REFERENCES


ENDNOTES

1 This trend was evident and discussed at a meeting of technical experts representing approximately 15 countries contributing to a Forum on Progressive Governance in Stockholm in June 2001.
8 EPRI 2001.
17 Schultz and Mwabu 1998a.
21 Bhorat and Hodge, 1999.
23 The Stats SA publication *Unemployment and Employment in South Africa* (Orkin, 1998, p58) states that 32 per cent of African households contained no employed people. The total number of African households (5 950 992) comes from Leibbrandt, Woolard and Bhorat (2000, p.49). These authors used the 1995 OHS. The total number of households in the Leibrandt et al piece (8 801 993) accords well with the 1996 population census number of 9 060 000 (Report No. 03-01-12 [1996], p.86). Note that this excludes institutions and hostels. The number of workerless African households in 1999 comes from a report using the 1999 OHS by Michael Samson of the Economic Policy Research Institute. There were 3 069 897 such households, 2 859 167 of them containing working adults, 210 730 containing either pensioners only or pensioners and children (skip-generation households). The total number of African households in 1999 (7 985 000) is taken from the 1999 OHS (SNR P0317, 31 July 2000, p.40). It appears that ‘institutions and hostels’ are excluded from this total as well. The listing of ‘Dwelling types’ contains no reference to either, and has only 29 000 households in the category ‘unspecified’. The publication does, however, note that the sample frame was extended to include workers in mining hostels. This issue will be pursued with Stats SA.
25 The 1999 OHS disclosed the existence (using the official definition) of 33 000 university educated unemployed. Of them, 25 000 were African, 13 000 men and 12 000 women. Age distributions for these people have not been taken out, but it is likely that most of them were young.