

## Statistical release

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# Quarterly Labour Force Survey

**Quarter 1, 2015**

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## 1. Introduction

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

### 1.1. The 2013 (new) Master Sample

Redesigning of a Master Sample is a process routinely undertaken by Statistical Agencies following a population Census. Stats SA redesigned the 2007 (old) Master Sample in 2013 using the 2011 census data. The 2011 Census showed that the structure of the underlying population had changed compared to the previous Census. The new Master Sample should improve the level of precision in the estimates produced.

The 2007 Master Sample was designed in 2007 using the 2001 Census data; this was the latest information available at the time. The sample was implemented in January 2008 to conduct the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) and all other household surveys. The QLFS estimates for 2008 to 2013 (Q1: 2008 to Q4: 2014) resulted from the 2007 Master Sample.

The Q1: 2015 (January to March 2015) estimates presented in this report are based on the new Master Sample (designed in 2013), while the previous quarters are based on the old Master Sample. The quarter-to-quarter and year-on-year changes are influenced by the change by the updated sample. Stats SA will monitor estimates produced by the new Master Sample over the next quarters until they have stabilised.

## 2. Highlights of the results

**Table A: Key labour market indicators**

	Jan-Mar 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand					Per cent	
<b>Population aged 15–64 yrs</b>	<b>35 177</b>	<b>35 643</b>	<b>35 799</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>1,8</b>
<b>Labour force</b>	<b>20 122</b>	<b>20 228</b>	<b>20 994</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>3,8</b>	<b>4,3</b>
<b>Employed</b>	<b>15 055</b>	<b>15 320</b>	<b>15 459</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>2,7</b>
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	10 780	10 911	10 796	-115	17	-1,1	0,2
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	2 336	2 448	2 483	35	147	1,4	6,3
Agriculture	709	742	891	150	183	20,2	25,8
Private households	1 231	1 219	1 288	69	58	5,7	4,7
<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>5 067</b>	<b>4 909</b>	<b>5 535</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>12,8</b>	<b>9,2</b>
<b>Not economically active</b>	<b>15 055</b>	<b>15 415</b>	<b>14 805</b>	<b>-611</b>	<b>-250</b>	<b>-4,0</b>	<b>-1,7</b>
Discouraged job-seekers	2 355	2 403	2 397	-6	42	-0,3	1,8
Other (not economically active)	12 700	13 012	12 408	-605	-292	-4,6	-2,3
<b>Rates (%)</b>							
Unemployment rate	25,2	24,3	26,4	2,1	1,2		
Employment/population ratio (absorption rate)	42,8	43,0	43,2	0,2	0,4		
Labour force participation rate	57,2	56,8	58,6	1,8	1,4		

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

\*Note: Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

The results for Q1: 2015 shows that the working age population (WAP) was 35,8 million – 15,5 million employed, 5,5 million unemployed and 14,8 million not economically active. Thus resulting in an unemployment rate of 26,4%, absorption rate of 43,2% and labour force participation rate of 58,6%. The formal sector accounted for the largest share of employment at 69,8% while the agriculture accounted for the lowest share (5,8%). Around 16% of the not economically active population was accounted for by the discouraged, while more than 80% were due to other reasons (i.e. student, home-maker etc.). The results for Q1: 2015 reflect a decrease in the not economically active population in favour of the economically active population



**Table B: Share of the labour market indicators to the working age population (15-64 years)**

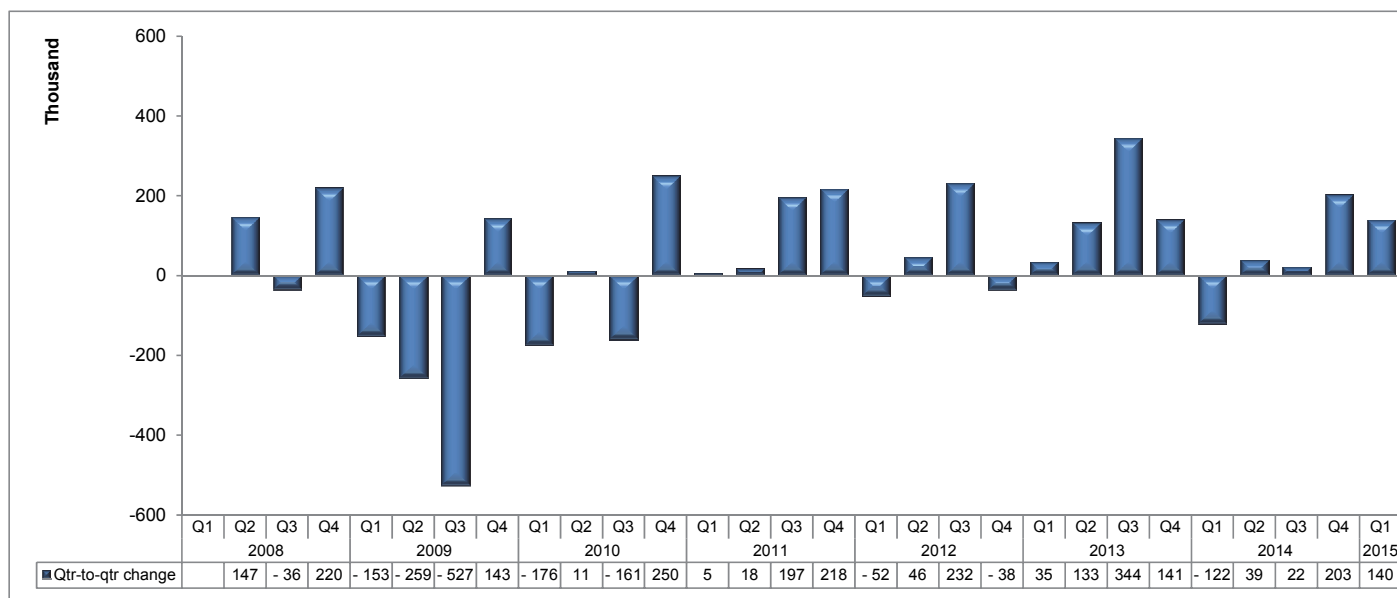
	Jan-Mar 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Jan-Mar 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015
	Thousand			Proportion of the population		
<b>Population aged 15–64 yrs</b>	<b>35 177</b>	<b>35 643</b>	<b>35 799</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Labour force	20 122	20 228	20 994	57,2	56,8	58,6
Employed	15 055	15 320	15 459	42,8	43,0	43,2
Unemployed	5 067	4 909	5 535	14,4	13,8	15,5
Not economically active	15 055	15 415	14 805	42,8	43,2	41,4

\*Note: Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

In Q1: 2015 the 2013 Master Sample which is based on 2011 census was used to select sampling units. This has led to large differences in the quarterly estimates – especially when comparing Q1: 2015 to other quarters. The effect of the new sample was mostly observed among the unemployed and the not economically active. The share of the unemployed in the working age was 13,8% in Q4: 2014 and increased to 15,5% in Q1: 2015; the share of the not economically active was 43,2% in Q4: 2014 and 41,4% in Q1: 2015.

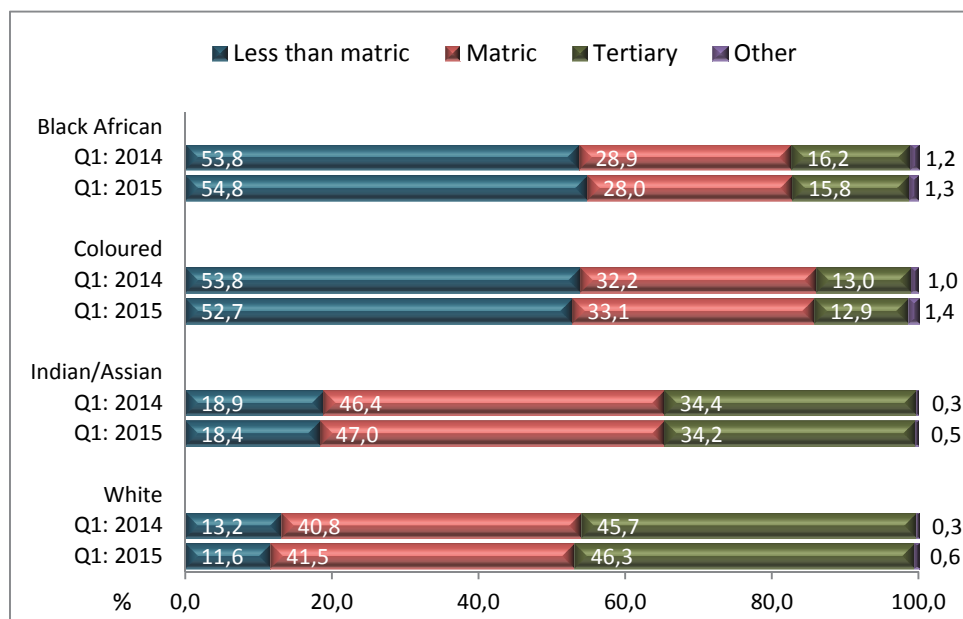
On an annual basis, changes in the distribution of the working age population by labour market components were less pronounced. The share of the unemployed population increased from 14,4% in Q1: 2014 to 15,5% in Q1: 2015. While the share of the not economically active population decreased from 42,8% in Q1: 2014 to 41,4% in Q1: 2015.

### 3. Employment

**Figure 1: Quarter-to-quarter change in employment, Quarter 1: 2009 to Quarter 1: 2015**

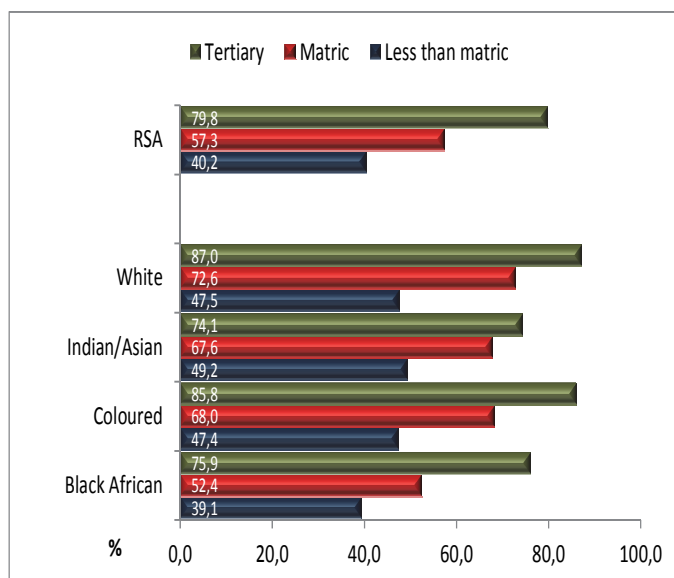
The number of employed people increased for four subsequent quarters since Q2: 2014, with the largest gain recorded in Q4: 2014 at 203 000. Employment gains of 39 000, 22 000 and 203 000 were recorded in Q2: 2014, Q3: 2014 and Q4: 2014 respectively, while in Q1: 2015 a gain of 140 000 was recorded.

**Figure 2: Educational attainment of the employed by population group, Q1: 2014 and Q1: 2015**

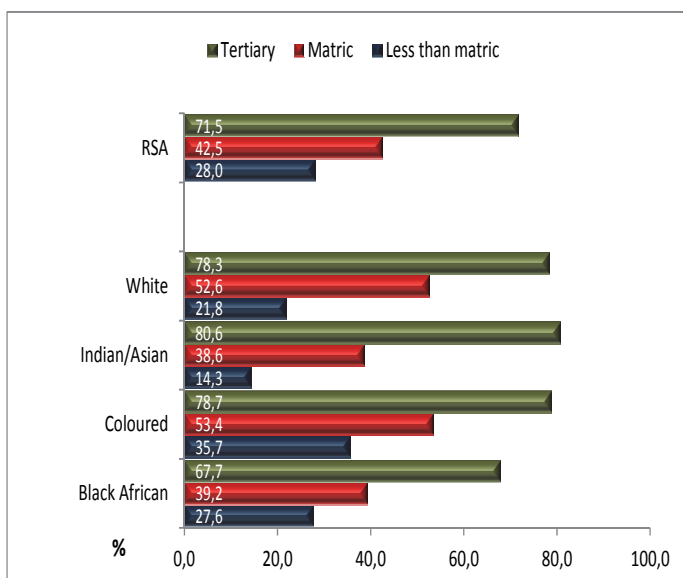


In Q1: 2015, the share of the employed population with tertiary education was highest among the white (46,3%) and Indian/Asian (34,2%) population groups. Over half of employed black Africans and the coloured population did not complete their matric education. Relatively small proportions of employed black Africans and the coloured population group completed tertiary education compared to their white and Indian/Asian counterparts.

**Figure 3: Absorption rate for men by education and population group, Q1: 2015**



**Figure 4: Absorption rate for women by education and population group, Q1: 2015**



Figures 3 and 4 highlight large disparities in the labour absorption rate by education level within population groups – where higher levels of education are associated with higher absorption rates. The figures further showed that the absorption rate for men is higher than the absorption rate for women in most of educational levels. However, the gender gap in absorption rates narrows as the levels of education advance to a tertiary level.

At every education level, the absorption rate among black African men is lower than that of men in other population groups (Figure 3). The black African population (both men and women) are the only population with absorption rates that were lower than the national rates, irrespective of the educational level.

**Table C: Employment by industry**

Industry	Jan-Mar 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to- Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to- Qtr change	Year-on-year change
	Thousand					Per cent	
<b>Total*</b>	<b>15 055</b>	<b>15 320</b>	<b>15 459</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>2,7</b>
Agriculture	709	742	891	150	183	20,2	25,8
Mining*	424	427	443	16	19	3,7	4,4
Manufacturing	1 804	1 749	1 779	29	-26	1,7	-1,4
Utilities	130	104	143	40	13	38,2	10,4
Construction	1 199	1 334	1 322	-12	122	-0,9	10,2
Trade	3 186	3 247	3 046	-201	-140	-6,2	-4,4
Transport	895	952	899	-53	4	-5,6	0,4
Finance and other business services	2 045	2 039	2 195	156	149	7,7	7,3
Community and social services	3 428	3 501	3 450	-51	22	-1,5	0,6
Private households	1 231	1 219	1 288	69	58	5,7	4,7

Note: Total includes 'other' industry.

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

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

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

The number of employed people increased by 140 000 in Q1: 2015 compared to Q4: 2014. Large quarterly gains were observed in the Finance (156 000), Agriculture (150 000) and Private households industries (69 000). Job losses were recorded in the Trade, Transport and Community and social services industries (201 000, 53 000 and 51 000 respectively).

Compared to the same period last year, employment increased by 405 000. Large annual increases were observed in the Agriculture (183 000), Finance (149 000) and Construction (122 000) industries. The largest decrease in employment was observed in the Trade industry (140 000).

**Table D: Employment by occupation**

Occupation	Jan-Mar 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to- Qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand					Per cent	
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 055</b>	<b>15 320</b>	<b>15 459</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>2,7</b>
Manager	1 343	1 337	1 252	-85	-91	-6,3	-6,8
Professional	877	654	782	128	-95	19,6	-10,9
Technician	1 581	1 467	1 419	-47	-162	-3,2	-10,3
Clerk	1 610	1 750	1 670	-80	60	-4,6	3,7
Sales and services	2 282	2 448	2 449	1	167	0,0	7,3
Skilled agriculture	65	94	83	-12	18	-12,4	27,2
Craft and related trade	1 736	1 957	1 873	-84	137	-4,3	7,9
Plant and machine operator	1 264	1 315	1 324	9	61	0,7	4,8
Elementary	3 298	3 356	3 600	244	302	7,3	9,2
Domestic worker	999	943	1 009	66	10	7,0	1,0

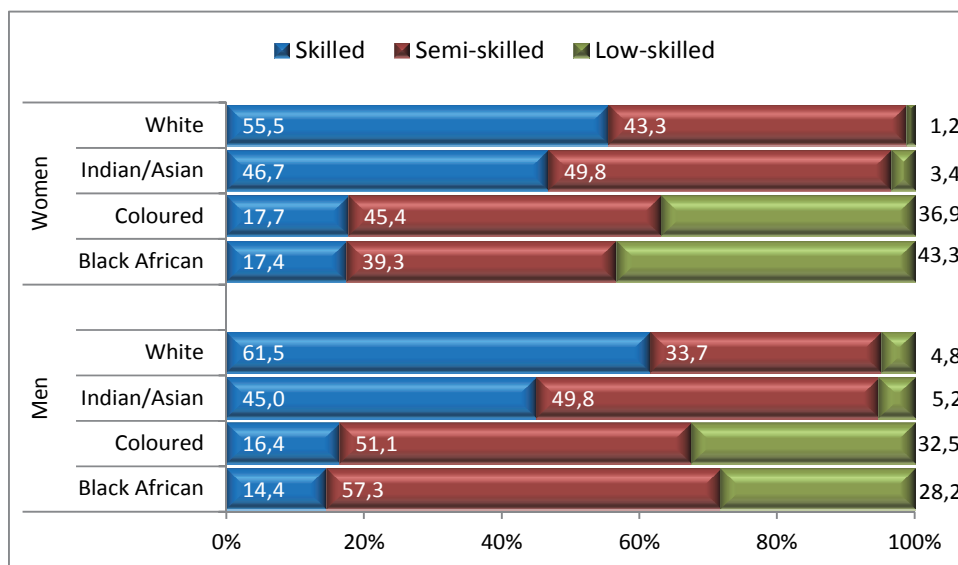
\*Note: Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

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

The number of employed people increased in five of the ten occupations in Q1: 2015. The largest increases were recorded in the Elementary (244 000), Professional (128 000) and Domestic work (66 000) occupations. In the same period, large decreases in employment were recorded in the Managerial, Craft and related trade, and Clerical occupations (85 000, 84 000 and 80 000 respectively).

Annual employment gains were the largest in the Elementary, Sales and services, and Craft and related trade occupations (302 000, 167 000 and 137 000 respectively) in the year ended March 2015. During this period, job losses were recorded in the Technician (162 000), Professional (95 000) and Managerial (91 000) occupations.

**Figure 5: Employment by occupation, population group and sex, Q1: 2015**



Note: 'Skilled' includes Manager, Professional and Technician occupations; 'Semi-skilled' includes Clerk, Sales and services, Skilled agriculture, Craft and related trade and Plant and machine operator occupations; 'Low-skilled' includes Elementary and Domestic worker occupations.

Irrespective of gender, Figure 5 shows that white and Indian/Asian populations are more dominant in skilled occupations compared to black African and coloured population groups. Proportions of employed black African and coloured populations are the largest among semi-skilled occupations for both men and women. However, black African women remained vulnerable – about 43,3% were employed in low-skilled occupations compared to only 1,2% of white women and 3,4% of Indian/Asian women.

