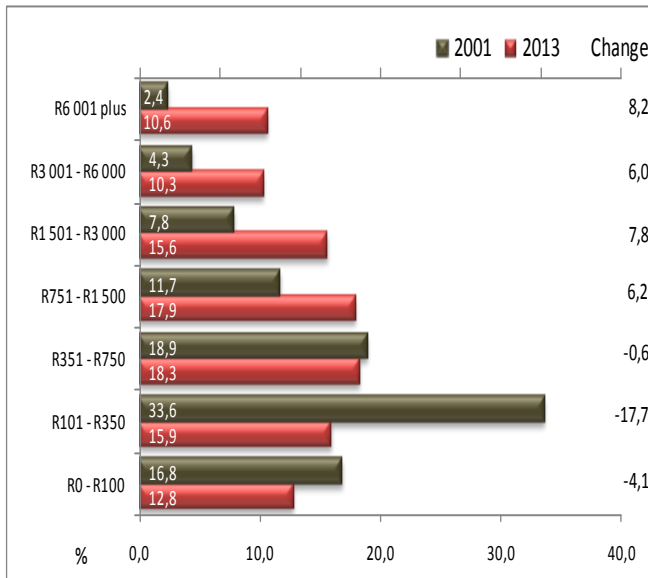


Table 14: Net profits in the last month of persons running non-VAT registered businesses, 2001–2013

	2001	2005	2009	2013
	Per cent			
R0 - R100	16,8	24,5	17,3	12,8
R101 - R350	33,6	29,8	23,0	15,9
R351 - R750	18,9	19,1	21,6	18,3
R751 - R1 500	11,7	13,6	16,5	17,9
R1 501 - R3 000	7,8	8,7	13,0	15,6
R3 001 - R6 000	4,3	3,4	6,6	10,3
R6 001 plus	2,4	0,0	0,0	9,2
Unspecified	4,5	0,8	2,0	0,0
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Figure 33 and Table 14 show a general improvement in the net profits earned by persons running informal businesses over the period 2001–2013. However, no adjustment for inflation over the period has been undertaken. The proportions who earned net profits of R101–R350 from their business declined from 33,6% in 2001 to 15,9% in 2013 while the proportions who earned net profits higher than R750 increased. In this regard, the largest increases occurred among those who earned net profits of R1 501–R3 000, and those with net profits of more than R6 000 where the proportion increased by 7,8 and 8,2 percentage points respectively over the period 2001 to 2013.

Figure 34: Net profits in the last month of persons running non-VAT registered businesses by sex, 2013

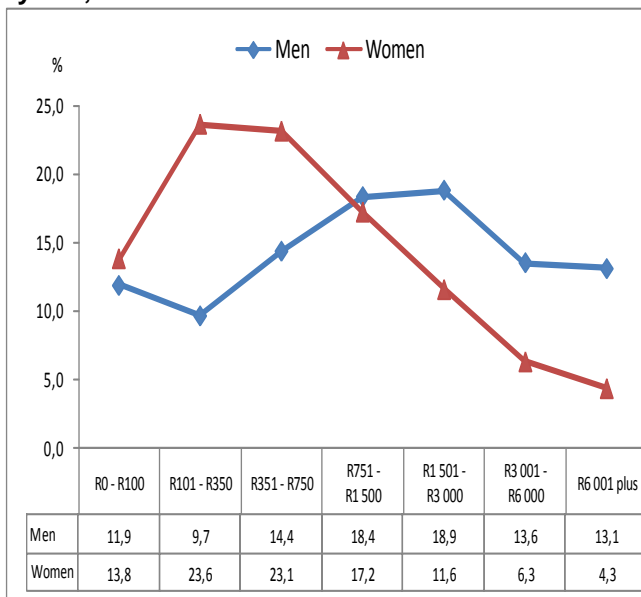
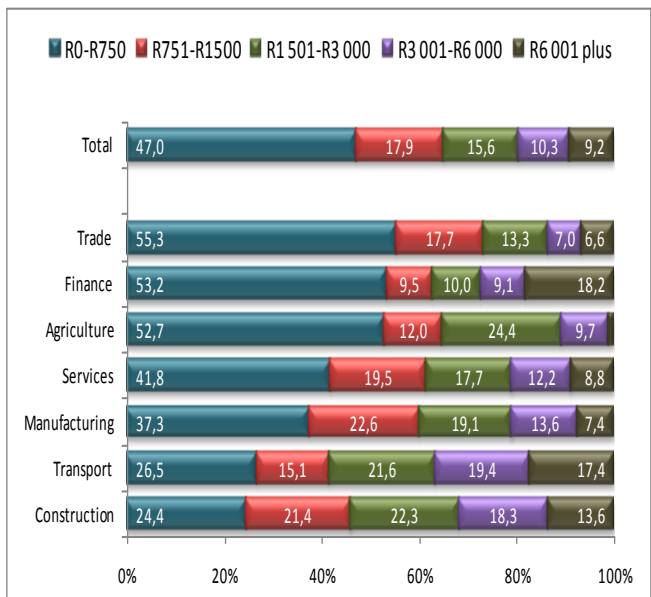


Figure 35: Net profits in the last month of persons running non-VAT registered businesses by industry, 2013



Larger proportions of men than women earned net profits in the highest ranges from their business. In 2013, 18,9% of men but only 11,6% of women made net profits of R1 501–R3 000 in the month prior to the survey interview. An additional 13,6% of men but only 6,3% of women made net profits of R3 001–R6 000. And whereas 13,1% of men had net profits above R6 000, only 4,3% of women earned such profits. More than half of the people who had informal businesses in the Trade, Finance and Agriculture industries earned net profits of R0-R750 from their business.

