

Unemployment change (comparison of 1996 and 2011)	
Indicator group:	Socio-Economic
Indicator number:	I_005
Document location:	H:\Projects_2015\Indicator\Employment
Geodatabase:	I:\BE\SPS\Resources\Indicators_GDB\

Description:

Employment and unemployment is one of the critical measures used to determine the health of an economy. High unemployment also places a burden on the state and individuals to sustain those not working. In the long term high unemployment leads to lower economic growth and even social insecurity. Government Policy makers have to give serious consideration to high unemployment and reduce it as far as possible. Measuring/ monitoring unemployment is critical in order to inform development decisions and to evaluate plans and interventions.

Indicator:	Employment change, 1996 - 2011
Geographic coverage:	South Africa
Unit type:	Sub-place
Time period:	1996-2011 (only two periods)
Source:	CSIR BE produces the processed tables and maps at sub place scale
Origin (if processed):	Quantec, 2013.
Date published:	Aug 2015
Update(s)/version:	No update
Background:	Item extended to the nine SACN cities and was developed to review the extent of change in employment and unemployment since 1996.
Statistical and methodological information:	<p>Using census information this item considers the change in unemployment over the period 1996 to 2011. It compares the percentage of employment and unemployment for the two periods. As both are percentages both therefore takes the population of the time into account. In addition, unemployment as calculated here consists of three combined items namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recorded unemployment (Someone is considered to be unemployed if they are capable of working or starting a business but had not done so. In addition they need to have actively looked for work or tried to start a business at some point in the four weeks preceding the survey) Not-economically active (A person is considered to be economically inactive if they were able and available to work in the week prior to the survey but did not work; did not look for work; and did not try to start

	<p>their own business. This includes people such as university students and adults caring for children at home), and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discouraged employment seekers (A person is considered to be a discouraged job-seeker if they wanted to work but there are no jobs in the area; they were unable to find work that required their skills; or they have lost hope of finding any kind of work). <p>All are considered as unemployed and no distinction is made between these items.</p> <p>Similarly employment was calculated drawing from the census information (2011). An employed person (aged 15-64) is considered to be employed if, during the week before being surveyed, they worked for a wage, salary or commission or ran any kind of business by themselves or with other people. They will be categorised as “employed” even if they only worked for an hour in that week.</p>
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<p>Citation information:</p>	<p><i>CSIR BE. 2015. Indicator – Employment and unemployment change. (Prepared in support of SACN – State of the Cities Report 2015).</i></p>
<p>Further information:</p>	<p>This information was created as a draft working item.</p> <p>Other relevant documents are:</p> <p>Van Huyssteen, E., Mans, G., Maritz, J., van Niekerk, W., Le Roux, A., Green, C., et al. (2014). <i>Regional and temporal dynamics of South African cities and towns</i>. Unpublished PG research report. Pretoria: CSIR.</p>