**Table E: Employment by province**

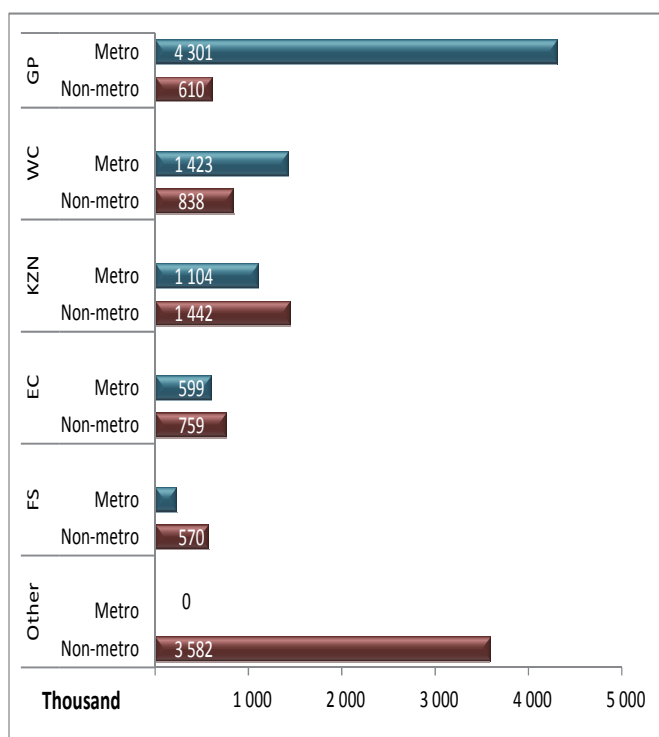
Province	Jan-Mar 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on-year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on-year change
	Thousand					Per cent	
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>15 055</b>	<b>15 320</b>	<b>15 459</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>2,7</b>
Western Cape	2 237	2 170	2 261	91	24	4,2	1,1
Eastern Cape	1 332	1 336	1 358	22	26	1,6	1,9
Northern Cape	308	320	307	-13	-1	-4,0	-0,3
Free State	724	772	802	30	79	3,9	10,9
KwaZulu-Natal	2 527	2 520	2 546	26	19	1,0	0,7
North West	870	948	912	-36	42	-3,8	4,9
Gauteng	4 794	4 881	4 911	31	117	0,6	2,4
Mpumalanga	1 127	1 138	1 154	16	27	1,4	2,4
Limpopo	1 136	1 235	1 208	-27	72	-2,2	6,3

\*Note: Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample. Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.

In Q1: 2015 employment gains were recorded in six of the nine provinces. The largest quarterly employment gains were observed in Western Cape (91 000), Gauteng (31 000), and Free State (30 000). While employment decreases were recorded in North West (36 000), Limpopo (27 000) and Northern Cape (13 000).

For the year ended March 2015, employment increased in all provinces except Northern Cape where it remained virtually unchanged. The largest gains in employment were recorded in Gauteng (117 000), Free State (79 000) and Limpopo (72 000).

**Figure 6: Employment by province and municipal type, Q1: 2015**



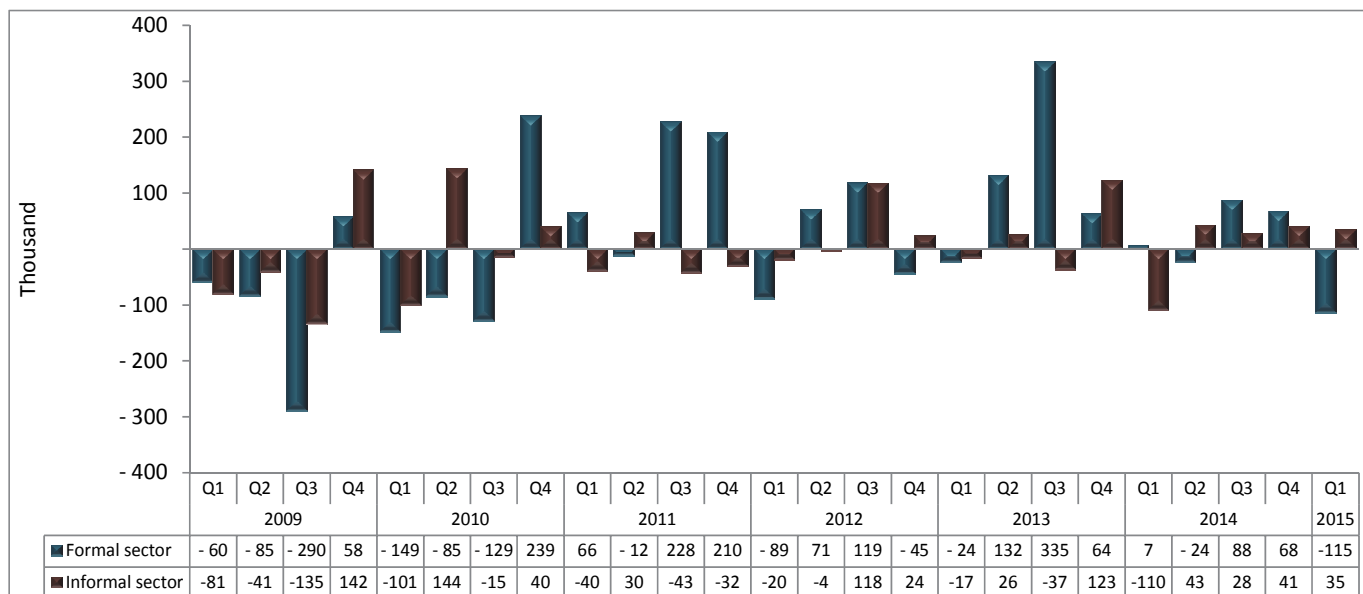
Note: Other includes Northern Cape, North West, Mpumalanga and Limpopo. These provinces do not have metropolitan municipalities.

**Table F: Employment by province and metropolitan municipality, Q1: 2015**

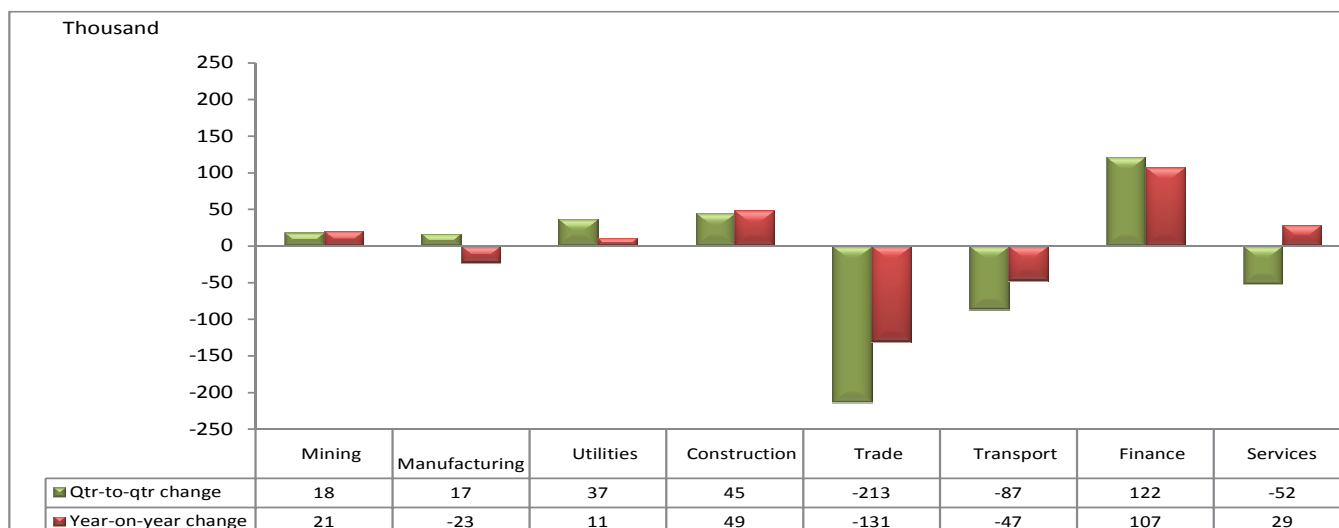
Province	Municipality	Employment Thousand
RSA	<b>Total employment</b>	<b>15 459</b>
	Metro	7 659
	Non-metro	7 801
Western Cape	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 261</b>
	City of Cape Town	1 423
	Non-metro	838
Eastern Cape	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 358</b>
	Buffalo City	245
	Nelson Mandela Bay	354
	Non-metro	759
Free State	<b>Total</b>	<b>802</b>
	Mangaung	232
	Non-metro	570
KwaZulu-Natal	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 546</b>
	EThekweni	1 104
	Non-metro	1 442
Gauteng	<b>Total</b>	<b>4 911</b>
	City of Johannesburg	1 946
	Ekurhuleni	1 194
	City of Tshwane	1 161
	Non-metro	610
Other	<b>Total</b>	<b>3 582</b>
	Metro	0
	Non-metro	3 582

Table F shows that at the national level, non-metropolitan municipalities accounted for more jobs compared to metropolitan municipalities. Three of the five provinces with large municipalities recorded more jobs in non-metropolitan municipalities (KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape and Free State). Employment in Gauteng and Western Cape was dominant in metropolitan municipalities compared to the non-metros in those provinces (Figure 6).

**Figure 7: Quarter-to-quarter changes in employment by sector, Quarter 1: 2009 to Quarter 1: 2015**



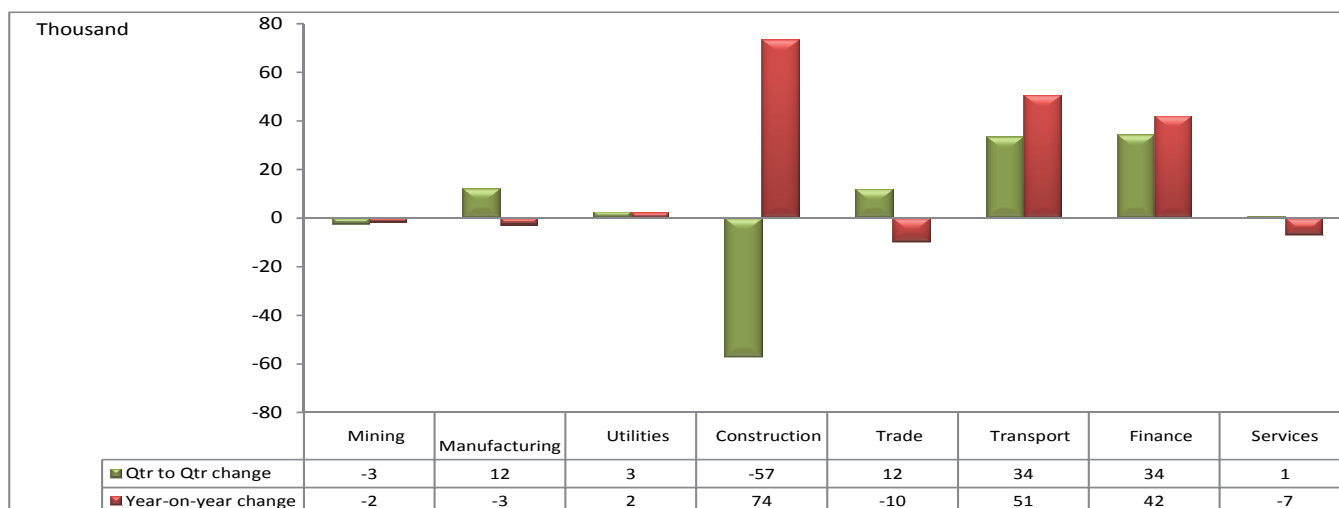
Following an increase of 88 000 jobs in Q3: 2014 and 68 000 jobs in Q4: 2014, employment in the formal sector decreased in Q1: 2015 by 115 000 jobs. Informal sector employment continued to increase for four successive quarters since Q2: 2014. In Q1: 2015 the informal sector recorded a quarterly gain of 35 000 jobs.

**Figure 8: Quarter-to-quarter and year-on-year changes in the formal sector by industry**

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

In Q1: 2015, formal sector employment declined by 115 000 compared to Q4: 2014. The largest decline in the formal sector jobs were observed in the Trade (213 000), Transport (87 000) and Community and social services (52 000) industries. Employment gains were observed in the Finance (122 000), Construction (45 000) and Utilities (37 000) industries.

An annual gain of 17 000 jobs was recorded in the formal sector in Q1: 2015. The largest employment increases in the formal sector were observed in the Finance (107 000), Construction (49 000) and Community and social services industries (29 000). Employment declined in the Trade (131 000), Transport (47 000) and Manufacturing (23 000) industries.

**Figure 9: Quarter-to-quarter and year-on-year changes in the informal sector by industry**

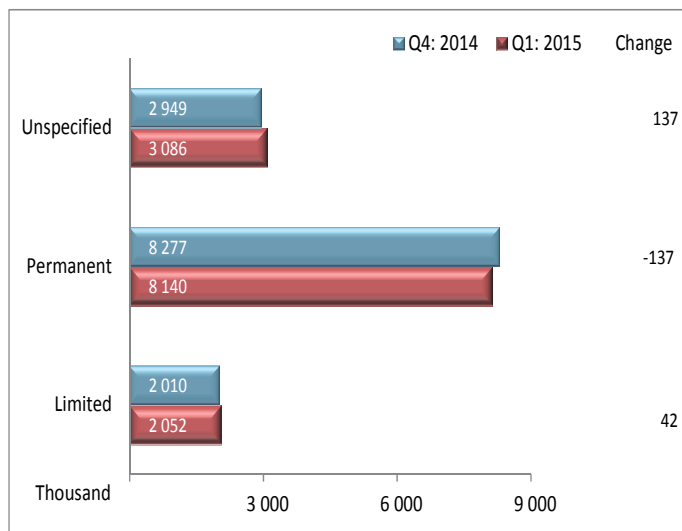
\*Mining is a very clustered industry, hence the industry might not have been adequately captured by the QLFS sample. For more robust mining estimates, please use the Quarterly Employment Statistics (QES).

Informal sector employment grew by 35 000 in Q1: 2015 compared to Q4: 2014. The Finance and Transport industries recorded the largest employment gain at 34 000 each. Informal sector employment in the Construction industry declined by 57 000 during this period.

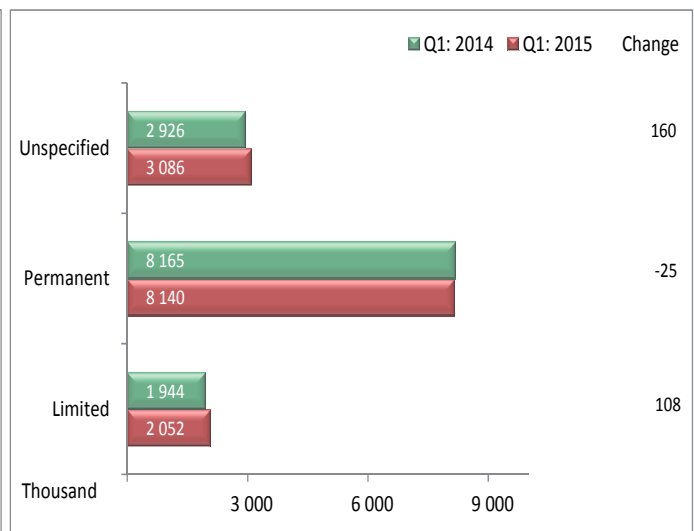
Compared to Q1: 2014, informal sector jobs increased by the largest numbers in the Construction, Transport and the Finance and other business services industries (74 000, 51 000 and 42 000 respectively). The sector recorded the largest employment declines in Trade (10 000) and Community and social services (7 000).

### 3.1. Conditions of employment for employees

**Figure 10: Quarter-to-quarter changes in nature of employment contract**



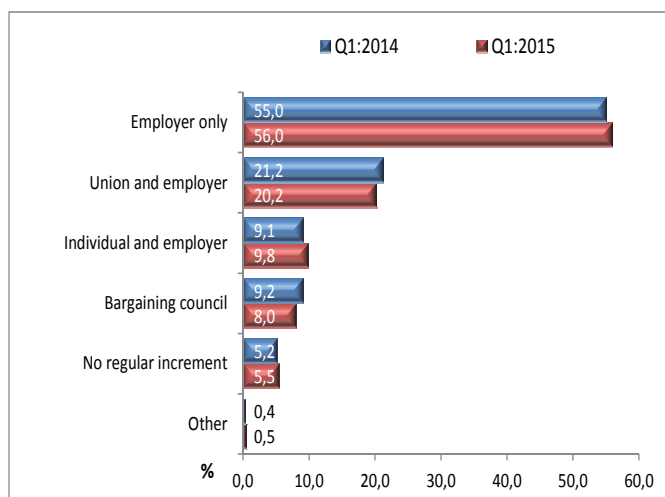
**Figure 11: Year-on-year changes in nature of employment contract**



Between Q4: 2014 and Q1: 2015, the number of total employees increased by 42 000 (see Table 3.6 in the appendix). Quarterly increases were observed in the number of employees with contracts of an unspecified duration and among those with contracts of a limited duration (137 000 and 42 000 respectively). The number of employees with contracts of a permanent nature decreased by 137 000 (Figure 10).

Over the period Q1: 2014 to Q1: 2015, the number of employees with contracts of unspecified duration and those with contracts of a limited duration increased by 160 000 and 108 000 respectively, while the number of employees with contracts of a permanent nature declined by 25 000 (Figure 11).

**Figure 12: How salary increment was negotiated, Q1: 2014 and Q1: 2015**



**Table G: Year-on-year changes in trade union membership by type of salary negotiation**

	Q1: 2014	Q1: 2015	Change
	Thousand		
Individual and employer	53	70	17
Union and employer	2 500	2 446	-54
Bargaining council	919	764	-155
Employer only	190	287	98
No regular increment	7	18	11
Other	2	1	-1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 670</b>	<b>3 586</b>	<b>-84</b>

Figure 12 shows that more than half of the employees (56,0%) had their salary increments determined by their employers only. While 3,6 million employees were union members in Q1: 2015 (see Table 3.8 in the appendix), unions negotiated salary increments for only 74,9% of those employees who are union members. About 5,5% of employees had no regular salary increment in Q1: 2015.

Between Q1: 2014 and Q1: 2015, union membership decreased by 84 000 members. The largest decrease was among those whose salaries were determined through a bargaining council or other sector bargaining arrangement (155 000) and those negotiated between a union and employer (54 000) (see Table G).