6.12. Debt of non-VAT registered businesses

Figure 36: Persons running non-VAT registered businesses that had debts, 2001–2013

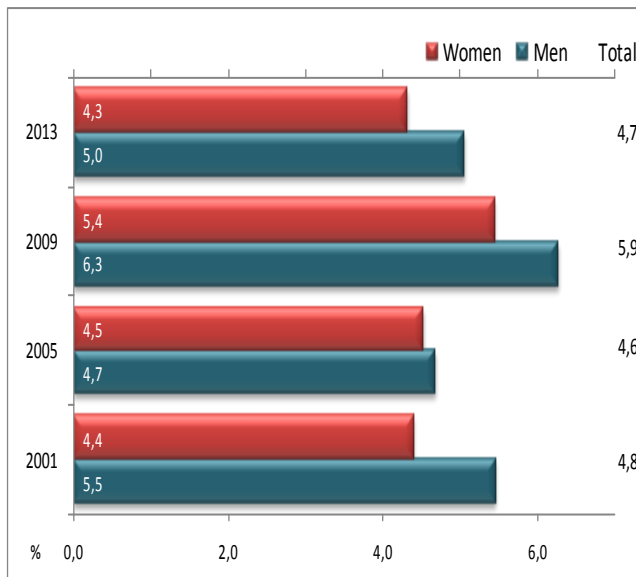
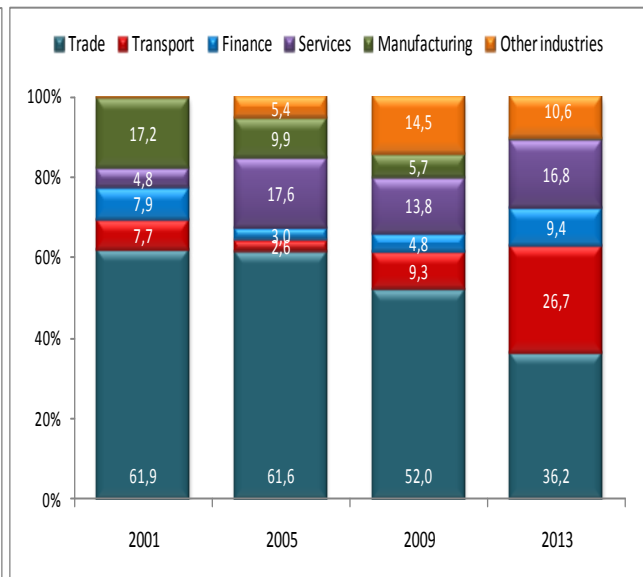


Figure 37: Persons running non-VAT registered businesses that had debts, by industry, 2001–2013



Over the period 2001–2013, relatively few people who ran informal businesses had debt – under 6,0% every year except in 2009. But every year, compared to women, a higher proportion of men who ran informal businesses had outstanding business debts. Trends over the period by industry show a steady decline in the proportion of people who had businesses in the Trade industry who incurred debts for their business. In 2001 as many as 61,9% of people involved in Trade had business debts, but by 2013 this proportion had declined to 36,2%. Figure 37 also shows that among those who had business debts, the proportion in the Transport industry tripled – from 7,7% in 2001 to 26,7% in 2013.

The support for small businesses falls within the ambit of several Government agencies. They include the Gauteng Enterprise Propeller (GEP); the Small Enterprise Finance Agency (SEFA); the National Empowerment Fund (NEF); the National Youth Development Agency (NYDA); and the Small Enterprise Development agency (SEDA). The results of this report which focuses in detail on the situation faced by people running informal businesses provide a sound basis for designing and monitoring targeted support and assistance programmes to promote the development of the small business sector in the country.

Pali Lehohla
Statistician-General: Statistics South Africa

7. Technical notes

7.1. Response details

Table 11: Response rates by province

Province	Jul–Sep 2013
	Per cent
Western Cape	73,0
Eastern Cape	89,8
Northern Cape	81,6
Free State	91,1
KwaZulu-Natal	82,4
North West	81,9
Gauteng	62,5
Mpumalanga	92,2
Limpopo	92,2
South Africa	81,2

7.2. Survey requirements and design

During the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) of quarter three 2013, persons running businesses were identified and later interviewed for the Survey of Employers and the Self-employed (SESE). The SESE and QLFS interviews were not conducted at the same time. As a result, the number of SESE persons was lower than those identified during QLFS screening. This was due to several reasons: refusals by some people to participate in SESE; some people not being at home during the SESE interview; demolished structures; vacant dwellings, etc. If all qualifying SESE persons identified in the QLFS Q3: 2013 had responded positively during SESE interviews, there would be no adjustment of SESE weights. The final SESE weights would be the same as the QLFS calibrated weights. The SESE weight adjustment accounts for those persons who qualified for SESE, but refused to take part or were not available for interviews. Persons identified as ineligible for SESE were not accounted for when the weight adjustment was undertaken.

7.3. Weighting

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

7.4. Non-response adjustment

The non-respondent adjustment is done through the creation of adjustment classes. The adjustment classes are created using Response Homogeneity Groups (RHGs), where respondents have the same characteristics with non-respondents in the group. The response rate (which is the ratio of responses to all eligible units in the sample) is calculated within each class. The inverse of the response rate (adjustment factor) is calculated within each class, and the result is multiplied by the person weight of the Q3: 2013 QLFS for the responding units to get the adjusted SESE person weight for non-responding units. In essence, the weights of responding persons are inflated to account for those that did not respond during SESE.