## 4. Unemployment

**Figure 13: Quarter-to-quarter change in unemployment, Quarter 1: 2009 to Quarter 1: 2015**

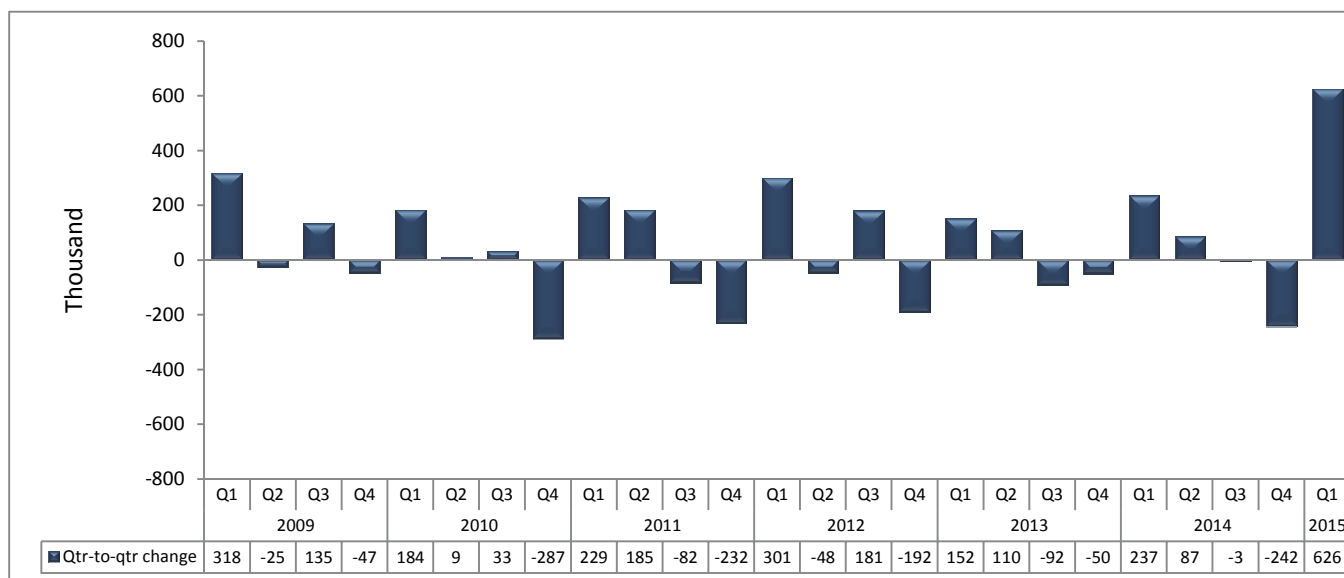
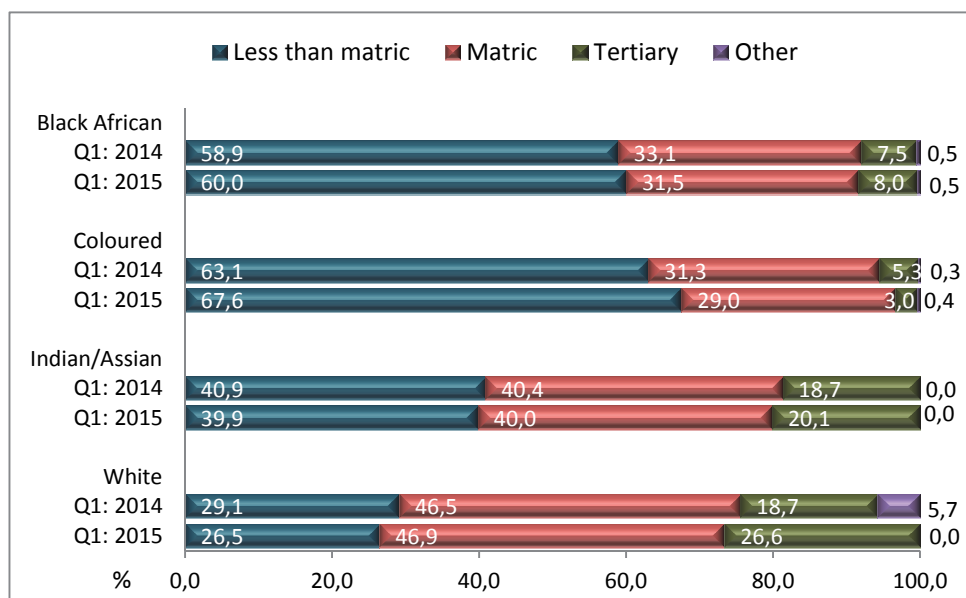


Figure 13 shows that unemployment decreased consecutively in the last two quarters of 2014. In Q1: 2015, the number of unemployed people increased by 626 000 to 5,5 million (see Table A).

**Figure 14: Educational attainment of the unemployed by population group, Q1: 2014 and Q1: 2015**



Levels of education below matric were observed in larger proportions among unemployed black Africans and the coloured population. Compared to Q1: 2014, unemployed black Africans with less than matric decreased by 1,1 percentage points in Q1: 2015. About 63% of the coloured population had an education level of less than matric. The proportion of the white population with a tertiary qualification decreased (by 7,9 percentage points) from 26,6% in Q1: 2014 to 18,7% in Q1: 2015.



**Table H: Unemployment rate by province**

	Official unemployment rate					Expanded unemployment rate				
	Jan-Mar 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on-year change	Jan-Mar 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on-year change
	Per cent		Percentage points			Per cent		Percentage points		
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>25,2</b>	<b>24,3</b>	<b>26,4</b>	<b>2,1</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>35,1</b>	<b>34,6</b>	<b>36,1</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>1,0</b>
Western Cape	20,9	22,9	21,0	-1,9	0,1	22,6	24,5	23,3	-1,2	0,7
Eastern Cape	29,4	29,1	29,6	0,5	0,2	44,2	41,9	43,2	1,3	-1,0
Northern Cape	29,0	28,7	34,1	5,4	5,1	39,8	38,4	42,6	4,2	2,8
Free State	34,7	32,2	30,4	-1,8	-4,3	41,5	39,5	38,4	-1,1	-3,1
KwaZulu-Natal	20,7	20,8	23,6	2,8	2,9	37,4	37,9	38,2	0,3	0,8
North West	27,7	25,2	28,4	3,2	0,7	42,6	40,0	43,2	3,2	0,6
Gauteng	25,8	24,6	28,4	3,8	2,6	29,8	29,6	32,8	3,2	3,0
Mpumalanga	30,4	26,6	28,4	1,8	-2,0	41,9	40,5	40,7	0,2	-1,2
Limpopo	18,4	15,9	20,1	4,2	1,7	39,2	37,2	40,8	3,6	1,6

\*Note: Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

Between Q4: 2014 and Q1: 2015, the official unemployment rate increased by 2,1 percentage points. Increases in the unemployment rate were observed in seven of the nine provinces. The largest increases were recorded in Northern Cape (5,4 percentage points), Limpopo (4,2 percentage points), Gauteng (3,8 percentage points) and North West (3,2 percentage points). In comparison to the same period last year, Northern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng recorded the largest rise in the official unemployment rate. The largest annual decrease in the official unemployment rate was recorded in Free State (4,3 percentage points).

Compared to Q4: 2014, the expanded unemployment rate increased by 1,5 percentage points to 36,1% in Q1: 2015. During this period, seven of the nine provinces recorded increases in the expanded unemployment rate. The largest increase was recorded in Northern Cape (4,2 percentage points), Limpopo (3,6 percentage points), Gauteng (3,2 percentage points) and North West (3,2 percentage points).

**Table J: Unemployment rate by province and metropolitan municipality, Q1: 2015**

Province	Municipality	Official unemployment rate	Expanded unemployment rate
		%	
<b>RSA</b>	<b>Both metro and non-metro</b>	<b>26,4</b>	<b>36,1</b>
<b>Western Cape</b>	City of Cape Town	23,5	24,7
	Non-metro	16,4	21,0
<b>Eastern Cape</b>	Buffalo City	27,4	30,1
	Nelson Mandela Bay	33,1	33,1
	Non-metro	28,6	49,8
<b>Free State</b>	Mangaung	26,9	35,8
	Non-metro	31,7	39,4
<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>	EThekweni	19,6	28,5
	Non-metro	26,3	44,0
<b>Gauteng</b>	City of Johannesburg	26,7	29,7
	Ekurhuleni	30,6	35,3
	City of Tshwane	27,6	33,0
	Non-metro	30,5	36,3

Note: RSA includes all nine provinces i.e. even those with have no metropolitan municipalities (Northern Cape, North West, Mpumalanga and Limpopo).

The City of Cape Town, Nelson Mandela Bay and Ekurhuleni metropolitans recorded higher unemployment rates (both official and expanded) compared to the non-metros in their provinces. The non-metropolitan municipalities in Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal recorded large differences between official and expanded unemployment rates.

## 5. The not economically active population

The working-age population is divided into two labour market groups: the employed and the not employed. The not employed can further be divided into the unemployed and inactive (not economically active). An unemployed person is defined as:

- Not being employed in the reference week;
- Actively looking for work or trying to start a business in the four weeks prior to the interview; and
- Would have been able to start work or would have started a business in the reference week.

Those people who do not meet the criteria of employed and unemployed persons are then classified as the not economically active population.

The not economically active population is divided into discouraged job-seekers and other (not economically active population). The discouraged are a subset of the not economically active who are persons who wanted to work, were available to work but did not try to find a job or start a business in the reference period due to the following three reasons: no jobs available in the area; they were unable to find jobs requiring their skills; or they lost hope of finding any kind of job, while reasons for other NEA include engagement in educational activity and home duties among others.

This report focuses on factors associated with inactivity using data from the first quarter of the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) for every year between 2008 and 2015.

### 5.1. Introduction

The NEA population is that part of the population which is out of the labour force, however, changes in the NEA population has a considerable effect on the labour force. According to the resolution adopted at the 19th international conference of labour statisticians<sup>1</sup>, people who are not seeking employment but available to work are classified as the potential labour force of a country.

A distribution of the inactive population by inactivity reason, distinguishes discouragement from other reasons. Those who are inactive due to discouragement are available to work if a suitable job is offered. The official definition of unemployment excludes discouraged job-seekers while the expanded definition is calculated including those people who are not seeking work but are available to work.

**Table K: The not economically active (NEA) population, 2008–2015**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	*2015	2008–2015
	Thousand								
<b>Working-age population (15-64 yrs)</b>	<b>31 544</b>	<b>32 135</b>	<b>32 732</b>	<b>33 335</b>	<b>33 945</b>	<b>34 558</b>	<b>35 177</b>	<b>35 799</b>	<b>4 255</b>
<b>Not economically active population</b>	<b>12 736</b>	<b>13 153</b>	<b>14 323</b>	<b>14 834</b>	<b>14 892</b>	<b>15 138</b>	<b>15 055</b>	<b>14 805</b>	<b>2 069</b>
Discouraged job-seekers	1 202	1 233	1 890	2 243	2 380	2 401	2 355	2 397	1 195
Other	11 534	11 921	12 432	12 591	12 512	12 737	12 700	12 408	874

Note: Other includes: Students, Home-maker, Illness/disability, Too old/young to work.

\*2015 estimates are from the 2013 Master Sample.

Table K shows that the not economically active population increased between 2008 and 2015, from 12,7 million to 14,8 million. These increases were observed among both the discouraged job-seekers and other (not economically active). Post the economic crisis (2011–2013), the not economically active population continued to increase as both the number of discouraged and other NEA increased.

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/meetings-and-events/international-conference-of-labour-statisticians/19/lang--en/index.htm>

**Table L: Share of the working-age population by reason for inactivity, 2008–2015**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	*2015	2008-2015
	Per cent								
<b>Not economically active population</b>	<b>40,4</b>	<b>40,9</b>	<b>43,8</b>	<b>44,5</b>	<b>43,9</b>	<b>43,8</b>	<b>42,8</b>	<b>41,4</b>	<b>1,0</b>
Student	17,1	17,2	17,5	17,8	17,7	17,3	17,6	16,7	-0,4
Home-maker	7,6	8,5	8,6	8,8	8,3	8,6	8,0	7,2	-0,4
Illness/disability	6,0	5,7	5,8	5,4	5,0	4,9	4,8	4,6	-1,4
Too old/young to work	3,0	3,2	3,5	3,6	3,6	3,6	3,4	3,6	0,6
Discouraged job-seekers	3,8	3,8	5,8	6,7	7,0	6,9	6,7	6,7	2,9
Other	2,9	2,6	2,6	2,2	2,2	2,5	2,2	2,6	-0,3

\*Note: 2015 estimates are from the 2013 Master Sample.

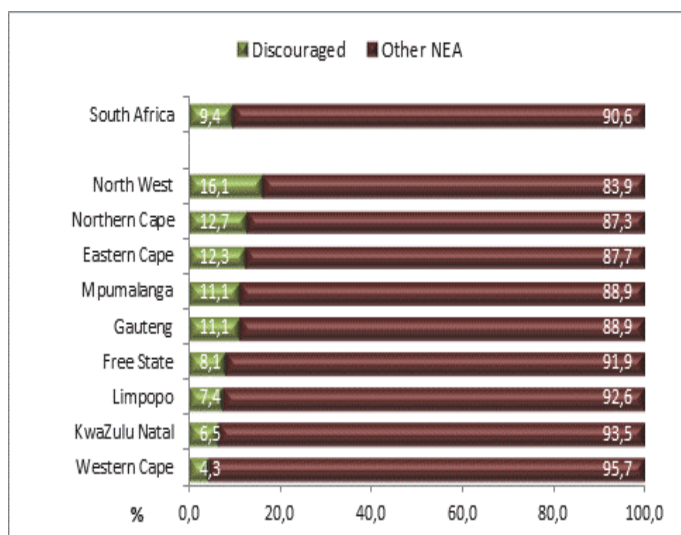
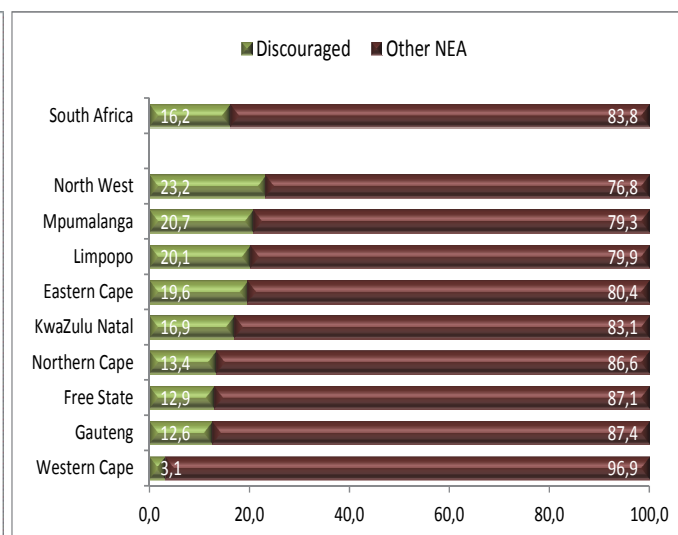
Around 40% of the working-age population is economically inactive, with students accounting for the largest share (17,1% in 2008 and 16,7% in 2015). Over the period 2008 and 2015, the largest increase was observed in the share of discouraged job-seekers to the working age population (2,9 percentage points).

## 5.2. Components of the not economically active population by province

**Table M: Share of the not economically active population by reason for inactivity and province, 2015**

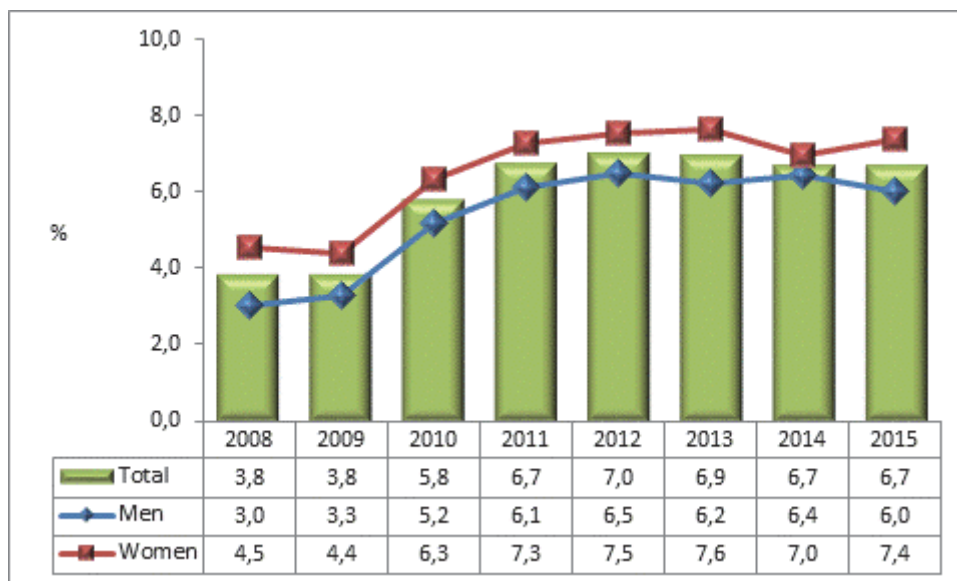
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
	Per cent									
<b>Not economically active population</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Student	39,7	41,5	32,7	42,2	38,1	34,0	44,5	41,2	42,0	40,4
Home-maker	22,9	14,6	14,0	9,6	23,0	14,1	14,2	10,4	20,5	17,4
Illness/disability	15,2	12,6	22,9	16,4	10,7	12,6	8,7	10,6	6,1	11,1
Too old/young to work	11,2	7,2	8,4	11,4	7,5	10,0	11,5	8,7	5,9	8,8
Discouraged job-seekers	3,1	19,6	13,4	12,9	16,9	23,2	12,6	20,7	20,1	16,2
Other	8,0	4,5	8,5	7,5	3,9	6,2	8,5	8,4	5,4	6,2

Students, home-makers and discouraged job-seekers make up the top three reasons for economic inactivity. However, in provinces such as Western Cape, Northern Cape and Free State a larger proportion of NEA reported inactivity due to illness or disability compared to discouragement. In North West more than one in five (23,2%) of the inactive population was discouraged, followed by Mpumalanga (20,7%) and Limpopo (20,1%). In five of the nine provinces students account for more than 40% of the inactive population, while a share of less than 40% was observed in the Western Cape (39,7%), KwaZulu-Natal (38,1%), North West (34,0%) and Northern Cape (32,7%).

**Figure 15: Components of the not economically active population by province, 2008****Figure 16: Components of the not economically active population by province, 2015**

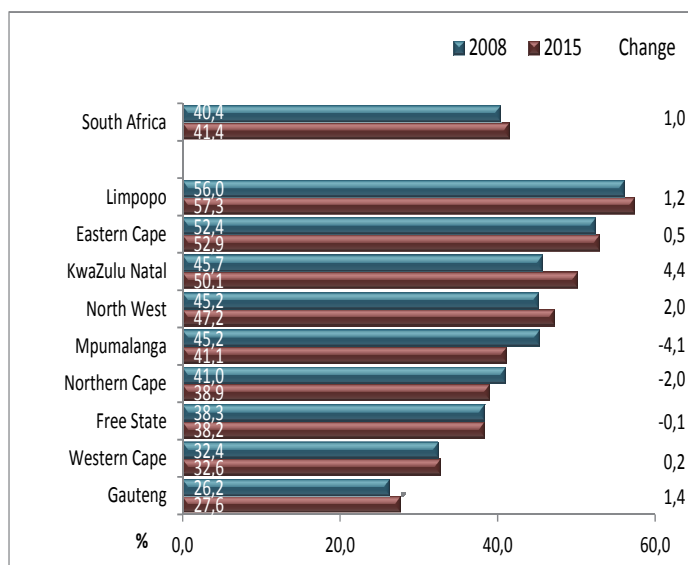
In both 2008 and 2015, nationally, the other (not economically active) population accounted for a larger portion of those who were economically inactive. However, the share of other NEA decreased by 6,8 percentage points in 2015 compared to 2008. The share of other NEA decreased in eight provinces, but increased by 1,2 percentage points in Western Cape. In 2008, North West had the largest share of discouraged job-seekers followed by Northern Cape and Eastern Cape; in 2015 the largest share of discouraged job-seekers was observed in North West followed by Mpumalanga and Limpopo.

### 5.3. Demographic characteristics of the not economically active population

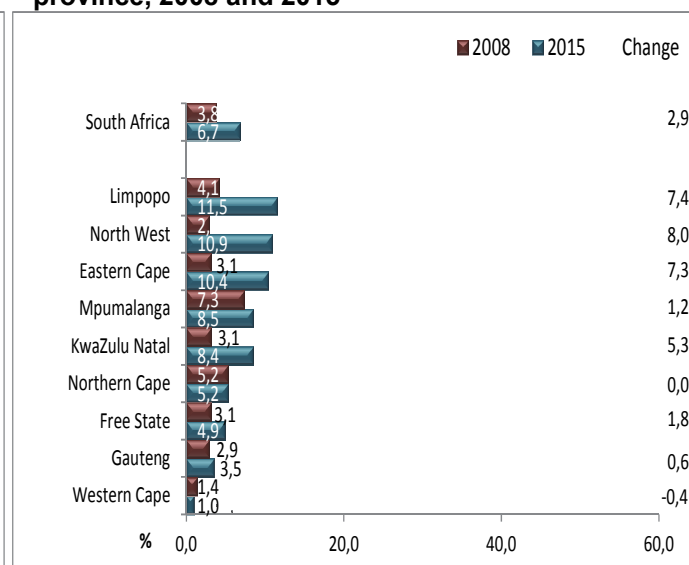
**Figure 17: Share of discouraged job-seekers among the working-age population by sex, 2008 to 2015**

Over the period 2008 to 2015 the discouragement rate for women was higher compared to their male counterparts, however, the largest increase over the period was observed among men (3,0 percentage points). Nationally the discouragement rate increased by 2,9 percentage points to 6,7% in 2015.

**Figure 18: Inactivity rate by province, 2008 and 2015**



**Figure 19: Share of discouraged job-seekers by province, 2008 and 2015**

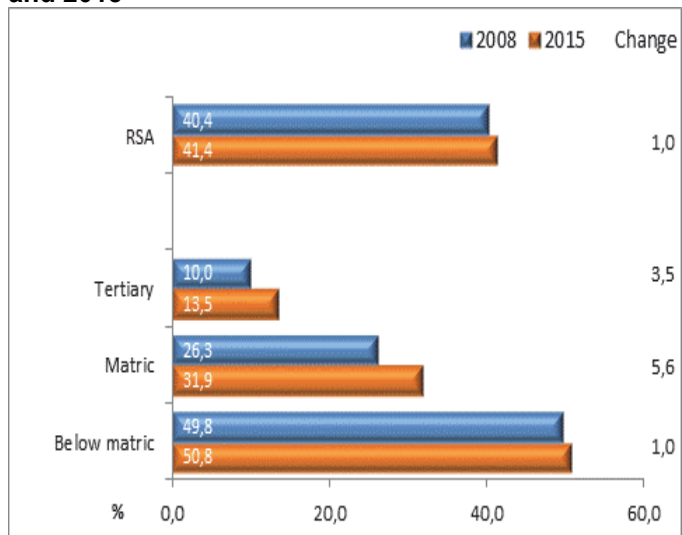


Note: The inactivity rate is the discouraged plus the other NEA as a share of the working-age population (WAP)

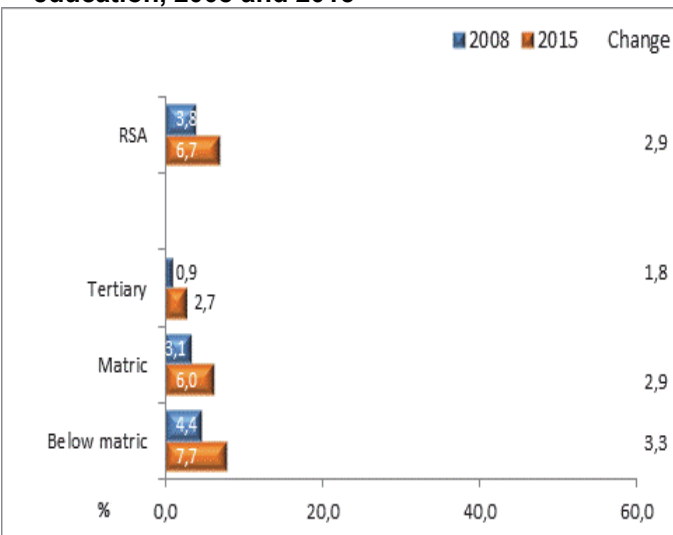
In both 2008 and 2015, the lowest inactivity rate was observed in Gauteng, Western Cape and Free State. The largest increases over the period was recorded in KwaZulu-Natal and North West at 4,4 and 2,0 percentage points respectively. According to Figure 18, Limpopo, Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and North West recorded inactivity rates which were higher than the national inactivity rate for both 2008 and 2015.

Between 2008 and 2015 the rate of discouragement in South Africa increased by 2,9 percentage points. Large increases were recorded in Limpopo (7,4 percentage points), KwaZulu-Natal (5,4 percentage points) and Eastern Cape (3,9 percentage points). The rate of discouragement in Western Cape was the lowest for both periods – 1,4% in 2008 and 1,0% in 2015.

**Figure 20: Inactivity rate by education group, 2008 and 2015**

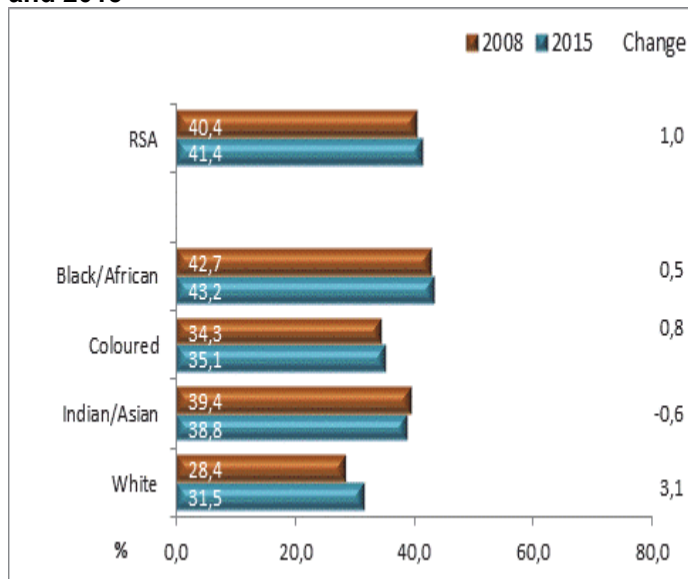
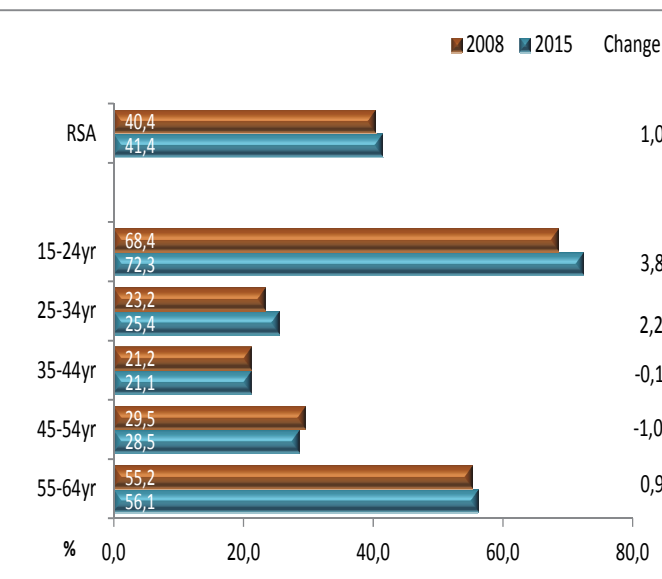


**Figure 21: Rate of discouraged job-seekers by education, 2008 and 2015**



Note: The inactivity rate is the discouraged plus the other NEA as a share of the working-age population (WAP)

The inactivity rate is high among those with education levels below matric. Between 2008 and 2015 the inactivity rate increased amongst all education levels, with the highest increase among those inactive populations with matric (5,6 percentage points) and tertiary (3,5 percentage points) qualifications (Figure 20). In 2015, persons with educational level of below matric are close to three times more likely to be discouraged compared to those with tertiary qualifications (Figure 21).

**Figure 22: Inactivity rate by population group, 2008 and 2015****Figure 23: Inactivity rate by age group, 2008 and 2015**

Note: The inactivity rate is the discouraged plus the other NEA as a share of the working-age population (WAP).

Between 2008 and 2015, the inactivity rate increased for all the population groups, with the exception of the Indian/Asian population group. The biggest increase was recorded among the white population group, at 3,1 percentage points. In both 2008 and 2015, black Africans recorded the highest inactivity rate, while the white population group recorded the lowest. The highest inactivity rates are among persons aged 15–24 years and those aged 55–64 years (Figure 23). Large increases in inactivity rates were recorded among the youth – those aged 15–24 years recorded a 3,8 percentage points increase while for those aged 25–34 years the rate increased by 2,2 percentage points.

#### 5.4. Transition rates into not economically active

Arif et al <sup>2</sup>(2002) highlights that measuring labour market conditions using cross-sectional data only is inadequate for developing appropriate policies, and thus recommends the use of longitudinal data because of its capability in determining the movement of individuals into and out of the labour force. The Southern African Labour Development Research Unit (SALDRU)<sup>3</sup> using National Income Dynamics Survey (NIDS) data (2008 and 2010 waves) finds that that panel data show dynamic changes which are not apparent when looking at changes over time using cross-sectional data.

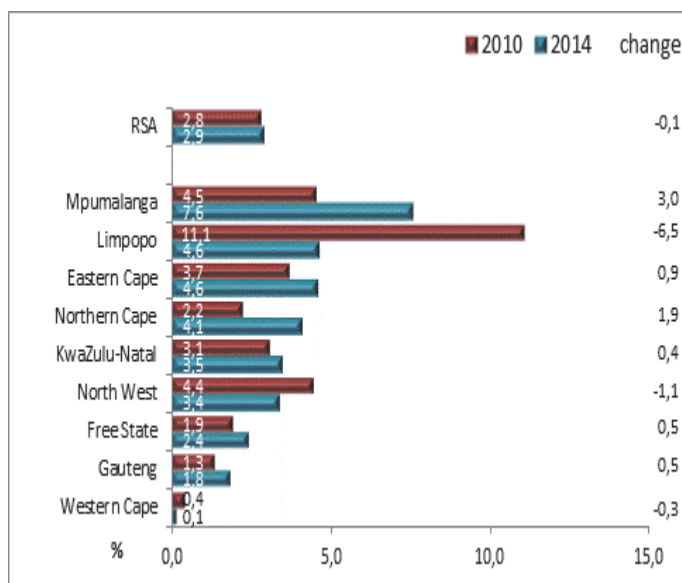
This section analyses movement from the labour force to the not economically active population for each province. The analysis is based on Q3\_Q4: 2010 and Q3\_Q4: 2014 panel.

<sup>2</sup> G.M. Arif, M.F. Kiani, Khalid H. Sheikh and Zafar Iqbal, wrote a paper titled: Labour Market Dynamics in Pakistan: Evidence from the Longitudinal Data.

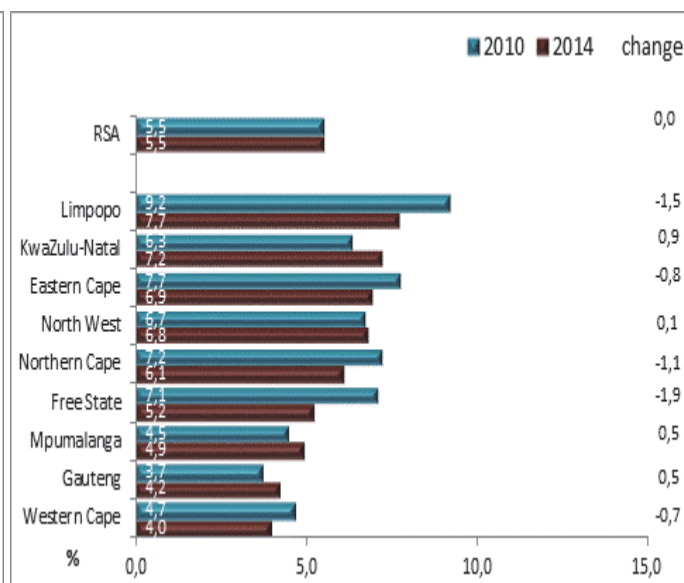
<sup>3</sup> Southern African Labour Development Research Unit: National Income Dynamics Survey: working paper no. 78.



**Figure 24: Transition from the labour force to discouragement by province, 2010 and 2014**

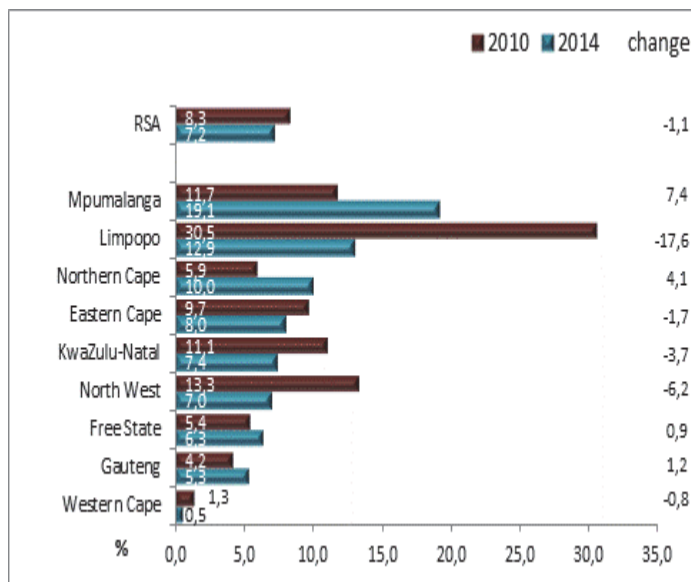


**Figure 25: Transition from the labour force to other not economically active by province, 2010 and 2014**



In 2010, Limpopo recorded the largest transition rate from the labour force into discouragement (11,1%), while Western Cape recorded the lowest (0,4%). Between 2010 and 2014, transition rates into discouragement decreased in three provinces, and the largest decrease was recorded in Limpopo at 6,5 percentage points. In 2014 the largest transition into discouragement was recorded in Mpumalanga (7,6%). Transitions into other not economically active activities were the highest in Limpopo for both 2010 and 2014.

**Figure 26: Transition from unemployment to discouragement by province, 2010 and 2014**



**Figure 27: Transition from the unemployment to other not economically active by province, 2010 and 2014**

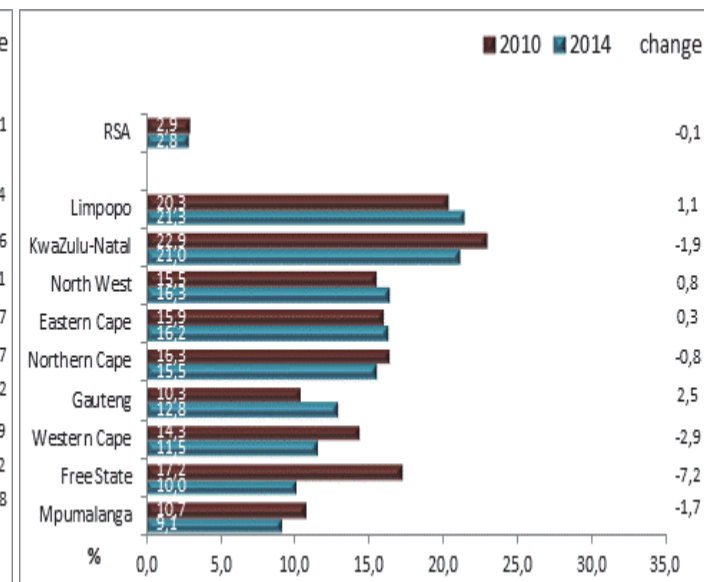
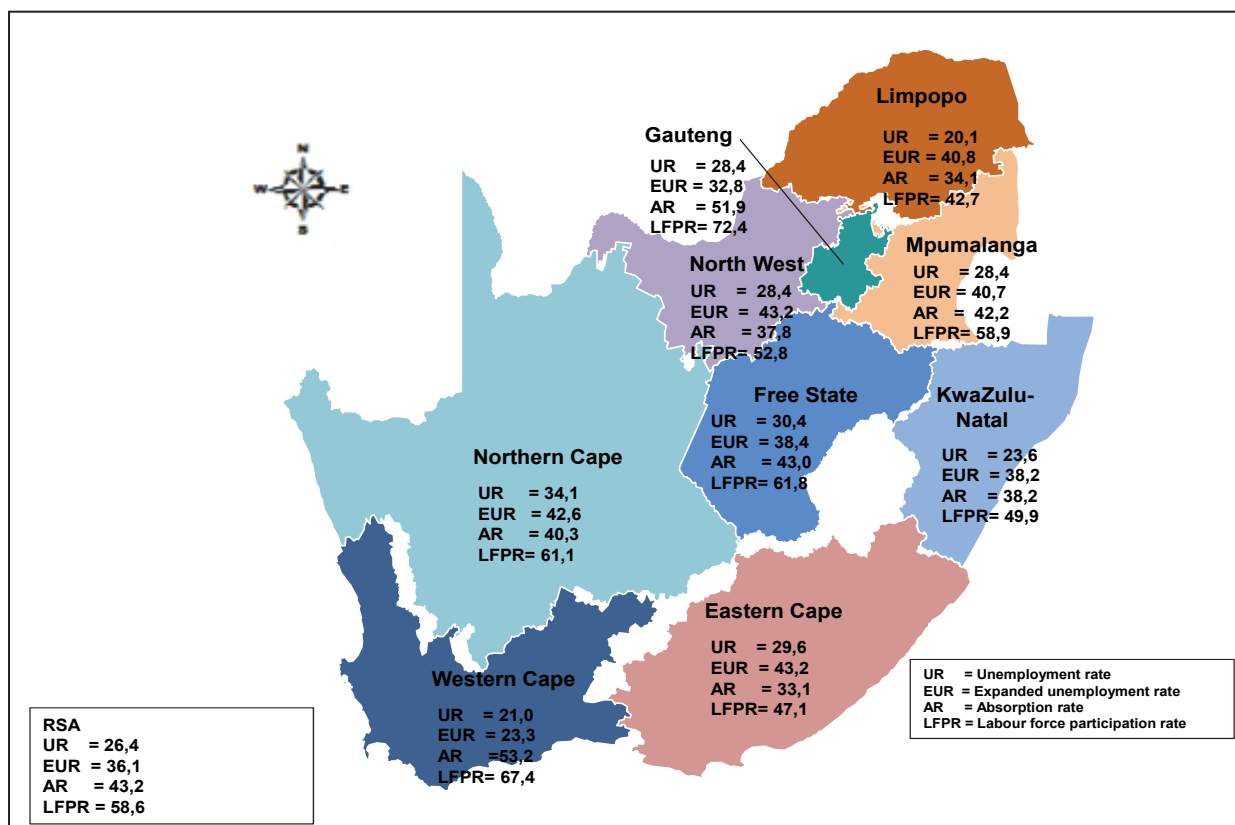


Figure 26 shows that people who transitioned from unemployment to discouragement in 2010 were highest in Limpopo, while in 2014 the largest transition rate was in Mpumalanga. Between the two periods (2010 and 2014) Limpopo recorded the largest decrease in the transition rate (17,6 percentage points). For both 2010 and 2014 Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal record the largest transition rates from unemployment to other not economically active population (Figure 27).