7.5. Final survey weights

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

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

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8.0 Statistical appendix

Table A1: Number of persons running non-VAT registered businesses					Percentage distribution			
	SESE 2001	SESE 2005	SESE 2009	SESE 2013	SESE 2001	SESE 2005	SESE 2009	SESE 2013
	Thousand				Per cent			
By sex	2 258	1 668	1 144	1 517	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Women	1 370	925	557	677	60,7	55,5	48,7	44,6
Men	888	743	587	840	39,3	44,5	51,3	55,4
By population group	2 258	1 668	1 144	1 517	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Black/African	2 019	1 542	1 028	1 346	89,4	92,5	89,9	88,8
Coloured	83	52	44	47	3,7	3,1	3,8	3,1
Indian/Asian	49	16	13	39	2,2	,9	1,2	2,6
White	107	58	58	84	4,7	3,5	5,1	5,5
By age	2 258	1 668	1 144	1 517	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
15-24 yrs	212	130	69	74	9,4	7,8	6,0	4,9
25-34 yrs	660	462	293	384	29,3	27,7	25,6	25,3
35-44 yrs	631	478	384	480	27,9	28,7	33,6	31,7
45-54 yrs	480	414	275	394	21,3	24,8	24,1	26,0
55-64 yrs	274	184	123	184	12,1	11,0	10,8	12,1
By number of business	2 258	1 668	1 144	1 517	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
1 business	2 217	1 610	1 125	1 490	98,2	96,5	98,3	98,3
2 businesses	38	56	7	26	1,7	3,4	0,6	1,7
3 businesses	3	1	12	.	0,1	0,1	1,0	0,0
By province	2 258	1 668	1 144	1 517	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Western Cape	120	93	78	91	5,3	5,6	6,8	6,0
Eastern Cape	227	206	139	144	10,1	12,3	12,2	9,5
Northern Cape	27	12	8	12	1,2	,7	,7	,8
Free State	133	106	59	61	5,9	6,3	5,2	4,0
KwaZulu-Natal	574	334	236	304	25,4	20,0	20,6	20,0
North West	170	124	69	74	7,5	7,4	6,0	4,9
Gauteng	559	426	276	454	24,8	25,5	24,1	29,9
Mpumalanga	222	135	126	161	9,8	8,1	11,0	10,6
Limpopo	226	233	152	216	10,0	13,9	13,3	14,2

Note: Due to rounding totals may differ from the sum of the categories

Table A2: Number of persons running non-VAT registered businesses by reason why the owner started the business					Percentage distribution			
	SESE 2001	SESE 2005	SESE 2009	SESE 2013	SESE 2001	SESE 2005	SESE 2009	SESE 2013
	Thousand				Per cent			
Main reason the business was started								
Both sexes	2 258	1 668	1 144	1 517	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Inherited/family tradition	94	59	53	61	4,2	3,5	4,6	4,0
Unemployed/have no alternative income source	1 369	1 137	782	1 049	60,6	68,2	68,3	69,2
Retrenched	107	71	45	58	4,7	4,2	3,9	3,8
Inadequate income from the other source	279	64	44	46	12,3	3,9	3,9	3,0
I like the activity	108	136	57	57	4,8	8,2	5,0	3,8
I have the skills of this business	115	69	95	108	5,1	4,1	8,3	7,1
I have the equipment for this business	26	5	1	4	1,1	0,3	0,1	0,2
Activity brings high income	64	44	18	14	2,8	2,6	1,6	1,0
Small investment needed	41	16	9	4	1,8	1,0	0,8	0,2
Unhappy with previous work	25	18	21	25	1,1	1,1	1,8	1,7
New opportunity/idea				44	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,9
Other	30	49	19	45	1,3	2,9	1,7	3,0
Women								
Inherited/family tradition	51	28	26	28	3,7	3,1	4,7	4,2
Unemployed/have no alternative income source	878	671	399	492	64,1	72,5	71,7	72,6
Retrenched	31	15	9	15	2,3	1,7	1,6	2,2
Inadequate income from the other source	209	47	28	25	15,2	5,1	5,0	3,7
I like the activity	67	70	32	35	4,9	7,6	5,7	5,1
I have the skills of this business	48	25	31	31	3,5	2,7	5,6	4,5
I have the equipment for this business	7	3	1		0,5	0,4	0,1	0,0
Activity brings high income	25	24	6	7	1,8	2,6	1,0	1,0
Small investment needed	27	9	7	3	2,0	1,0	1,2	0,5
Unhappy with previous work	11	10	7	5	0,8	1,1	1,2	0,8
New opportunity/idea				13	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,0
Other	17	22	12	24	1,2	2,4	2,2	3,5
Men								
Inherited/family tradition	44	30	27	33	4,9	4,1	4,5	4,0
Unemployed/have no alternative income source	490	466	382	557	55,3	62,8	65,2	66,4
Retrenched	76	55	36	43	8,6	7,5	6,1	5,2
Inadequate income from the other source	70	17	17	21	7,9	2,3	2,9	2,5
I like the activity	41	66	25	23	4,6	8,9	4,3	2,7
I have the skills of this business	67	44	64	77	7,6	5,9	10,8	9,2
I have the equipment for this business	19	1	1	4	2,1	0,2	0,1	0,4
Activity brings high income	39	20	13	8	4,4	2,8	2,2	0,9
Small investment needed	14	7	2	1	1,5	0,9	0,3	0,1
Unhappy with previous work	14	9	14	20	1,5	1,2	2,4	2,4
New opportunity/idea				31	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,7
Other	14	27	7	22	1,6	3,6	1,2	2,6

Note: Categories do not necessarily add to the totals since an individual may have stated more than one reason

Table A3: Number of persons running non-VAT registered businesses by industry and whether the owner needed money to start the business					Percentage distribution			
	SESE 2001	SESE 2005	SESE 2009	SESE 2013	SESE 2001*	SESE 2005*	SESE 2009	SESE 2013
	Thousand				Per cent			
Whether the owner needed money to start the business								
Both sexes	2 258	1 668	1 144	1 517	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Owner required money	1 438	1 246	736	902	63,7	74,7	64,4	59,5
Owner did not require money	819	420	407	614	36,3	25,2	35,6	40,5
Women	1 370	925	557	677	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Owner required money	897	725	395	424	65,5	78,4	70,9	62,6
Owner did not require money	472	199	162	253	34,5	21,6	29,1	37,4
Men	888	743	587	840	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Owner required money	541	521	341	479	60,9	70,1	58,2	57,0
Owner did not require money	347	222	246	361	39,1	29,8	41,8	43,0
Those who needed money to start the business								
Total	1 438	1 246	736	902	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Agriculture	8	13	6	7	0,6	1,0	0,8	0,8
Manufacturing	168	147	71	76	11,7	11,8	9,7	8,4
Construction	36	49	43	63	2,5	3,9	5,8	7,0
Trade	1 083	892	478	563	75,3	71,6	64,9	62,4
Transport	48	51	31	57	3,3	4,1	4,2	6,3
Finance	45	35	21	49	3,1	2,8	2,8	5,4
Community and social services	50	57	54	88	3,5	4,6	7,4	9,7
Other	1	1	33	.	0,0	0,1	4,5	0,0

Note: Due to rounding totals may differ from the sum of the categories. Total includes the unspecified.