## 6. Summary labour market measures at a glance, Q1: 2015



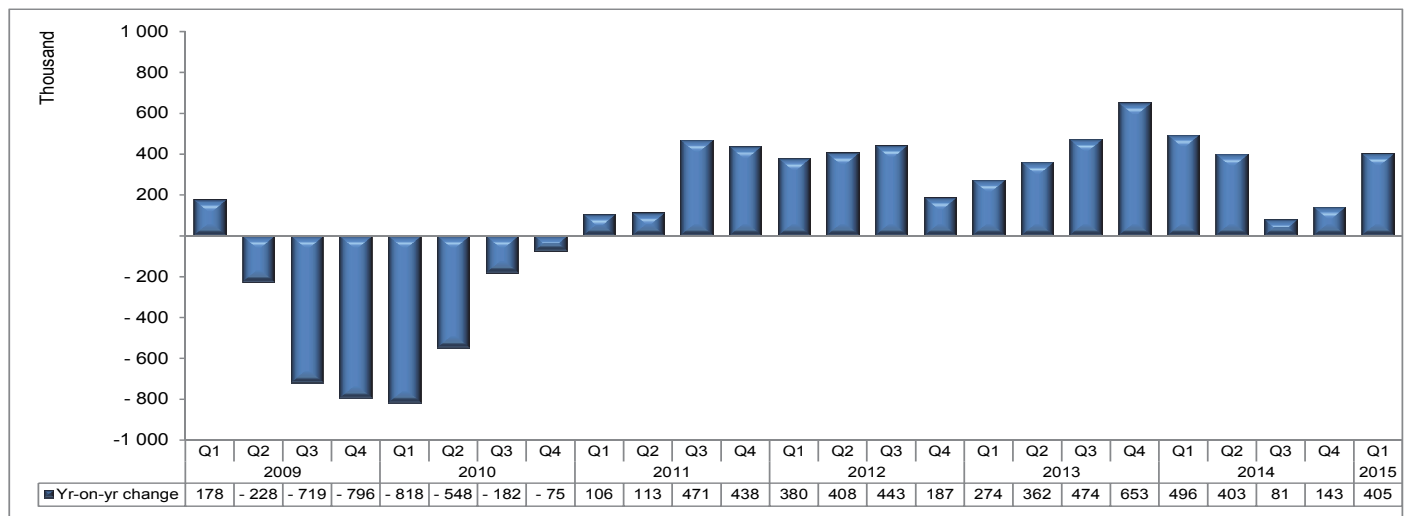
**PJ Lehohla**  
Statistician-General: Statistics South Africa



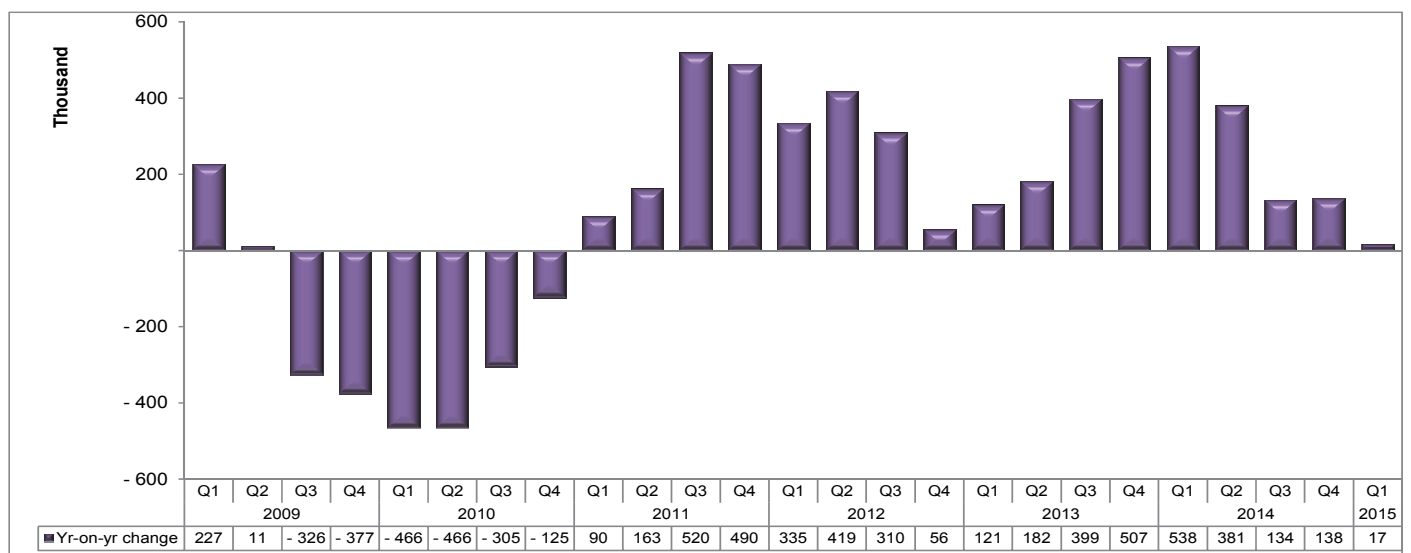
## 7. Other labour market trends

### 7.1. Year-on-year changes

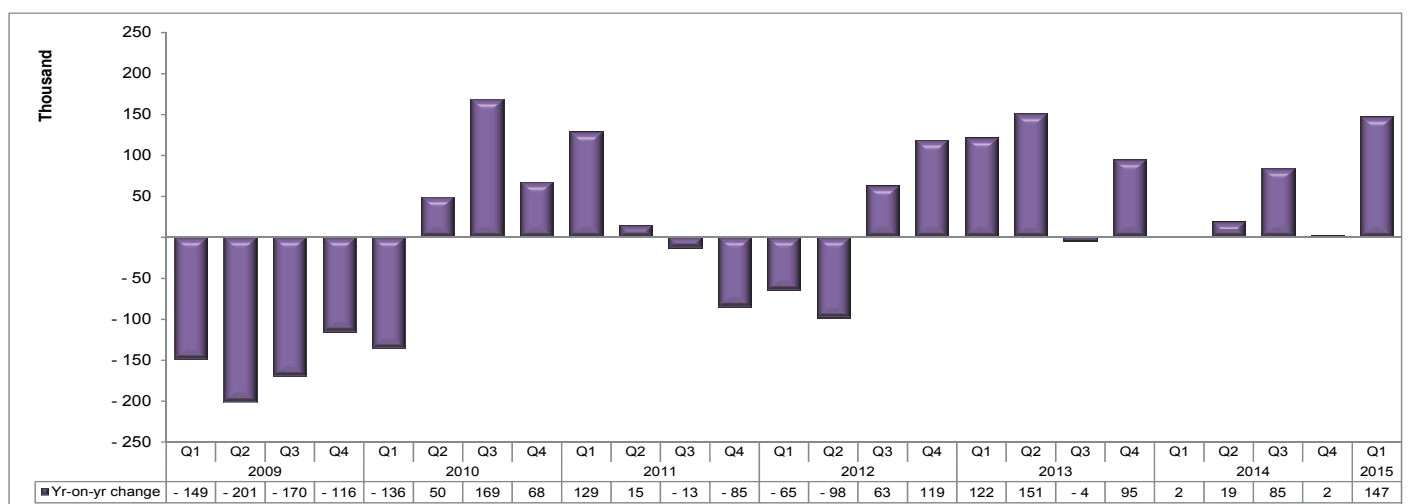
**Figure 28: Year-on-year change in total employment, Quarter 1: 2009 to Quarter 1: 2015**



**Figure 29: Year-on-year changes in the formal sector employment, Quarter 1: 2009 to Quarter 1: 2015**

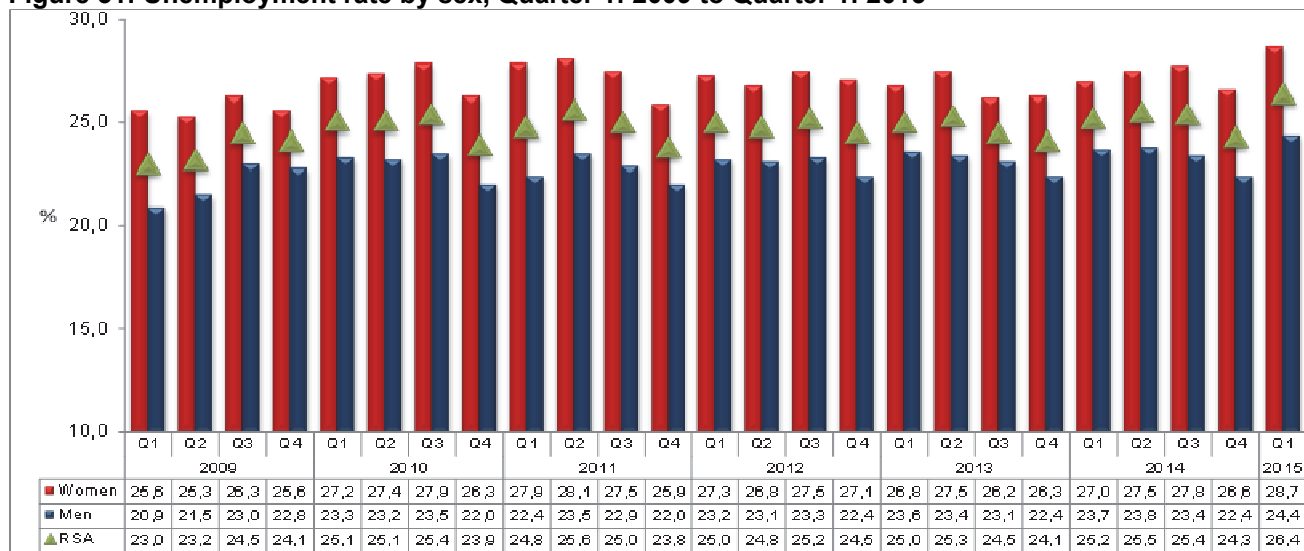


**Figure 30: Year-on-year changes in the informal sector employment, Quarter 1: 2009 to Quarter 1: 2015**



## 7.2. Trends in unemployment rate by sex

**Figure 31: Unemployment rate by sex, Quarter 1: 2009 to Quarter 1: 2015**

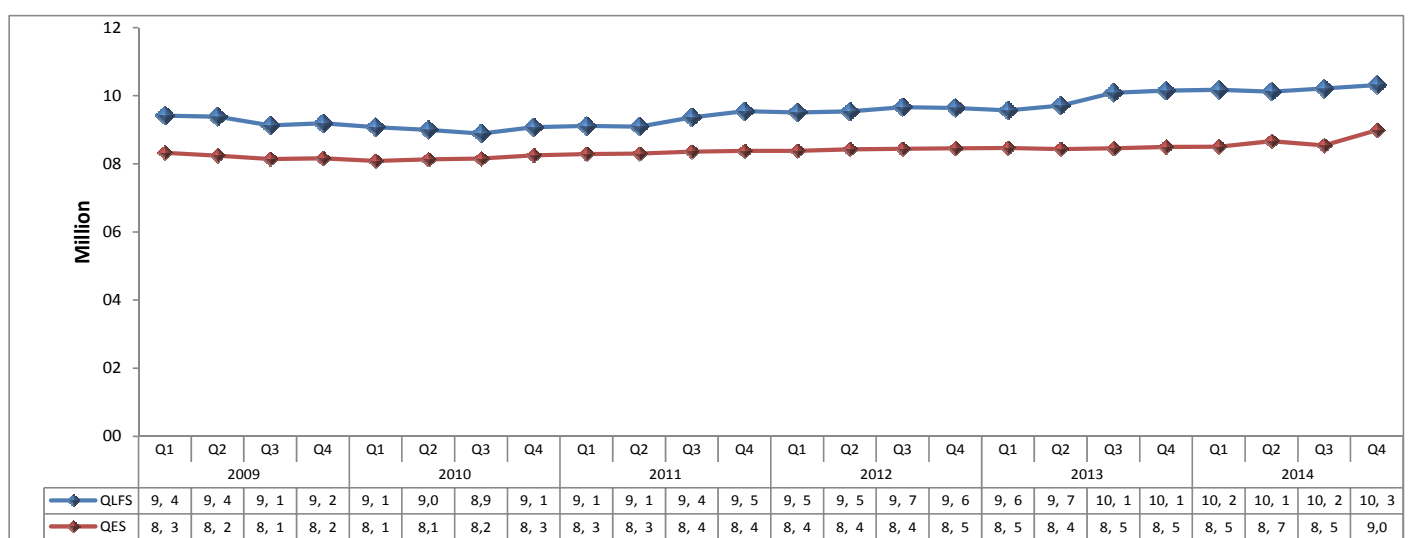


## 8. Comparison of the QLFS and the QES

### Table N: Key differences between the QLFS and the QES

	QLFS	QES
<b>Coverage</b>	Private households and workers' hostels Non-institutional population (15 years and older) Total employment (including informal sector, Private households, Agriculture and small businesses)	Payroll of VAT-registered businesses Employees only  Formal sector excluding Agriculture
<b>Sample size</b>	Quarterly sample of approximately 30 000 dwellings in which households reside	Quarterly sample of 20 000 non-agricultural formal sector businesses
<b>Reference period</b>	One week prior to the interview	Payroll on the last day of the quarter
<b>Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)</b>	All industries	Excluding Agriculture and Private households
<b>Formal sector definition (excluding Agriculture and Private households)</b>	Employers and own-account workers registered for VAT or income tax Employees paying income tax and those not paying tax but working in firms with 5 or more workers	Employees on payroll of VAT-registered businesses

### Figure 32: Formal sector trends in QLFS and QES



## 9. Technical notes

### 9.1. Response details

**Table O: Response rates by province**

Province	Jan–Mar 2015
	Per cent
Western Cape	87,4
Eastern Cape	93,0
Northern Cape	90,9
Free State	93,3
KwaZulu-Natal	91,5
North West	91,0
Gauteng	74,3
Mpumalanga	93,6
Limpopo	98,1
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>87,3</b>

### 9.2. Survey requirements and design

The Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) uses the Master Sample frame which has been developed as a general-purpose household survey frame that can be used by all other Stats SA household survey; that have reasonably compatible design requirement as the QLFS. The 2013 Master Sample is based on information collected during the 2011 population Census conducted by Stats SA. In preparation for Census 2011, the country was divided into 103 576 enumeration areas (EAs). The Census EAs, together with the auxiliary information for the EAs were used as the frame units or building blocks for the formation of primary sampling units (PSUs) for the Master Sample since they covered the entire country and had other information that is crucial for stratification and creation of PSUs. There are 3 324 primary sampling units (PSUs) in the Master Sample with an expected sample of approximately 33 000 dwelling units (DUs). The number of PSUs in the current Master Sample (3 324) reflects an 8,0% increase in the size of the Master Sample compared to the previous (2008) Master Sample (which had 3 080 PSUs). The larger Master Sample of PSUs was selected to improve the precision (smaller CVs) of the QLFS estimates.

The Master Sample is designed to be representative at provincial level and within provinces at metro/non-metro levels. Within the metros, the sample is further distributed by geographical type. The three geography types are: Urban, Tribal and Farms. This implies, for example, that within a metropolitan area, the sample is representative of the different geography types that may exist within that metro.

It is divided equally into four sub-groups or panels called rotation groups. The rotation groups are designed in such a way that each of these groups has the same distribution pattern as that which is observed in the whole sample. They are numbered from one (1) to four (4) and these numbers also correspond to the quarters of the year in which the sample will be rotated for the particular group.

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

### 9.3. Sample rotation

For each quarter of the QLFS, a ¼ of the sampled dwellings is rotated out of the sample. These dwellings are replaced by new dwellings from the same PSU or the next PSU on the list. Thus, sampled dwellings are expected to remain in the sample for four consecutive quarters. It should be noted that the sampling unit is the dwelling, and the unit of observation is the household. Therefore, if a household moves out of a dwelling after being in the sample for two quarters and a new household moves in, the new household will be enumerated for the next two quarters. If no household moves into the sampled dwelling, the dwelling will be classified as vacant (or unoccupied).

## 9.4. Weighting

The sample weights were constructed in order to account for the following: the original selection probabilities (design weights), adjustments for PSUs that were sub-sampled or segmented, excluded population from the sampling frame, non-response, weight trimming and benchmarking to known population estimates from the demographic analysis division within Stats SA.

## 9.5. Non-response adjustment

In general, imputation is used for item non-response (i.e. blanks within the questionnaire) and edits failure (i.e. invalid or inconsistent responses). The eligible households in the sampled dwellings can be divided into two response categories: respondents and non-respondents. Weight adjustment is applied to account for the non-respondent households (e.g. refusal, no contact, etc.). The adjustment for total non-response was computed at two levels of non-response: PSU non-response and household non-response.

## 9.6. Final survey weights

In the final step of constructing the sample weights, all individuals within a household are assigned the same adjusted base weight. The adjusted base weights are calibrated such that the aggregate totals will match with independently derived (by Stats SA Demography Division) population estimates (from the demographic analysis division) for various age, race and gender groups at national level and individual metropolitan and non-metropolitan area levels within the provinces. The calibrated weights are constructed using the constraint that each person within the same household should have the same calibrated weight, with a lower bound on the calibrated weights set at 50.

## 9.7. Estimation

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

## 9.8. Reliability of the survey estimates

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

### (i) Variance estimation

The most commonly used methods for estimating variances of survey estimates from complex surveys such as the QLFS, are the Taylor-series Linearization, Jack-knife Replication, Balanced Repeated Replication (BRR), and Bootstrap methods (Wolter, 2007)<sup>4</sup>. The Fay's BRR method has been used for variance estimation in the QLFS because of its simplicity.

### (ii) Coefficient of variation

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

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

The p-value corresponding to an estimate of change is the probability of observing a value larger than the particular observed value under the hypothesis that there is no real change. If p-value < 0,01, the difference is highly significant; if p-value is between 0,01 and 0,05, the difference is significant; and if p-value > 0,05, the difference is not significant.

<sup>4</sup>Wolter, K.M. 2007. *Introduction to Variance Estimation*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition. New York: Springer-Verlag.