In 2001 and 2005 the totals include unspecified.

Table A4: Number of persons running non-VAT registered businesses by whether the owner needed money to start the business and source					Percentage distribution			
	SESE 2001	SESE 2005	SESE 2009	SESE 2013	SESE 2001	SESE 2005	SESE 2009	SESE 2013
	Thousand				Per cent			
Whether money was needed								
Total	2 258	1 668	1 144	1 517	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Yes	1 438	1 246	736	902	63,7	74,7	64,4	59,5
No	819	420	407	614	36,3	25,2	35,6	40,5
Source of money								
Both sexes	1 438	1 246	736	902	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Own money	1 070	877	550	686	74,4	70,4	74,8	76,0
Other source	368	367	186	217	25,6	29,5	25,2	24,0
Women	897	724	395	424	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Own money	634	468	285	307	70,7	64,7	72,2	72,4
Other source	263	255	110	117	29,3	35,3	27,8	27,6
Men	541	521	341	479	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Own money	436	409	266	379	80,7	78,5	77,8	79,2
Other source	105	112	76	100	19,3	21,5	22,2	20,8
Those who used their own money								
Source of own money (Both sexes)	1 070	877	550	686	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Previous and/or present wage employment	471	507	261	369	44,1	57,8	47,4	53,8
Other business	34	39	17	19	3,2	4,4	3,1	2,8
Sale of livestock/crops	31	14	18	14	2,9	1,6	3,3	2,0
Sale of other assets	55	30	25	18	5,2	3,4	4,5	2,7
Inheritance	56	52	34	21	5,3	6,0	6,2	3,0
Pension from work	37	19	18	28	3,5	2,2	3,3	4,0
Retirement/severance pay	56	23	29	30	5,2	2,6	5,2	4,4
A policy that matured	6	2	3	1	0,6	0,2	0,5	0,1
Money paid out from a stokvel	65	20	48	40	6,0	2,3	8,8	5,8
Other	258	171	97	146	24,1	19,5	17,7	21,3
Source of own money (Women)	634	468	285	307	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Previous and/or present wage employment	225	217	110	116	35,6	46,3	38,8	38,0
Other business	18	22	5	7	2,9	4,6	1,6	2,3
Sale of livestock/crops	23	11	9	4	3,6	2,2	3,3	1,2
Sale of other assets	39	17	10	6	6,2	3,6	3,4	2,0
Inheritance	36	35	21	13	5,7	7,5	7,4	4,1
Pension from work	13	7	8	6	2,0	1,6	2,8	2,1
Retirement/severance pay	19	5	9	8	3,0	1,1	3,2	2,5
A policy that matured	3	1	2	.	0,4	0,1	0,8	0,0
Money paid out from a stokvel	55	16	41	35	8,7	3,3	14,2	11,3
Other	202	138	70	112	31,8	29,5	24,5	36,5
Source of own money (Men)	436	409	266	379	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Previous and/or present wage employment	246	290	150	253	56,4	71,0	56,6	66,6
Other business	16	17	12	12	3,6	4,1	4,7	3,2
Sale of livestock/crops	8	3	9	10	1,8	0,8	3,3	2,6
Sale of other assets	16	13	15	12	3,7	3,1	5,7	3,2
Inheritance	20	18	13	8	4,6	4,3	5,0	2,1
Pension from work	24	12	10	21	5,5	2,9	3,8	5,6
Retirement/severance pay	37	18	20	23	8,4	4,4	7,4	6,0
A policy that matured	4	1	1	1	0,8	0,3	0,2	0,3
Money paid out from a stokvel	9	5	8	5	2,1	1,1	3,0	1,4
Other	57	33	28	34	13,0	8,0	10,4	9,0

Note: Due to rounding totals may differ from the sum of the categories.

In 2001 and 2005 the totals include unspecified.

Table A5: Number of persons running non-VAT registered businesses by sex and when the business started operating					Percentage distribution			
	SESE 2001	SESE 2005	SESE 2009	SESE 2013	SESE 2001	SESE 2005	SESE 2009	SESE 2013
	Thousand				Per cent			
When did the business start operating								
Both sexes	2258	1668	1144	1517	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Less than a year ago	559	299	244	308	24,8	17,9	21,3	20,3
1 but less than 3 years ago	749	560	290	358	33,2	33,6	25,3	23,6
3 but less than 5 years ago	403	352	187	268	17,8	21,1	16,3	17,7
5 but less than 10 years ago	288	249	214	278	12,8	14,9	18,7	18,3
10 or more years ago	249	207	208	298	11,0	12,4	18,2	19,6
Don't know	9	2	1	6	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,4
Women	1 370	925	557	677	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Less than a year ago	373	176	129	149	27,2	19,0	23,2	22,0
1 but less than 3 years ago	468	329	142	179	34,2	35,6	25,5	26,4
3 but less than 5 years ago	222	189	81	104	16,2	20,4	14,5	15,4
5 but less than 10 years ago	171	126	108	106	12,5	13,6	19,4	15,7
10 or more years ago	129	104	96	139	9,4	11,2	17,2	20,5
Don't know	7	1	1	2	0,5	0,1	0,2	0,3
Men	888	743	587	840	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Less than a year ago	186	123	115	160	20,9	16,6	19,6	19,0
1 but less than 3 years ago	282	231	148	180	31,8	31,1	25,2	21,4
3 but less than 5 years ago	181	163	107	164	20,4	21,9	18,2	19,5
5 but less than 10 years ago	116	123	105	173	13,1	16,6	17,9	20,6
10 or more years ago	120	103	112	159	13,5	13,9	19,1	18,9
Don't know	3	1	-	4	0,3	0,1	0,0	0,5

Note: Due to rounding totals may differ from the sum of the categories.

Table A6: Number of persons running non-VAT registered businesses by whether they have licence/s or permit/s and the issuing authority					Percentage distribution			
	SESE 2001	SESE 2005	SESE 2009	SESE 2013	SESE 2001	SESE 2005	SESE 2009	SESE 2013
	Thousand				Per cent			
Does the business have a licence/s or permit/s								
Total	2 258	1 668	1 144	1 517	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Yes	165	176	138	189	7,3	10,6	12,1	12,5
No	2 093	1 491	1 005	1 327	92,7	89,4	87,8	87,5
Issuing authority								
Total	165	176	138	189	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Municipal/Provincial authority	77	86	74	64	46,7	48,9	53,6	33,9
Professional association	18	8	18	40	10,9	4,5	13,0	21,2
Business association	48	46	26	39	29,1	26,1	18,8	20,6
Regional Services Council	14	7	1	-	8,5	4,0	0,7	0,0
Traditional leader	14	14	13	10	8,5	8,0	9,4	5,3
Protection agency/ies	3	10	-	3	1,8	5,7	0,0	1,6
Friend/relative	5	4	9	3	3,0	2,3	6,5	1,6
CIPS/CIPRO	-	-	-	38	0,0	0,0	0,0	20,1
Other	8	8	15	17	4,8	4,5	10,9	9,0

Note: Each percentage is calculated separately and do not sum to 100,0% since an individual may have had more than one type of licence/permit

n.a = not applicable

Table A7: Number of persons running non-VAT registered businesses by sex and industry					Percentage distribution			
	SESE 2001	SESE 2005	SESE 2009	SESE 2013	SESE 2001	SESE 2005	SESE 2009	SESE 2013
	Thousand				Per cent			
Both sexes	2 258	1 668	1 144	1 517	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Agriculture	11	17	10	11	0,5	1,0	0,9	0,7
Manufacturing	242	201	110	112	10,7	12,1	9,6	7,4
Construction	71	97	118	162	3,1	5,8	10,3	10,7
Trade	1 571	1 103	652	825	69,6	66,1	57,0	54,4
Transport	76	73	43	93	3,4	4,4	3,8	6,1
Finance	131	59	35	115	5,8	3,5	3,1	7,6
Community and social services	153	116	120	198	6,8	7,0	10,5	13,1
Other	2	2	56	-	0,1	0,1	4,9	0,0
Women	1 370	925	557	677	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Agriculture	5	5	5	7	0,4	0,5	0,9	1,0
Manufacturing	159	132	70	58	11,6	14,3	12,6	8,6
Construction	2	4	3	2	0,1	0,4	0,5	0,3
Trade	1 055	691	357	430	77,0	74,7	64,1	63,5
Transport	9	14	9	12	0,7	1,5	1,6	1,8
Finance	55	15	16	54	4,0	1,6	2,9	8,0
Community and social services	84	63	70	115	6,1	6,8	12,6	17,0
Other	1	1	27	-	0,1	0,1	4,8	0,0
Men	888	743	587	840	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Agriculture	5	12	5	4	0,6	1,6	0,9	0,5
Manufacturing	83	70	40	54	9,3	9,4	6,8	6,4
Construction	69	93	115	160	7,8	12,5	19,6	19,0
Trade	516	412	295	395	58,1	55,5	50,3	47,0
Transport	67	59	34	82	7,5	7,9	5,8	9,8
Finance	76	44	20	61	8,6	5,9	3,4	7,3
Community and social services	69	52	50	84	7,8	7,0	8,5	10,0
Other	2	1	29	-	0,2	0,1	4,9	0,0

Note: Due to rounding totals may differ from the sum of the categories.

Table A8: Number of non-VAT registered businesses by industry and whether the business use raw materials					Percentage distribution			
	SESE 2001	SESE 2005	SESE 2009	SESE 2013	SESE 2001	SESE 2005	SESE 2009	SESE 2013
	Thousand				Per cent			
South Africa								
Total	2 258	1 668	1 144	1 517	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Agriculture	11	17	10	11	0,5	1,0	0,9	0,7
Manufacturing	242	201	110	112	10,7	12,1	9,6	7,4
Construction	71	97	118	162	3,1	5,8	10,3	10,7
Trade	1 571	1 103	652	825	69,6	66,1	57,0	54,4
Transport	76	73	43	93	3,4	4,4	3,8	6,1
Finance	131	59	35	115	5,8	3,5	3,1	7,6
Community and social services	153	116	120	198	6,8	7,0	10,5	13,1
Other	2	2	56	-	0,1	0,1	4,9	0,0
Uses raw materials								
Total	552	413	223	296	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Agriculture	1	6	5	5	0,2	1,5	2,2	1,7
Manufacturing	186	163	88	84	33,7	39,5	39,5	28,4
Construction	22	26	24	30	4,0	6,3	10,8	10,1
Trade	287	154	55	134	52,0	37,3	24,7	45,3
Transport	1	1	2	3	0,2	0,2	0,9	1,0
Finance	8	14	5	7	1,4	3,4	2,2	2,4
Community and social services	48	49	34	31	8,7	11,9	15,2	10,5
Other	-	-	10	-	0,0	0,0	4,5	0,7
Does not use raw materials								
Total	1 704	1 251	921	1 221	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Agriculture	10	11	5	6	0,6	0,9	0,5	0,5
Manufacturing	56	38	22	28	3,3	3,0	2,4	2,3
Construction	49	69	94	131	2,9	5,5	10,2	10,7
Trade	1 284	947	597	691	75,4	75,7	64,8	56,6
Transport	75	72	41	90	4,4	5,8	4,5	7,4
Finance	123	45	30	107	7,2	3,6	3,3	8,8
Community and social services	105	67	85	167	6,2	5,4	9,2	13,7
Other	2	1	47	-	0,1	0,1	5,1	0,0

Note: Due to rounding totals may differ from the sum of the categories.

In 2001 and 2005 the totals include unspecified.