## 10. Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Appendix 1

Table 1: Population of working age (15–64 years)									
	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change Thousand	Year-on- year change Thousand	Qtr-to-Qtr change Per cent	Year-on- year change Per cent
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand				
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>35 177</b>	<b>35 332</b>	<b>35 489</b>	<b>35 643</b>	<b>35 799</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>1,8</b>
Women	17 879	17 950	18 022	18 093	18 164	71	286	0,4	1,6
Men	17 298	17 382	17 467	17 550	17 634	84	336	0,5	1,9
<b>Population groups</b>	<b>35 177</b>	<b>35 332</b>	<b>35 489</b>	<b>35 643</b>	<b>35 799</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>1,8</b>
Black African	27 827	27 975	28 125	28 274	28 423	149	596	0,5	2,1
Coloured	3 270	3 282	3 293	3 304	3 315	11	44	0,3	1,4
Indian/Asian	959	962	965	968	971	3	12	0,3	1,2
White	3 120	3 113	3 105	3 097	3 090	-8	-31	-0,2	-1,0
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>35 177</b>	<b>35 332</b>	<b>35 489</b>	<b>35 643</b>	<b>35 799</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>1,8</b>
Western Cape	4 153	4 176	4 200	4 223	4 246	23	93	0,5	2,2
Eastern Cape	4 065	4 073	4 081	4 089	4 098	8	33	0,2	0,8
Northern Cape	754	756	759	761	764	2	10	0,3	1,3
Free State	1 852	1 855	1 858	1 862	1 865	3	14	0,2	0,7
KwaZulu-Natal	6 572	6 596	6 619	6 643	6 667	24	94	0,4	1,4
North West	2 367	2 378	2 389	2 400	2 411	11	44	0,5	1,9
Gauteng	9 249	9 304	9 359	9 414	9 469	55	220	0,6	2,4
Mpumalanga	2 683	2 696	2 710	2 723	2 736	13	54	0,5	2,0
Limpopo	3 482	3 497	3 513	3 528	3 543	15	61	0,4	1,8

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

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

Table 2: Labour force characteristics by sex – All population groups

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to- Qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>Both sexes</b>									
<b>Population 15–64 yrs</b>	35 177	35 332	35 489	35 643	35 799	155	622	0,4	1,8
<b>Labour force</b>	20 122	20 248	20 268	20 228	20 994	766	872	3,8	4,3
Employed	15 055	15 094	15 117	15 320	15 459	140	405	0,9	2,7
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	10 780	10 755	10 843	10 911	10 796	-115	17	-1,1	0,2
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	2 336	2 379	2 407	2 448	2 483	35	147	1,4	6,3
Agriculture	709	670	686	742	891	150	183	20,2	25,8
Private households	1 231	1 290	1 180	1 219	1 288	69	58	5,7	4,7
Unemployed	5 067	5 154	5 151	4 909	5 535	626	468	12,8	9,2
Not economically active	15 055	15 084	15 221	15 415	14 805	-611	-250	-4,0	-1,7
Discouraged job-seekers	2 355	2 419	2 514	2 403	2 397	-6	42	-0,3	1,8
Other (not economically active)	12 700	12 665	12 707	13 012	12 408	-605	-292	-4,6	-2,3
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	25,2	25,5	25,4	24,3	26,4	2,1	1,2		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	42,8	42,7	42,6	43,0	43,2	0,2	0,4		
Labour force participation rate	57,2	57,3	57,1	56,8	58,6	1,8	1,4		
<b>Women</b>									
<b>Population 15–64 yrs</b>	17 879	17 950	18 022	18 093	18 164	71	286	0,4	1,6
<b>Labour force</b>	9 113	9 145	9 113	9 090	9 490	400	378	4,4	4,1
Employed	6 653	6 629	6 577	6 676	6 763	87	111	1,3	1,7
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	4 502	4 495	4 477	4 582	4 533	-50	31	-1,1	0,7
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	961	923	941	924	948	24	-13	2,6	-1,4
Agriculture	212	207	206	228	289	61	76	26,7	36,0
Private households	977	1 004	953	942	994	51	17	5,4	1,7
Unemployed	2 460	2 516	2 536	2 414	2 727	313	267	13,0	10,9
Not economically active	8 766	8 805	8 908	9 003	8 674	-329	-92	-3,7	-1,0
Discouraged job-seekers	1 243	1 283	1 338	1 276	1 338	62	95	4,9	7,6
Other (not economically active)	7 523	7 522	7 570	7 727	7 336	-391	-187	-5,1	-2,5
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	27,0	27,5	27,8	26,6	28,7	2,1	1,7		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	37,2	36,9	36,5	36,9	37,2	0,3	0,0		
Labour force participation rate	51,0	50,9	50,6	50,2	52,2	2,0	1,2		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

**Table 2: Labour force characteristics by sex – All population groups (concluded)**

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>Men</b>									
<b>Population 15–64 yrs</b>	17 298	17 382	17 467	17 550	17 634	84	336	0,5	1,9
<b>Labour force</b>	11 009	11 103	11 154	11 138	11 504	366	495	3,3	4,5
Employed	8 402	8 465	8 540	8 643	8 696	53	294	0,6	3,5
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	6 278	6 260	6 367	6 329	6 264	-65	-14	-1,0	-0,2
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	1 375	1 456	1 467	1 524	1 535	11	161	0,7	11,7
Agriculture	496	463	479	514	603	89	106	17,2	21,4
Private households	254	286	227	276	294	18	41	6,6	16,1
Unemployed	2 607	2 638	2 614	2 495	2 808	313	201	12,5	7,7
Not economically active	6 289	6 279	6 313	6 412	6 131	-282	-158	-4,4	-2,5
Discouraged job-seekers	1 112	1 136	1 176	1 127	1 059	-68	-53	-6,0	-4,7
Other (not economically active)	5 177	5 143	5 137	5 285	5 072	-214	-106	-4,0	-2,0
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	23,7	23,8	23,4	22,4	24,4	2,0	0,7		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	48,6	48,7	48,9	49,2	49,3	0,1	0,7		
Labour force participation rate	63,6	63,9	63,9	63,5	65,2	1,7	1,6		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.



Table 2.1: Labour force characteristics by population group

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	* Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>South Africa</b>									
<b>Population 15–64 yrs</b>									
<b>Labour force</b>	<b>35 177</b>	<b>35 332</b>	<b>35 489</b>	<b>35 643</b>	<b>35 799</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>1,8</b>
Employed	20 122	20 248	20 268	20 228	20 994	766	872	3,8	4,3
Unemployed	15 055	15 094	15 117	15 320	15 459	140	405	0,9	2,7
Not economically active	5 067	5 154	5 151	4 909	5 535	626	468	12,8	9,2
<b>Rates (%)</b>	<b>15 055</b>	<b>15 084</b>	<b>15 221</b>	<b>15 415</b>	<b>14 805</b>	<b>-611</b>	<b>-250</b>	<b>-4,0</b>	<b>-1,7</b>
Unemployment rate	25,2	25,5	25,4	24,3	26,4	2,1	1,2		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	42,8	42,7	42,6	43,0	43,2	0,2	0,4		
Labour force participation rate	57,2	57,3	57,1	56,8	58,6	1,8	1,4		
<b>Black African</b>									
<b>Population 15–64 yrs</b>									
<b>Labour force</b>	<b>27 827</b>	<b>27 975</b>	<b>28 125</b>	<b>28 274</b>	<b>28 423</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>2,1</b>
Employed	15 313	15 447	15 450	15 441	16 133	692	819	4,5	5,4
Unemployed	10 955	11 072	11 038	11 248	11 344	97	389	0,9	3,6
Not economically active	4 358	4 375	4 413	4 193	4 788	595	430	14,2	9,9
<b>Rates (%)</b>	<b>12 514</b>	<b>12 528</b>	<b>12 675</b>	<b>12 834</b>	<b>12 291</b>	<b>-543</b>	<b>-223</b>	<b>-4,2</b>	<b>-1,8</b>
Unemployment rate	28,5	28,3	28,6	27,2	29,7	2,5	1,2		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	39,4	39,6	39,2	39,8	39,9	0,1	0,5		
Labour force participation rate	55,0	55,2	54,9	54,6	56,8	2,2	1,8		
<b>Coloured</b>									
<b>Population 15–64 yrs</b>									
<b>Labour force</b>	<b>3 270</b>	<b>3 282</b>	<b>3 293</b>	<b>3 304</b>	<b>3 315</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>1,4</b>
Employed	2 121	2 144	2 158	2 118	2 150	32	29	1,5	1,4
Unemployed	1 622	1 601	1 639	1 632	1 650	17	28	1,1	1,7
Not economically active	499	543	520	486	501	15	1	3,1	0,2
<b>Rates (%)</b>	<b>1 149</b>	<b>1 138</b>	<b>1 135</b>	<b>1 186</b>	<b>1 164</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>-1,8</b>	<b>1,4</b>
Unemployment rate	23,5	25,3	24,1	22,9	23,3	0,4	-0,2		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	49,6	48,8	49,8	49,4	49,8	0,4	0,2		
Labour force participation rate	64,9	65,3	65,5	64,1	64,9	0,8	0,0		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

**Table 2.1: Labour force characteristics by population group (concluded)**

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change		Year on year change	
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
<b>Indian/Asian</b>									
<b>Population 15–64 yrs</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,2</b>
<b>Labour force</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3,5</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>5,5</b>
Employed	493	485	507	506	501	-5	-0,9	8	1,5
Unemployed	70	67	66	69	93	25	36,2	23	33,1
Not economically active	396	410	392	394	377	-17	-4,3	-19	-4,8
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	12,4	12,1	11,5	11,9	15,7	3,8		3,3	
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	51,4	50,5	52,5	52,2	51,6	-0,6		0,2	
Labour force participation rate	58,7	57,4	59,3	59,3	61,2	1,9		2,5	
<b>White</b>									
<b>Population 15–64 yrs</b>	<b>3 120</b>	<b>3 113</b>	<b>3 105</b>	<b>3 097</b>	<b>3 090</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-0,2</b>	<b>-31</b>	<b>-1,0</b>
<b>Labour force</b>	<b>2 124</b>	<b>2 105</b>	<b>2 086</b>	<b>2 096</b>	<b>2 117</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-0,3</b>
Employed	1 985	1 936	1 933	1 934	1 965	31	1,6	-20	-1,0
Unemployed	139	170	153	162	153	-9	-5,7	13	9,6
Not economically active	996	1 008	1 019	1 002	972	-29	-2,9	-24	-2,4
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	6,6	8,1	7,3	7,7	7,2	-0,5		0,6	
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	63,6	62,2	62,3	62,4	63,6	1,2		0,0	
Labour force participation rate	68,1	67,6	67,2	67,7	68,5	0,8		0,4	

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

Table 2.2: Labour force characteristics by age group

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>15-64 years</b>									
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	35 177	35 332	35 489	35 643	35 799	155	622	0,4	1,8
<b>Labour force</b>	20 122	20 248	20 268	20 228	20 994	766	872	3,8	4,3
Employed	15 055	15 094	15 117	15 320	15 459	140	405	0,9	2,7
Unemployed	5 067	5 154	5 151	4 909	5 535	626	468	12,8	9,2
Not economically active	15 055	15 084	15 221	15 415	14 805	-611	-250	-4,0	-1,7
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	25,2	25,5	25,4	24,3	26,4	2,1	1,2		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	42,8	42,7	42,6	43,0	43,2	0,2	0,4		
Labour force participation rate	57,2	57,3	57,1	56,8	58,6	1,8	1,4		
<b>15-24 years</b>									
<b>Population 15-24 yrs</b>	10 239	10 253	10 264	10 272	10 281	8	42	0,1	0,4
<b>Labour force</b>	2 617	2 661	2 573	2 523	2 853	330	235	13,1	9,0
Employed	1 226	1 284	1 252	1 291	1 418	126	192	9,8	15,7
Unemployed	1 391	1 378	1 320	1 231	1 435	204	44	16,5	3,1
Not economically active	7 622	7 592	7 692	7 750	7 428	-322	-194	-4,2	-2,5
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	53,2	51,8	51,3	48,8	50,3	1,5	-2,9		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	12,0	12,5	12,2	12,6	13,8	1,2	1,8		
Labour force participation rate	25,6	26,0	25,1	24,6	27,7	3,1	2,1		
<b>25-34 years</b>									
<b>Population 25-34 yrs</b>	9 266	9 306	9 346	9 386	9 426	40	160	0,4	1,7
<b>Labour force</b>	6 773	6 743	6 879	6 824	7 032	209	259	3,1	3,8
Employed	4 775	4 729	4 725	4 803	4 822	18	47	0,4	1,0
Unemployed	1 998	2 014	2 154	2 020	2 211	190	212	9,4	10,6
Not economically active	2 493	2 563	2 467	2 562	2 393	-169	-99	-6,6	-4,0
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	29,5	29,9	31,3	29,6	31,4	1,8	1,9		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	51,5	50,8	50,6	51,2	51,2	0,0	-0,3		
Labour force participation rate	73,1	72,5	73,6	72,7	74,6	1,9	1,5		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

Table 2.2: Labour force characteristics by age group (concluded)

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>35–44 years</b>									
<b>Population 35–44 yrs</b>	7 357	7 406	7 454	7 501	7 548	47	191	0,6	2,6
<b>Labour force</b>	5 747	5 791	5 766	5 858	5 953	95	206	1,6	3,6
Employed	4 664	4 657	4 676	4 742	4 742	-1	78	0,0	1,7
Unemployed	1 083	1 134	1 090	1 116	1 211	95	128	8,6	11,8
Not economically active	1 610	1 615	1 688	1 643	1 595	-48	-15	-2,9	-0,9
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	18,9	19,6	18,9	19,0	20,3	1,3	1,4		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	63,4	62,9	62,7	63,2	62,8	-0,4	-0,6		
Labour force participation rate	78,1	78,2	77,3	78,1	78,9	0,8	0,8		
<b>45–54 years</b>									
<b>Population 45–54 yrs</b>	4 985	5 009	5 037	5 069	5 100	32	116	0,6	2,3
<b>Labour force</b>	3 506	3 574	3 537	3 564	3 646	82	139	2,3	4,0
Employed	3 027	3 061	3 070	3 126	3 098	-28	71	-0,9	2,3
Unemployed	479	513	467	438	548	110	69	25,2	14,4
Not economically active	1 478	1 435	1 501	1 505	1 455	-50	-23	-3,3	-1,6
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	13,7	14,4	13,2	12,3	15,0	2,7	1,3		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	60,7	61,1	60,9	61,7	60,7	-1,0	0,0		
Labour force participation rate	70,3	71,4	70,2	70,3	71,5	1,2	1,2		
<b>55–64 years</b>									
<b>Population 55–64 yrs</b>	3 331	3 358	3 387	3 415	3 444	28	113	0,8	3,4
<b>Labour force</b>	1 478	1 479	1 514	1 460	1 510	50	32	3,4	2,2
Employed	1 363	1 363	1 394	1 357	1 381	24	17	1,8	1,3
Unemployed	115	115	120	104	130	26	15	25,4	13,0
Not economically active	1 852	1 880	1 873	1 955	1 933	-22	81	-1,1	4,4
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	7,8	7,8	7,9	7,1	8,6	1,5	0,8		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	40,9	40,6	41,2	39,7	40,1	0,4	-0,8		
Labour force participation rate	44,4	44,0	44,7	42,8	43,9	1,1	-0,5		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

Table 2.3: Labour force characteristics by province and metro

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>South Africa</b>									
<b>Population 15–64 yrs</b>	35 177	35 332	35 489	35 643	35 799	155	622	0,4	1,8
<b>Labour force</b>	20 122	20 248	20 268	20 228	20 994	766	872	3,8	4,3
Employed	15 055	15 094	15 117	15 320	15 459	140	405	0,9	2,7
Unemployed	5 067	5 154	5 151	4 909	5 535	626	468	12,8	9,2
Not economically active	15 055	15 084	15 221	15 415	14 805	-611	-250	-4,0	-1,7
Discouraged job-seekers	2 355	2 419	2 514	2 403	2 397	-6	42	-0,3	1,8
Other	12 700	12 665	12 707	13 012	12 408	-605	-292	-4,6	-2,3
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	25,2	25,5	25,4	24,3	26,4	2,1	1,2		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	42,8	42,7	42,6	43,0	43,2	0,2	0,4		
Labour force participation rate	57,2	57,3	57,1	56,8	58,6	1,8	1,4		
<b>Western Cape</b>									
<b>Population 15–64 yrs</b>	4 153	4 176	4 200	4 223	4 246	23	93	0,5	2,2
<b>Labour force</b>	2 829	2 867	2 857	2 813	2 861	48	32	1,7	1,1
Employed	2 237	2 192	2 182	2 170	2 261	91	24	4,2	1,1
Unemployed	593	675	675	643	600	-43	8	-6,6	1,3
Not economically active	1 324	1 309	1 343	1 410	1 385	-25	61	-1,8	4,6
Discouraged job-seekers	31	34	40	22	43	21	12	94,9	39,2
Other	1 293	1 275	1 303	1 388	1 342	-46	49	-3,3	3,8
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	20,9	23,5	23,6	22,9	21,0	-1,9	0,1		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	53,8	52,5	51,9	51,4	53,2	1,8	-0,6		
Labour force participation rate	68,1	68,7	68,0	66,6	67,4	0,8	-0,7		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

Table 2.3: Labour force characteristics by province and metro (continued)

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>Western Cape - Non metro</b>									
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>									
<b>Labour Force</b>	-	-	-	-	1 530				
Employed	-	-	-	-	1 002				
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	838				
Not economically active	-	-	-	-	164				
Discouraged work-seekers	-	-	-	-	528				
Other	-	-	-	-	36				
					492				
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	-	-	-	-	16,4				
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	-	-	-	-	54,8				
Labour force participation rate	-	-	-	-	65,5				
<b>Western Cape - City of cape Town</b>	-	-	-	-					
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	-	-	-	-	2 716				
<b>Labour Force</b>	-	-	-	-	1 859				
Employed	-	-	-	-	1 423				
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	436				
Not economically active	-	-	-	-	857				
Discouraged work-seekers	-	-	-	-	7				
Other	-	-	-	-	850				
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	-	-	-	-	23,5				
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	-	-	-	-	52,4				
Labour force participation rate	-	-	-	-	68,4				

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

**Table 2.3: Labour force characteristics by province and metro (continued)**

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>Eastern Cape</b>									
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	4 065	4 073	4 081	4 089	4 098	8	33	0,2	0,8
<b>Labour force</b>	1 888	1 948	1 953	1 884	1 929	45	42	2,4	2,2
Employed	1 332	1 355	1 377	1 336	1 358	22	26	1,6	1,9
Unemployed	556	592	576	549	572	23	16	4,2	2,9
Not economically active	2 177	2 125	2 129	2 205	2 168	-37	-9	-1,7	-0,4
Discouraged job-seekers	445	442	422	372	425	53	-20	14,2	-4,4
Other	1 732	1 684	1 706	1 833	1 743	-90	11	-4,9	0,6
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	29,4	30,4	29,5	29,1	29,6	0,5	0,2		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	32,8	33,3	33,7	32,7	33,1	0,4	0,3		
Labour force participation rate	46,4	47,8	47,8	46,1	47,1	1,0	0,7		
<b>Eastern Cape - Non Metro</b>									
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	-	-	-	-	2 816				
<b>Labour Force</b>	-	-	-	-	1 063				
Employed	-	-	-	-	759				
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	305				
Not economically active	-	-	-	-	1 753				
Discouraged work-seekers	-	-	-	-	423				
Other	-	-	-	-	1 330				
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	-	-	-	-	28,6				
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	-	-	-	-	26,9				
Labour force participation rate	-	-	-	-	37,8				

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

**Table 2.3: Labour force characteristics by province and metro (continued)**

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>Eastern Cape - Buffalo City</b>									
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>									
<b>Labour Force</b>	-	-	-	-	499				
Employed	-	-	-	-	245				
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	92				
Not economically active	-	-	-	-	162				
Discouraged work-seekers	-	-	-	-	2				
Other	-	-	-	-	160				
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	-	-	-	-	27,4				
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	-	-	-	-	49,0				
Labour force participation rate	-	-	-	-	67,5				
<b>Eastern Cape - Nelson Mandela Bay</b>									
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	-	-	-	-	783				
<b>Labour Force</b>	-	-	-	-	529				
Employed	-	-	-	-	354				
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	175				
Not economically active	-	-	-	-	253				
Discouraged work-seekers	-	-	-	-					
Other	-	-	-	-	253				
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	-	-	-	-	33,1				
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	-	-	-	-	45,3				
Labour force participation rate	-	-	-	-	67,6				

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.



Table 2.3: Labour force characteristics by province and metro (continued)

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>Northern Cape</b>									
<b>Population 15–64 yrs</b>	754	756	759	761	764	2	10	0,3	1,3
<b>Labour force</b>	434	439	430	450	466	17	32	3,8	7,4
Employed	308	297	302	320	307	-13	-1	-4,0	-0,3
Unemployed	126	142	128	129	159	30	33	23,1	26,1
Not economically active	319	318	329	312	297	-15	-22	-4,7	-7,0
Discouraged job-seekers	41	41	38	46	40	-6	-1	-13,6	-3,1
Other	278	277	291	265	257	-8	-21	-3,1	-7,6
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	29,0	32,3	29,7	28,7	34,1	5,4	5,1		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	40,9	39,3	39,8	42,1	40,3	-1,8	-0,6		
Labour force participation rate	57,6	58,0	56,7	59,1	61,1	2,0	3,5		
<b>Free State</b>									
<b>Population 15–64 yrs</b>	1 852	1 855	1 858	1 862	1 865	3	14	0,2	0,7
<b>Labour force</b>	1 107	1 147	1 154	1 138	1 152	14	45	1,2	4,0
Employed	724	745	755	772	802	30	79	3,9	10,9
Unemployed	384	401	399	367	350	-17	-34	-4,5	-8,8
Not economically active	744	708	705	723	713	-10	-31	-1,4	-4,2
Discouraged job-seekers	78	76	78	77	92	15	14	20,0	18,4
Other	667	632	627	647	621	-26	-45	-4,0	-6,8
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	34,7	35,0	34,6	32,2	30,4	-1,8	-4,3		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	39,1	40,2	40,6	41,5	43,0	1,5	3,9		
Labour force participation rate	59,8	61,8	62,1	61,1	61,8	0,7	2,0		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

**Table 2.3: Labour force characteristics by province and metro (continued)**

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>Free State - Non Metro</b>									
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	-	-	-	-	1 348				
<b>Labour Force</b>	-	-	-	-	835				
Employed	-	-	-	-	570				
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	265				
Not economically active	-	-	-	-	513				
Discouraged work-seekers	-	-	-	-	56				
Other	-	-	-	-	456				
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	-	-	-	-	31,7				
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	-	-	-	-	42,3				
Labour force participation rate	-	-	-	-	61,9				
<b>Free State - Mangaung</b>									
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	-	-	-	-	518				
<b>Labour Force</b>	-	-	-	-	317				
Employed	-	-	-	-	232				
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	85				
Not economically active	-	-	-	-	200				
Discouraged work-seekers	-	-	-	-	36				
Other	-	-	-	-	165				
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	-	-	-	-	26,9				
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	-	-	-	-	44,8				
Labour force participation rate	-	-	-	-	61,3				

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

Table 2.3: Labour force characteristics by province and metro (continued)

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>									
<b>Population 15–64 yrs</b>									
<b>Labour force</b>	6 572	6 596	6 619	6 643	6 667	24	94	0,4	1,4
Employed	3 186	3 249	3 187	3 183	3 330	147	144	4,6	4,5
Unemployed	2 527	2 480	2 419	2 520	2 546	26	19	1,0	0,7
Not economically active	659	769	768	663	784	121	125	18,3	19,0
Discouraged job-seekers	3 386	3 347	3 432	3 460	3 337	-124	-50	-3,6	-1,5
Other	620	615	638	616	562	-54	-58	-8,8	-9,3
	2 766	2 732	2 794	2 844	2 774	-69	8	-2,4	0,3
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	20,7	23,7	24,1	20,8	23,6	2,8	2,9		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	38,4	37,6	36,5	37,9	38,2	0,3	-0,2		
Labour force participation rate	48,5	49,3	48,1	47,9	49,9	2,0	1,4		
<b>KwaZulu-Natal - Non Metro</b>									
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	-	-	-	-	4 323				
<b>Labour Force</b>	-	-	-	-	1 957				
Employed	-	-	-	-	1 442				
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	515				
Not economically active	-	-	-	-	2 366				
Discouraged work-seekers	-	-	-	-	448				
Other	-	-	-	-	1 918				
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	-	-	-	-	26,3				
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	-	-	-	-	33,4				
Labour force participation rate	-	-	-	-	45,3				

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

Table 2.3: Labour force characteristics by province and metro (continued)

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change Thousand	Year-on- year change Thousand	Qtr-to-Qtr change Per cent	Year-on- year change Per cent
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>KwaZulu-Natal - eThekweni</b>									
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>									
<b>Labour Force</b>	-	-	-	-	2 344				
Employed	-	-	-	-	1 373				
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	1 104				
Not economically active	-	-	-	-	269				
Discouraged work-seekers	-	-	-	-	971				
Other	-	-	-	-	114				
<b>Rates (%)</b>					857				
Unemployment rate	-	-	-	-	19,6				
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	-	-	-	-	47,1				
Labour force participation rate	-	-	-	-	58,6				
<b>North West</b>									
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	2 367	2 378	2 389	2 400	2 411	11	44	0,5	1,9
<b>Labour force</b>	1 203	1 188	1 258	1 268	1 274	6	71	0,4	5,9
Employed	870	879	921	948	912	-36	42	-3,8	4,9
Unemployed	333	309	338	320	361	42	29	13,0	8,6
Not economically active	1 164	1 190	1 131	1 132	1 138	5	-27	0,5	-2,3
Discouraged job-seekers	245	252	229	225	264	38	18	17,1	7,5
Other	919	938	902	907	874	-33	-45	-3,6	-4,9
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	27,7	26,0	26,8	25,2	28,4	3,2	0,7		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	36,8	37,0	38,5	39,5	37,8	-1,7	1,0		
Labour force participation rate	50,8	49,9	52,7	52,8	52,8	0,0	2,0		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

**Table 2.3: Labour force characteristics by province and metro (continued)**

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>Gauteng</b>									
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	9 249	9 304	9 359	9 414	9 469	55	220	0,6	2,4
<b>Labour force</b>	6 463	6 368	6 388	6 473	6 857	383	393	5,9	6,1
Employed	4 794	4 803	4 820	4 881	4 911	31	117	0,6	2,4
Unemployed	1 669	1 565	1 569	1 593	1 945	352	277	22,1	16,6
Not economically active	2 786	2 936	2 971	2 941	2 613	-328	-173	-11,2	-6,2
Discouraged job-seekers	310	349	391	379	330	-49	19	-13,0	6,2
Other	2 475	2 587	2 580	2 562	2 283	-279	-192	-10,9	-7,8
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	25,8	24,6	24,6	24,6	28,4	3,8	2,6		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	51,8	51,6	51,5	51,8	51,9	0,1	0,1		
Labour force participation rate	69,9	68,4	68,3	68,8	72,4	3,6	2,5		
<b>Gauteng - Non Metro</b>									
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	-	-	-	-	1 293				
<b>Labour Force</b>	-	-	-	-	877				
Employed	-	-	-	-	610				
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	267				
Not economically active	-	-	-	-	416				
Discouraged work-seekers	-	-	-	-	66				
Other	-	-	-	-	351				
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	-	-	-	-	30,5				
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	-	-	-	-	47,1				
Labour force participation rate	-	-	-	-	67,8				

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

Table 2.3: Labour force characteristics by province and metro (continued)

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>Gauteng - Ekurhuleni</b>									
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>									
<b>Labour Force</b>	-	-	-	-	2 411				
Employed	-	-	-	-	1 721				
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	1 194				
Not economically active	-	-	-	-	527				
Discouraged work-seekers	-	-	-	-	690				
Other	-	-	-	-	74				
<b>Rates (%)</b>					616				
Unemployment rate	-	-	-	-	30,6				
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	-	-	-	-	49,5				
Labour force participation rate	-	-	-	-	71,4				
<b>Gauteng - City of Johannesburg</b>									
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	-	-	-	-	3 460				
<b>Labour Force</b>	-	-	-	-	2 654				
Employed	-	-	-	-	1 946				
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	708				
Not economically active	-	-	-	-	806				
Discouraged work-seekers	-	-	-	-	86				
Other	-	-	-	-	719				
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	-	-	-	-	26,7				
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	-	-	-	-	56,3				
Labour force participation rate	-	-	-	-	76,7				

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

Table 2.3: Labour force characteristics by province and metro (continued)

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>Gauteng - City of Tshwane</b>									
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>									
<b>Labour Force</b>	-	-	-	-	2 305				
Employed	-	-	-	-	1 605				
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	1 161				
Not economically active	-	-	-	-	443				
Discouraged work-seekers	-	-	-	-	700				
Other	-	-	-	-	103				
<b>Rates (%)</b>					597				
Unemployment rate	-	-	-	-	27,6				
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	-	-	-	-	50,4				
Labour force participation rate	-	-	-	-	69,6				
<b>Mpumalanga</b>									
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	2 683	2 696	2 710	2 723	2 736	13	54	0,5	2,0
<b>Labour force</b>	1 619	1 598	1 606	1 550	1 612	62	-7	4,0	-0,4
Employed	1 127	1 127	1 135	1 138	1 154	16	27	1,4	2,4
Unemployed	492	471	471	412	458	46	-35	11,1	-7,0
Not economically active	1 064	1 098	1 104	1 173	1 124	-49	61	-4,1	5,7
Discouraged job-seekers	207	226	259	262	233	-30	25	-11,3	12,2
Other	856	871	845	911	892	-19	35	-2,1	4,1
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	30,4	29,5	29,3	26,6	28,4	1,8	-2,0		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	42,0	41,8	41,9	41,8	42,2	0,4	0,2		
Labour force participation rate	60,4	59,3	59,3	56,9	58,9	2,0	-1,5		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

**Table 2.3: Labour force characteristics by province and metro (concluded)**

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>Limpopo</b>									
<b>Population 15–64 yrs</b>	3 482	3 497	3 513	3 528	3 543	15	61	0,4	1,8
<b>Labour force</b>	1 392	1 445	1 434	1 469	1 513	45	121	3,0	8,7
Employed	1 136	1 214	1 206	1 235	1 208	-27	72	-2,2	6,3
Unemployed	256	230	229	234	305	71	49	30,5	19,2
Not economically active	2 090	2 053	2 078	2 059	2 030	-29	-60	-1,4	-2,9
Discouraged job-seekers	377	383	419	403	409	5	32	1,3	8,4
Other	1 713	1 669	1 659	1 656	1 621	-35	-91	-2,1	-5,3
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	18,4	15,9	15,9	15,9	20,1	4,2	1,7		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	32,6	34,7	34,3	35,0	34,1	-0,9	1,5		
Labour force participation rate	40,0	41,3	40,8	41,6	42,7	1,1	2,7		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.



**Table 2.4: Labour force characteristics by sex – Expanded definition of unemployment**

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>Both sexes</b>									
<b>Population 15–64 yrs</b>	35 177	35 332	35 489	35 643	35 799	155	622	0,4	1,8
<b>Labour force</b>	23 212	23 426	23 552	23 416	24 195	779	983	3,3	4,2
Employed	15 055	15 094	15 117	15 320	15 459	140	405	0,9	2,7
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	10 780	10 755	10 843	10 911	10 796	-115	17	-1,1	0,2
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	2 336	2 379	2 407	2 448	2 483	35	147	1,4	6,3
Agriculture	709	670	686	742	891	150	183	20,2	25,8
Private households	1 231	1 290	1 180	1 219	1 288	69	58	5,7	4,7
Unemployed	8 157	8 332	8 436	8 096	8 736	639	578	7,9	7,1
Not economically active	11 964	11 906	11 936	12 227	11 604	-624	-361	-5,1	-3,0
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	35,1	35,6	35,8	34,6	36,1	1,5	1,0		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	42,8	42,7	42,6	43,0	43,2	0,2	0,4		
Labour force participation rate	66,0	66,3	66,4	65,7	67,6	1,9	1,6		
<b>Women</b>									
<b>Population 15–64 yrs</b>	17 879	17 950	18 022	18 093	18 164	71	286	0,4	1,6
<b>Labour force</b>	10 793	10 891	10 945	10 839	11 332	493	538	4,5	5,0
Employed	6 653	6 629	6 577	6 676	6 763	87	111	1,3	1,7
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	4 502	4 495	4 477	4 582	4 533	-50	31	-1,1	0,7
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	961	923	941	924	948	24	-13	2,6	-1,4
Agriculture	212	207	206	228	289	61	76	26,7	36,0
Private households	977	1 004	953	942	994	51	17	5,4	1,7
Unemployed	4 141	4 263	4 368	4 162	4 568	406	428	9,7	10,3
Not economically active	7 085	7 058	7 077	7 254	6 833	-421	-252	-5,8	-3,6
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	38,4	39,1	39,9	38,4	40,3	1,9	1,9		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	37,2	36,9	36,5	36,9	37,2	0,3	0,0		
Labour force participation rate	60,4	60,7	60,7	59,9	62,4	2,5	2,0		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

**Table 2.4: Labour force characteristics by sex – Expanded definition of unemployment (concluded)**

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>Men</b>									
<b>Population 15–64 yrs</b>	17 298	17 382	17 467	17 550	17 634	84	336	0,5	1,9
<b>Labour force</b>	12 419	12 534	12 607	12 577	12 864	286	445	2,3	3,6
Employed	8 402	8 465	8 540	8 643	8 696	53	294	0,6	3,5
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	6 278	6 260	6 367	6 329	6 264	-65	-14	-1,0	-0,2
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	1 375	1 456	1 467	1 524	1 535	11	161	0,7	11,7
Agriculture	496	463	479	514	603	89	106	17,2	21,4
Private households	254	286	227	276	294	18	41	6,6	16,1
Unemployed	4 017	4 069	4 068	3 934	4 167	233	151	5,9	3,8
Not economically active	4 879	4 847	4 859	4 973	4 771	-202	-109	-4,1	-2,2
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	32,3	32,5	32,3	31,3	32,4	1,1	0,1		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	48,6	48,7	48,9	49,2	49,3	0,1	0,7		
Labour force participation rate	71,8	72,1	72,2	71,7	72,9	1,2	1,1		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

Table 2.5: Labour force characteristics by population group – Expanded definition of unemployment

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>South Africa</b>									
<b>Population 15–64 yrs</b>	35 177	35 332	35 489	35 643	35 799	155	622	0,4	1,8
<b>Labour force</b>	23 212	23 426	23 552	23 416	24 195	779	983	3,3	4,2
Employed	15 055	15 094	15 117	15 320	15 459	140	405	0,9	2,7
Unemployed	8 157	8 332	8 436	8 096	8 736	639	578	7,9	7,1
Not economically active	11 964	11 906	11 936	12 227	11 604	-624	-361	-5,1	-3,0
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	35,1	35,6	35,8	34,6	36,1	1,5	1,0		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	42,8	42,7	42,6	43,0	43,2	0,2	0,4		
Labour force participation rate	66,0	66,3	66,4	65,7	67,6	1,9	1,6		
<b>Black African</b>									
<b>Population 15–64 yrs</b>	27 827	27 975	28 125	28 274	28 423	149	596	0,5	2,1
<b>Labour force</b>	18 215	18 421	18 528	18 444	19 093	649	878	3,5	4,8
Employed	10 955	11 072	11 038	11 248	11 344	97	389	0,9	3,6
Unemployed	7 260	7 349	7 491	7 196	7 749	552	489	7,7	6,7
Not economically active	9 612	9 554	9 597	9 830	9 330	-500	-282	-5,1	-2,9
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	39,9	39,9	40,4	39,0	40,6	1,6	0,7		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	39,4	39,6	39,2	39,8	39,9	0,1	0,5		
Labour force participation rate	65,5	65,8	65,9	65,2	67,2	2,0	1,7		
<b>Coloured</b>									
<b>Population 15–64 yrs</b>	3 270	3 282	3 293	3 304	3 315	11	44	0,3	1,4
<b>Labour force</b>	2 240	2 269	2 275	2 230	2 289	59	49	2,7	2,2
Employed	1 622	1 601	1 639	1 632	1 650	17	28	1,1	1,7
Unemployed	618	668	636	598	640	42	21	7,0	3,4
Not economically active	1 030	1 013	1 018	1 074	1 025	-48	-5	-4,5	-0,4
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	27,6	29,4	28,0	26,8	27,9	1,1	0,3		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	49,6	48,8	49,8	49,4	49,8	0,4	0,2		
Labour force participation rate	68,5	69,1	69,1	67,5	69,1	1,6	0,6		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

**Table 2.5: Labour force characteristics by population group – Expanded definition of unemployment (concluded)**

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change Thousand	Year-on- year change Thousand	Qtr-to-Qtr change Per cent	Year-on- year change Per cent
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand				
<b>Indian/Asian</b>									
<b>Population 15–64 yrs</b>	959	962	965	968	971	3	12	0,3	1,2
<b>Labour force</b>	599	590	600	607	633	25	34	4,1	5,7
Employed	493	485	507	506	501	-5	8	-0,9	1,5
Unemployed	105	104	93	102	132	30	26	29,4	25,1
Not economically active	360	372	365	361	338	-22	-22	-6,2	-6,1
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	17,6	17,7	15,5	16,8	20,8	4,0	3,2		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	51,4	50,5	52,5	52,2	51,6	-0,6	0,2		
Labour force participation rate	62,4	61,3	62,2	62,7	65,2	2,5	2,8		
<b>White</b>									
<b>Population 15–64 yrs</b>	3 120	3 113	3 105	3 097	3 090	-8	-31	-0,2	-1,0
<b>Labour force</b>	2 158	2 146	2 149	2 134	2 180	46	22	2,1	1,0
Employed	1 985	1 936	1 933	1 934	1 965	31	-20	1,6	-1,0
Unemployed	173	211	216	201	215	15	42	7,4	24,2
Not economically active	962	966	956	963	910	-53	-53	-5,5	-5,5
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	8,0	9,8	10,0	9,4	9,9	0,5	1,9		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	63,6	62,2	62,3	62,4	63,6	1,2	0,0		
Labour force participation rate	69,2	69,0	69,2	68,9	70,6	1,7	1,4		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