Table A9: Number of persons running non-VAT registered businesses by industry and whether the business uses supplies					Percentage distribution			
	SESE 2001	SESE 2005	SESE 2009	SESE 2013	SESE 2001	SESE 2005	SESE 2009	SESE 2013
	Thousand				Per cent			
Total number of businesses								
Total	2 258	1 668	1 144	1 517	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Agriculture	11	17	10	11	0,5	1,0	0,9	0,7
Manufacturing	242	201	110	112	10,7	12,1	9,6	7,4
Construction	71	97	118	162	3,1	5,8	10,3	10,7
Trade	1 571	1 103	652	825	69,6	66,1	57,0	54,4
Transport	76	73	43	93	3,4	4,4	3,8	6,1
Finance	131	59	35	115	5,8	3,5	3,1	7,6
Community and social services	153	116	120	198	6,8	7,0	10,5	13,1
Other	2	2	56	-	0,1	0,1	4,9	0,0
Uses supplies								
Total	1 260	1 118	623	641	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Agriculture	8	9	3	3	0,6	0,8	0,5	0,5
Manufacturing	39	39	15	16	3,1	3,5	2,4	2,5
Construction	13	22	15	24	1,0	2,0	2,4	3,7
Trade	1 133	957	504	537	89,9	85,6	80,9	83,8
Transport	7	15	12	15	0,6	1,3	1,9	2,3
Finance	12	31	8	11	1,0	2,8	1,3	1,7
Community and social services	48	44	33	36	3,8	3,9	5,3	5,6
Other	-	1	33	-	0,0	0,1	5,3	0,0
Does not use supplies								
Total	996	547	521	875	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Agriculture	3	8	6	8	0,3	1,5	1,2	0,9
Manufacturing	202	161	95	96	20,3	29,4	18,2	11,0
Construction	58	75	103	138	5,8	13,7	19,8	15,8
Trade	438	144	148	289	44,0	26,3	28,4	33,0
Transport	69	57	31	78	6,9	10,4	6,0	8,9
Finance	119	29	27	104	11,9	5,3	5,2	11,9
Community and social services	105	72	87	163	10,5	13,2	16,7	18,6
Other	2	-	23	-	0,2	0,0	4,4	0,0

Note: Due to rounding totals may differ from the sum of the categories.

In 2001 and 2005 the totals include unspecified.

Table A10: Number of persons running non-VAT registered businesses by location and whether they pay for the use of location					Percentage distribution			
	SESE 2001	SESE 2005	SESE 2009	SESE 2013	SESE 2001	SESE 2005	SESE 2009	SESE 2013
	Thousand				Per cent			
Location of operation								
Total	2 258	1 668	1 144	1 517	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Within the owner's dwelling-with its own space	547	330	246	384	24,2	19,8	21,5	25,3
Within the owner's dwelling-without its own space	778	487	315	323	34,5	29,2	27,6	21,3
In a structure attached to owner's dwelling	111	135	61	85	4,9	8,1	5,3	5,6
Within another person's dwelling	34	28	20	36	1,5	1,7	1,7	2,4
In a non-residential building	79	63	47	78	3,5	3,8	4,1	5,1
From a taxi rank	74	53	62	80	3,3	3,2	5,4	5,3
On a footpath, street or open space	181	167	122	116	8,0	10,0	10,7	7,7
At a market	17	15	22	27	0,8	0,9	2,0	1,8
No fixed location/mobile	363	303	170	280	16,1	18,2	14,8	18,5
At a customer's home or offices	46	49	62	79	2,1	2,9	5,4	5,2
Other	26	38	17	28	1,2	2,3	1,5	1,9
Paying for location								
Total	2 258	1 668	1 144	1 517	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Yes	186	130	109	164	8,2	7,8	9,6	10,8
No	1 706	1 234	803	993	75,5	74,0	70,2	65,5
Not applicable	366	305	232	359	16,2	18,3	20,3	23,7
Paying for the location								
Total	186	130	109	164	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Within the owner's dwelling-with its own space	37	9	15	25	19,9	6,8	13,8	15,4
Within the owner's dwelling-without its own space	20	4	14	7	10,5	3,4	12,9	4,2
In a structure attached to owner's dwelling	7	6	3	10	3,5	4,9	2,6	6,0
Within another person's dwelling	17	9	10	18	9,3	7,2	8,7	11,2
In a non-residential building	42	40	34	57	22,5	30,7	31,4	34,8
From a taxi rank	26	18	12	28	14,1	13,5	10,7	17,0
On a footpath, street or open space	19	29	11	7	10,3	22,5	9,7	4,4
At a market	7	5	9	7	4,0	4,0	8,0	4,4
At a customer's home or offices	4	4	.	.	2,2	3,3	0,0	0,0
Other	7	5	2	4	3,8	3,7	2,3	2,6

Note: Due to rounding totals may differ from the sum of the categories.

Table A11: Number of persons running non-VAT registered businesses where the owner needed money to start the business by whether they borrowed money and source					Percentage distribution			
	SESE 2001	SESE 2005	SESE 2009	SESE 2013	SESE 2001	SESE 2005	SESE 2009	SESE 2013
	Thousand				Per cent			
Whether the owner needed money to start the business								
Total	2 258	1 668	1 144	1 517	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Owner required money	1 438	1 246	736	902	63,7	74,7	64,4	59,5
Owner did not require money	819	420	407	614	36,3	25,2	35,6	40,5
Whether the owner borrowed money to start the business								
Total	1 438	1 246	736	902	100,0	99,6	100,0	100,0
Yes	251	314	173	185	17,5	25,2	23,5	20,5
No	1 187	927	563	717	82,5	74,4	76,5	79,5
Loans from commercial banks								
Total	251	314	173	185	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Yes	10	15	13	31	4,0	4,9	7,4	16,6
No	241	299	160	154	96,0	95,1	92,6	83,4
Loans from friends/relatives								
Total	251	314	173	185	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Yes	208	261	144	136	82,9	83,1	83,1	73,4
No	43	53	29	49	17,1	16,9	16,9	26,6
Loans from credit societies								
Total	251	314	173	185	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Yes	2	-	12	9	0,9	0,0	6,8	4,9
No	249	314	161	176	99,1	100,0	93,2	95,1
Loans from money lenders/mashonisas								
Total	251	314	173	185	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Yes	13	19	11	4	5,1	6,0	6,5	2,1
No	238	295	162	181	94,9	94,0	93,5	97,9
Loans from (business) partners								
Total	251	314	173	185	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Yes		1		1	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,3
No	251	314	173	184	100,0	99,8	100,0	99,7
Loans from business association								
Total	251	314	173	185	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Yes	4	3	-	1	1,8	0,9	0,0	0,4
No	247	311	173	184	98,2	99,1	100,0	99,6
Loans from NGO/CBO								
Total	251	314	173	185	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Yes	1	8	2	-	0,3	2,6	1,4	0,0
No	250	306	171	185	99,7	97,4	98,6	100,0
Loans from others								
Total	251	314	173	185	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Yes	14	7	5	8	5,4	2,2	2,7	4,4
No	237	307	168	177	94,6	97,8	97,3	95,6

Note: Due to rounding totals may differ from the sum of the categories.

In 2001 and 2005 the totals include unspecified.

Table A12: Number of persons running non-VAT registered businesses whose owner borrowed money by whether they are still paying the debt					Percentage distribution			
	SESE 2001	SESE 2005	SESE 2009	SESE 2013	SESE 2001	SESE 2005	SESE 2009	SESE 2013
	Thousand				Per cent			
Whether the owner needed money to start the business								
Total	2 258	1 668	1 144	1 517	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Owner required money	1 438	1 246	736	902	63,7	74,7	64,4	59,5
Owner did not require money	819	420	407	614	36,3	25,2	35,6	40,5
Whether the owner borrowed money to start the business								
Total	1 438	1 246	736	902	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Yes	251	314	173	185	17,5	25,3	23,5	20,5
No	1 187	927	563	717	82,5	74,7	76,5	79,5
Are you paying off the debt								
Total	251	314	173	185	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Yes	27	27	29	34	10,6	8,7	16,9	18,5
No	224	287	144	151	89,4	91,3	83,1	81,5
Does the business have any debts at present								
Total	2 258	1 668	1 144	1 517	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Yes	109	76	67	71	4,8	4,6	5,9	4,7
No	2 144	1 578	1 076	1 445	95,0	94,6	94,1	95,3
Current debt by industry								
Total	109	76	67	71	100,0	100,0	100,0	99,7
Agriculture	-	1	-	1	0,0	1,6	0,0	1,8
Manufacturing	19	8	4	-	17,2	9,9	5,7	0,0
Construction	1	3	4	6	0,6	3,8	6,7	8,7
Trade	67	47	35	26	61,9	61,6	52,0	36,2
Transport	8	2	6	19	7,7	2,6	9,3	26,7
Finance	9	2	3	7	7,9	3,0	4,8	9,4
Community and social services	5	13	9	12	4,8	17,6	13,8	16,8
Other	-	-	5	-	0,0	0,0	7,8	0,0

Note: Due to rounding totals may differ from the sum of the categories. In 2001 and 2005 the totals include unspecified.

Table A13: Number of persons running non-VAT registered businesses by whether they receive a grant/s and source of business grant					Percentage distribution			
	SESE 2001	SESE 2005	SESE 2009	SESE 2013	SESE 2001	SESE 2005	SESE 2009	SESE 2013
	Thousand				Per cent			
Did you obtain a grant to start the business								
Total	1 438	1 246	736	902	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Yes	16	30	12	8	1,1	2,4	1,6	0,9
No	1 422	1 216	724	895	98,9	97,6	98,4	99,1
Source of grant								
From government								
Total	16	30	12	8	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Yes	3	7	6	3	19,7	22,3	52,5	43,7
No	13	23	6	4	80,3	77,7	47,5	56,3
From a non-governmental organisation/ CBO								
Total	16	30	12	8	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Yes	4	3	1		23,9	10,0	9,6	0,0
No	12	27	11	8	76,1	90,0	90,4	98,4
Other sources								
Total	16	30	12	8	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Yes	9	22	4	4	56,9	75,2	37,9	54,7
No	7	7	7	4	43,1	24,8	62,1	45,3

Note: Due to rounding totals may differ from the sum of the categories.

Table A14: Number of persons running non-VAT registered businesses by type of assistance required					Percentage distribution			
	SESE 2001	SESE 2005	SESE 2009	SESE 2013	SESE 2001	SESE 2005	SESE 2009	SESE 2013
	Thousand				Per cent			
Type of assistance required								
Provision of alternative site								
Total	2 258	1 668	1 144	1 517	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Yes	451	492	340	438	20,0	29,5	29,8	28,9
No	1 805	1 162	803	1 078	79,9	69,6	70,2	71,1
Better access to loans								
Total	2 258	1 668	1 144	1 517	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Yes	438	571	331	465	19,4	34,2	28,9	30,7
No	1 818	1 082	813	1 052	80,5	64,9	71,1	69,3
Assistance with marketing								
Total	2 258	1 668	1 144	1 517	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Yes	619	680	443	615	27,4	40,7	38,7	40,5
No	1 637	975	701	902	72,5	58,4	61,3	59,5
Better access to raw material/supplies								
Total	2 258	1 668	1 144	1 517	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Yes	492	602	364	433	21,8	36,1	31,8	28,6
No	1 764	1 049	780	1 083	78,1	62,9	68,2	71,4
Easing in government regulations								
Total	2 258	1 668	1 144	1 517	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Yes	218	254	259	326	9,6	15,2	22,6	21,5
No	2 038	1 400	885	1 191	90,3	84,0	77,4	78,5
Access to modern technology								
Total	2 258	1 668	1 144	1 517	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Yes	314	256	223	292	13,9	15,3	19,5	19,2
No	1 942	1 396	921	1 225	86,0	83,7	80,5	80,8
Forming contacts with others in similar business for co-operation								
Total	2 258	1 668	1 144	1 517	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Yes	373	399	290	417	16,5	23,9	25,4	27,5
No	1 883	1 255	854	1 100	83,4	75,3	74,6	72,5
Loans from others								
Total	2 258	1 668	1 144	1 517	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Yes	41	47	45	72	1,8	2,8	3,9	4,7
No	2 215	1 604	1 099	1 445	98,1	96,2	96,1	95,3

Note: Due to rounding totals may differ from the sum of the categories.

In 2001 and 2005 the totals include unspecified.

	Table A15: Number of persons running non-VAT registered businesses by access to financial services				Percentage distribution			
	SESE 2001	SESE 2005	SESE 2009	SESE 2013	SESE 2001	SESE 2005	SESE 2009	SESE 2013
	Thousand				Per cent			
Does the business have a current/transaction/savings account	-	-	-	1 517	-	-	-	100,0
Yes, from a bank	-	-	-	298	-	-	-	19,7
Yes, from another formal financial institution	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	0,6
Yes, from an informal organization (eg. stokvel)	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	0,6
No	-	-	-	1 200	-	-	-	79,1
Does the business have an investment/deposit account?	-	-	-	1 517	-	-	-	100,0
Yes, from bank	-	-	-	99	-	-	-	6,6
Yes, from another formal institution	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	0,8
No	-	-	-	1 406	-	-	-	92,7
Does the business have a loan account	-	-	-	1 517	-	-	-	100,0
Yes, from bank	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	2,1
Yes, from another formal financial institution (e.g. micro)	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	0,4
Yes, from an informal organization	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	0,6
Yes, from family/ friends	-	-	-	1 468	-	-	-	96,8
No	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	0,1
Does the business have asset finance	-	-	-	1 517	-	-	-	100,0
Yes, from bank	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	2,1
Yes, from another formal financial institution	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	0,6
No	-	-	-	1 475	-	-	-	97,3
Does the business have a mortgage loan	-	-	-	1 517	-	-	-	100,0
Yes, from a bank	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	0,6
Yes, from another formal financial institution	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	0,5
No	-	-	-	1 500	-	-	-	98,9
Does the business have a credit facility?	-	-	-	1 517	-	-	-	100,0
Yes, from a bank	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	2,2
Yes, from another formal financial institution	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	1,0
No	-	-	-	1 467	-	-	-	96,7

Table A15: Number of persons running non-VAT registered businesses by access to financial services, concluded					Percentage distribution			
	SESE 2001	SESE 2005	SESE 2009	SESE 2013	SESE 2001	SESE 2005	SESE 2009	SESE 2013
	Thousand				Per cent			
Does the business have a short-term insurance	-	-	-	1 517	-	-	-	100,0
Yes, from a bank	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	1,0
Yes, from another formal financial institution (e.g. insurance company)	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	2,8
No	-	-	-	1 459	-	-	-	96,2
Does the business make business payments through the account	-	-	-	1 517	-	-	-	100,0
Yes	-	-	-	133	-	-	-	8,8
No	-	-	-	124	-	-	-	8,1
Not applicable (No account)	-	-	-	1 260	-	-	-	83,1
To make the business payments, does the business use internet banking	-	-	-	133	-	-	-	100,0
Yes	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	33,6
No	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	66,4
Cellphone banking	-	-	-	133	-	-	-	100,0
Yes	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	15,4
No	-	-	-	112	-	-	-	84,6
A branch/ personal banking	-	-	-	133	-	-	-	100,0
Yes	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	65,9
No	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	34,1

Table A16: Number of paid and unpaid employees by industry in the last week					Percentage distribution			
	SESE 2001	SESE 2005	SESE 2009	SESE 2013	SESE 2001	SESE 2005	SESE 2009	SESE 2013
	Thousand				Per cent			
Paid and unpaid employees								
Total	661	592	538	1 007	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Agriculture	4	15	3	24	0,5	2,5	0,5	2,3
Manufacturing	61	68	45	55	9,2	11,5	8,4	5,5
Construction	105	93	171	229	15,8	15,7	31,7	22,8
Trade	317	246	148	347	47,9	41,5	27,6	34,5
Transport	79	25	31	52	12,0	4,2	5,8	5,2
Finance	42	86	17	37	6,4	14,5	3,1	3,7
Community and social services	53	60	108	262	8,1	10,1	20,0	26,1
Other	1	-	15	-	0,1	0,0	2,8	0,0
Paid employees								
Total	431	443	442	800	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Agriculture	2	13	3	7	0,5	2,9	0,6	0,9
Manufacturing	49	40	43	30	11,4	9,1	9,8	3,8
Construction	99	93	166	221	22,9	20,9	37,6	27,6
Trade	123	143	104	209	28,6	32,3	23,6	26,1
Transport	77	24	29	47	17,9	5,3	6,6	5,8
Finance	38	83	15	34	8,9	18,6	3,4	4,2
Community and social services	43	48	67	253	9,9	10,9	15,2	31,6
Other	-	-	14	-	0,0	0,0	3,2	0,0
Unpaid employees								
Total	230	149	96	207	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Agriculture	1	2		17	0,6	1,4	0,0	8,0
Manufacturing	12	28	2	25	5,2	18,7	2,1	12,1
Construction	6		5	8	2,5	0,0	4,8	3,9
Trade	194	103	44	138	84,3	69,0	45,9	66,9
Transport	2	1	2	6	0,9	0,9	1,8	2,8
Finance	4	3	2	3	1,6	2,2	2,1	1,7
Community and social services	11	12	41	9	4,6	7,7	42,2	4,6
Other	1	-	1	-	0,3	0,0	1,0	0,0

Table A17: Business turnover, net profits and labour costs last calendar month				
	SESE 2001	SESE 2005	SESE 2009	SESE 2013
	Thousand			
Total turnover				
R0-R100	244	190	101	124
R101-R350	666	357	165	167
R351-R750	483	389	214	209
R751-R1 500	345	283	227	293
R1 501-R3 000	191	204	181	281
R3 001-R6 000	135	117	124	222
R6 001-R15 000	71	78	83	120
R15 001+	12	45	49	101
Unspecified	110	5		
Total	2 258	1 668	1 144	1 517
Total net profit				
R0-R100	380	400	187	194
R101-R350	760	487	249	241
R351-R750	427	311	234	278
R751-R1 500	264	223	179	271
R1 501-R3 000	176	142	141	237
R3 001-R6 000	97	55	71	157
R6 001-R15 000	44	31	47	95
R15 001+	9	4	15	44
Unspecified	101	13	22	
Total	2 258	1 668	1 144	1 517
Total labour cost of employers				
R0-R100	101	42	46	86
R101-R750	91	103	59	77
R751-R1 500	43	41	37	71
R1 501-R3 000	23	34	26	59
R3 001-R6 000	19	9	29	38
R6 001-R15 000	7	16	11	18
R15 001+	2		3	21
Unspecified	24	75		
Total	309	319	211	370