Table 2.6: Labour force characteristics by age group – Expanded definition of unemployment

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	* Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>15–64 years</b>									
<b>Population 15–64 yrs</b>	35 177	35 332	35 489	35 643	35 799	155	622	0,4	1,8
<b>Labour force</b>	23 212	23 426	23 552	23 416	24 195	779	983	3,3	4,2
Employed	15 055	15 094	15 117	15 320	15 459	140	405	0,9	2,7
Unemployed	8 157	8 332	8 436	8 096	8 736	639	578	7,9	7,1
Not economically active	11 964	11 906	11 936	12 227	11 604	-624	-361	-5,1	-3,0
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	35,1	35,6	35,8	34,6	36,1	1,5	1,0		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	42,8	42,7	42,6	43,0	43,2	0,2	0,4		
Labour force participation rate	66,0	66,3	66,4	65,7	67,6	1,9	1,6		
<b>15–24 years</b>									
<b>Population 15–24 yrs</b>	10 239	10 253	10 264	10 272	10 281	8	42	0,1	0,4
<b>Labour force</b>	3 606	3 675	3 614	3 546	3 837	291	231	8,2	6,4
Employed	1 226	1 284	1 252	1 291	1 418	126	192	9,8	15,7
Unemployed	2 380	2 391	2 362	2 254	2 419	165	39	7,3	1,6
Not economically active	6 633	6 578	6 650	6 727	6 444	-283	-189	-4,2	-2,9
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	66,0	65,1	65,4	63,6	63,1	-0,5	-2,9		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	12,0	12,5	12,2	12,6	13,8	1,2	1,8		
Labour force participation rate	35,2	35,8	35,2	34,5	37,3	2,8	2,1		
<b>25–34 years</b>									
<b>Population 25–34 yrs</b>	9 266	9 306	9 346	9 386	9 426	40	160	0,4	1,7
<b>Labour force</b>	7 857	7 845	7 959	7 928	8 125	197	268	2,5	3,4
Employed	4 775	4 729	4 725	4 803	4 822	18	47	0,4	1,0
Unemployed	3 082	3 116	3 234	3 125	3 303	179	221	5,7	7,2
Not economically active	1 409	1 461	1 387	1 458	1 301	-157	-108	-10,8	-7,7
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	39,2	39,7	40,6	39,4	40,7	1,3	1,5		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	51,5	50,8	50,6	51,2	51,2	0,0	-0,3		
Labour force participation rate	84,8	84,3	85,2	84,5	86,2	1,7	1,4		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

Table 2.6: Labour force characteristics by age group – Expanded definition of unemployment (concluded)

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>35–44 years</b>									
<b>Population 35–44 yrs</b>	7 357	7 406	7 454	7 501	7 548	47	191	0,6	2,6
<b>Labour force</b>	6 311	6 366	6 414	6 446	6 588	142	278	2,2	4,4
Employed	4 664	4 657	4 676	4 742	4 742	-1	78	0,0	1,7
Unemployed	1 647	1 709	1 738	1 704	1 847	143	200	8,4	12,1
Not economically active	1 046	1 040	1 040	1 055	960	-95	-87	-9,0	-8,3
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	26,1	26,8	27,1	26,4	28,0	1,6	1,9		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	63,4	62,9	62,7	63,2	62,8	-0,4	-0,6		
Labour force participation rate	85,8	86,0	86,0	85,9	87,3	1,4	1,5		
<b>45–54 years</b>									
<b>Population 45–54 yrs</b>	4 985	5 009	5 037	5 069	5 100	32	116	0,6	2,3
<b>Labour force</b>	3 847	3 925	3 921	3 901	3 995	95	149	2,4	3,9
Employed	3 027	3 061	3 070	3 126	3 098	-28	71	-0,9	2,3
Unemployed	819	863	851	775	898	123	78	15,9	9,5
Not economically active	1 138	1 084	1 116	1 168	1 105	-63	-33	-5,4	-2,9
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	21,3	22,0	21,7	19,9	22,5	2,6	1,2		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	60,7	61,1	60,9	61,7	60,7	-1,0	0,0		
Labour force participation rate	77,2	78,4	77,8	77,0	78,3	1,3	1,1		
<b>55–64 years</b>									
<b>Population 55–64 yrs</b>	3 331	3 358	3 387	3 415	3 444	28	113	0,8	3,4
<b>Labour force</b>	1 592	1 615	1 644	1 596	1 649	54	57	3,4	3,6
Employed	1 363	1 363	1 394	1 357	1 381	24	17	1,8	1,3
Unemployed	228	252	251	239	269	30	40	12,5	17,6
Not economically active	1 739	1 743	1 742	1 820	1 794	-25	56	-1,4	3,2
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	14,4	15,6	15,2	15,0	16,3	1,3	1,9		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	40,9	40,6	41,2	39,7	40,1	0,4	-0,8		
Labour force participation rate	47,8	48,1	48,6	46,7	47,9	1,2	0,1		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

Table 2.7: Labour force characteristics by province and metro – Expanded definition of unemployment									
	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	* Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>South Africa</b>									
<b>Population 15–64 yrs</b>	35 177	35 332	35 489	35 643	35 799	155	622	0,4	1,8
<b>Labour force</b>	23 212	23 426	23 552	23 416	24 195	779	983	3,3	4,2
Employed	15 055	15 094	15 117	15 320	15 459	140	405	0,9	2,7
Unemployed	8 157	8 332	8 436	8 096	8 736	639	578	7,9	7,1
Not economically active	11 964	11 906	11 936	12 227	11 604	-624	-361	-5,1	-3,0
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	35,1	35,6	35,8	34,6	36,1	1,5	1,0		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	42,8	42,7	42,6	43,0	43,2	0,2	0,4		
Labour force participation rate	66,0	66,3	66,4	65,7	67,6	1,9	1,6		
<b>Western Cape</b>									
<b>Population 15–64 yrs</b>	4 153	4 176	4 200	4 223	4 246	23	93	0,5	2,2
<b>Labour force</b>	2 890	2 937	2 928	2 876	2 949	74	59	2,6	2,1
Employed	2 237	2 192	2 182	2 170	2 261	91	24	4,2	1,1
Unemployed	653	745	747	705	689	-17	35	-2,4	5,4
Not economically active	1 263	1 239	1 271	1 347	1 297	-51	33	-3,7	2,6
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	22,6	25,4	25,5	24,5	23,3	-1,2	0,7		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	53,8	52,5	51,9	51,4	53,2	1,8	-0,6		
Labour force participation rate	69,6	70,3	69,7	68,1	69,5	1,4	-0,1		
<b>Western Cape - Non Metro</b>									
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	-	-	-	-	1 530				
<b>Labour Force</b>	-	-	-	-	1 061				
Employed	-	-	-	-	838				
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	222				
Not economically active	-	-	-	-	470				
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	-	-	-	-	21,0				
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	-	-	-	-	54,8				
Labour force participation rate	-	-	-	-	69,3				

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

Table 2.7: Labour force characteristics by province and metro – Expanded definition of unemployment (continued)

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	* Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>Western Cape - City of Cape Town</b>									
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	-	-	-	-	2 716				
<b>Labour Force</b>	-	-	-	-	1 889				
Employed	-	-	-	-	1423				
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	466				
Not economically active	-	-	-	-	827				
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	-	-	-	-	24,7				
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	-	-	-	-	52,4				
Labour force participation rate	-	-	-	-	69,5				
<b>Eastern Cape</b>									
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	4 065	4 073	4 081	4 089	4 098	8	33	0,2	0,8
<b>Labour force</b>	2 385	2 437	2 415	2 297	2 392	95	7	4,1	0,3
Employed	1 332	1 355	1 377	1 336	1 358	22	26	1,6	1,9
Unemployed	1 053	1 082	1 037	962	1 035	73	-19	7,6	-1,8
Not economically active	1 680	1 636	1 667	1 792	1 706	-86	26	-4,8	1,5
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	44,2	44,4	43,0	41,9	43,2	1,3	-1,0		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	32,8	33,3	33,7	32,7	33,1	0,4	0,3		
Labour force participation rate	58,7	59,8	59,2	56,2	58,4	2,2	-0,3		
<b>Eastern Cape - Non Metro</b>									
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	-	-	-	-	2 816				
<b>Labour Force</b>	-	-	-	-	1 512				
Employed	-	-	-	-	759				
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	754				
Not economically active	-	-	-	-	1 304				
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	-	-	-	-	49,8				
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	-	-	-	-	26,9				
Labour force participation rate	-	-	-	-	53,7				

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.



Table 2.7: Labour force characteristics by province and metro – Expanded definition of unemployment (continued)									
	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	* Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change Thousand	Year-on- year change Thousand	Qtr-to-Qtr change Per cent	Year-on- year change Per cent
<b>Eastern Cape - Buffalo City</b>									
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	-	-	-	-	499				
<b>Labour Force</b>	-	-	-	-	350				
Employed	-	-	-	-	245				
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	105				
Not economically active	-	-	-	-	149				
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	-	-	-	-	30,1				
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	-	-	-	-	49,0				
Labour force participation rate	-	-	-	-	70,2				
<b>Eastern Cape - Nelson Mandela Bay</b>									
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	-	-	-	-	783				
<b>Labour Force</b>	-	-	-	-	530				
Employed	-	-	-	-	354				
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	176				
Not economically active	-	-	-	-	253				
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	-	-	-	-	33,1				
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	-	-	-	-	45,3				
Labour force participation rate	-	-	-	-	67,7				
<b>Northern Cape</b>									
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	754	756	759	761	764	2	10	0,3	1,3
<b>Labour force</b>	512	509	500	520	535	15	23	2,8	4,5
Employed	308	297	302	320	307	-13	-1	-4,0	-0,3
Unemployed	204	212	198	200	228	28	24	13,8	11,8
Not economically active	242	247	259	241	228	-12	-13	-5,2	-5,6
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	39,8	41,7	39,5	38,4	42,6	4,2	2,8		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	40,9	39,3	39,8	42,1	40,3	-1,8	-0,6		
Labour force participation rate	67,9	67,3	65,9	68,4	70,1	1,7	2,2		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

Table 2.7: Labour force characteristics by province and metro – Expanded definition of unemployment (continued)

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>Free State</b>									
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	1 852	1 855	1 858	1 862	1 865	3	14	0,2	0,7
<b>Labour force</b>	1 237	1 268	1 276	1 277	1 303	26	65	2,0	5,3
Employed	724	745	755	772	802	30	79	3,9	10,9
Unemployed	514	523	522	505	500	-4	-13	-0,9	-2,6
Not economically active	614	587	582	585	563	-22	-52	-3,8	-8,4
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	41,5	41,2	40,9	39,5	38,4	-1,1	-3,1		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	39,1	40,2	40,6	41,5	43,0	1,5	3,9		
Labour force participation rate	66,8	68,3	68,7	68,6	69,8	1,2	3,0		
<b>Free State - Non Metro</b>									
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	-	-	-	-	1 348				
<b>Labour Force</b>	-	-	-	-	941				
Employed	-	-	-	-	570				
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	371				
Not economically active	-	-	-	-	406				
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	-	-	-	-	39,4				
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	-	-	-	-	42,3				
Labour force participation rate	-	-	-	-	69,8				
<b>Free State - Mangaung</b>									
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	-	-	-	-	518				
<b>Labour Force</b>	-	-	-	-	361				
Employed	-	-	-	-	232				
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	129				
Not economically active	-	-	-	-	156				
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	-	-	-	-	35,8				
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	-	-	-	-	44,8				
Labour force participation rate	-	-	-	-	69,8				

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

Note: "Employment" refers to market production activities.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

**Table 2.7: Labour force characteristics by province metro – Expanded definition of unemployment (continued)**

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>									
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	<b>6 572</b>	<b>6 596</b>	<b>6 619</b>	<b>6 643</b>	<b>6 667</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>1,4</b>
<b>Labour force</b>	<b>4 037</b>	<b>4 114</b>	<b>4 088</b>	<b>4 058</b>	<b>4 120</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>2,1</b>
Employed	2 527	2 480	2 419	2 520	2 546	26	19	1,0	0,7
Unemployed	1 510	1 633	1 669	1 539	1 574	36	65	2,3	4,3
Not economically active	2 536	2 482	2 532	2 585	2 547	-38	11	-1,5	0,4
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	37,4	39,7	40,8	37,9	38,2	0,3	0,8		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	38,4	37,6	36,5	37,9	38,2	0,3	-0,2		
Labour force participation rate	61,4	62,4	61,8	61,1	61,8	0,7	0,4		
<b>KwaZulu-Natal - Non Metro</b>									
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>4 323</b>				
<b>Labour Force</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>2 576</b>				
Employed	-	-	-	-	1 442				
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	1 135				
Not economically active	-	-	-	-	1 746				
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	-	-	-	-	44,0				
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	-	-	-	-	33,4				
Labour force participation rate	-	-	-	-	59,6				
<b>KwaZulu-Natal - eThekweni</b>									
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>2 344</b>				
<b>Labour Force</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>1 544</b>				
Employed	-	-	-	-	1 104				
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	440				
Not economically active	-	-	-	-	800				
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	-	-	-	-	28,5				
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	-	-	-	-	47,1				
Labour force participation rate	-	-	-	-	65,9				

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

Note: "Employment" refers to market production activities.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

**Table 2.7: Labour force characteristics by province metro – Expanded definition of unemployment (continued)**

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>North West</b>									
Population 15–64 yrs	2 367	2 378	2 389	2 400	2 411	11	44	0,5	1,9
Labour force	1 515	1 522	1 583	1 581	1 606	25	91	1,6	6,0
Employed	870	879	921	948	912	-36	42	-3,8	4,9
Unemployed	645	643	662	633	694	61	49	9,7	7,6
Not economically active	852	856	806	819	805	-14	-47	-1,7	-5,5
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	42,6	42,3	41,8	40,0	43,2	3,2	0,6		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	36,8	37,0	38,5	39,5	37,8	-1,7	1,0		
Labour force participation rate	64,0	64,0	66,2	65,9	66,6	0,7	2,6		
<b>Gauteng</b>									
Population 15–64 yrs	9 249	9 304	9 359	9 414	9 469	55	220	0,6	2,4
Labour force	6 829	6 762	6 848	6 929	7 304	375	475	5,4	7,0
Employed	4 794	4 803	4 820	4 881	4 911	31	117	0,6	2,4
Unemployed	2 035	1 959	2 028	2 049	2 393	344	359	16,8	17,6
Not economically active	2 420	2 542	2 512	2 485	2 165	-320	-255	-12,9	-10,5
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	29,8	29,0	29,6	29,6	32,8	3,2	3,0		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	51,8	51,6	51,5	51,8	51,9	0,1	0,1		
Labour force participation rate	73,8	72,7	73,2	73,6	77,1	3,5	3,3		
<b>Gauteng - Non Metro</b>									
Population 15-64 yrs	-	-	-	-	1 293				
Labour Force	-	-	-	-	956				
Employed	-	-	-	-	610				
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	347				
Not economically active	-	-	-	-	337				
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	-	-	-	-	36,3				
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	-	-	-	-	47,1				
Labour force participation rate	-	-	-	-	73,9				

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

Table 2.7: Labour force characteristics by province metro – Expanded definition of unemployment (continued)

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	* Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>Gauteng - Ekurhuleni</b>									
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>2 411</b>				
<b>Labour Force</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>1 846</b>				
Employed	-	-	-	-	1 194				
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	652				
Not economically active	-	-	-	-	565				
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	-	-	-	-	35,3				
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	-	-	-	-	49,5				
Labour force participation rate	-	-	-	-	76,6				
<b>Gauteng - City of Johannesburg</b>									
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>3 460</b>				
<b>Labour Force</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>2 768</b>				
Employed	-	-	-	-	1 946				
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	822				
Not economically active	-	-	-	-	691				
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	-	-	-	-	29,7				
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	-	-	-	-	56,3				
Labour force participation rate	-	-	-	-	80,0				
<b>Gauteng - City of Tshwane</b>									
<b>Population 15-64 yrs</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>2 305</b>				
<b>Labour Force</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>1 734</b>				
Employed	-	-	-	-	1 161				
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	573				
Not economically active	-	-	-	-	571				
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	-	-	-	-	33,0				
Employed / population ratio (Absorption)	-	-	-	-	50,4				
Labour force participation rate	-	-	-	-	75,2				

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

**Table 2.7: Labour force characteristics by province metro – Expanded definition of unemployment (concluded)**

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	* Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>Mpumalanga</b>									
Population 15–64 yrs	2 683	2 696	2 710	2 723	2 736	13	54	0,5	2,0
Labour force	1 938	1 952	1 957	1 912	1 945	34	7	1,8	0,4
Employed	1 127	1 127	1 135	1 138	1 154	16	27	1,4	2,4
Unemployed	812	824	821	774	791	18	-20	2,3	-2,5
Not economically active	744	744	753	811	791	-21	47	-2,5	6,3
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	41,9	42,2	42,0	40,5	40,7	0,2	-1,2		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	42,0	41,8	41,9	41,8	42,2	0,4	0,2		
Labour force participation rate	72,3	72,4	72,2	70,2	71,1	0,9	-1,2		
<b>Limpopo</b>									
Population 15–64 yrs	3 482	3 497	3 513	3 528	3 543	15	61	0,4	1,8
Labour force	1 868	1 925	1 958	1 965	2 040	75	172	3,8	9,2
Employed	1 136	1 214	1 206	1 235	1 208	-27	72	-2,2	6,3
Unemployed	732	711	752	730	832	101	100	13,9	13,6
Not economically active	1 613	1 572	1 555	1 562	1 503	-59	-110	-3,8	-6,8
<b>Rates (%)</b>									
Unemployment rate	39,2	36,9	38,4	37,2	40,8	3,6	1,6		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	32,6	34,7	34,3	35,0	34,1	-0,9	1,5		
Labour force participation rate	53,7	55,1	55,7	55,7	57,6	1,9	3,9		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

**Table 3.1: Employed by industry and sex – South Africa**

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change Thousand	Year-on-year change Thousand	Qtr-to-Qtr change Per cent	Year-on-year change Per cent
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>15 055</b>	<b>15 094</b>	<b>15 117</b>	<b>15 320</b>	<b>15 459</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>2,7</b>
Agriculture	709	670	686	742	891	150	183	20,2	25,8
Mining	424	419	441	427	443	16	19	3,7	4,4
Manufacturing	1 804	1 745	1 741	1 749	1 779	29	-26	1,7	-1,4
Utilities	130	118	118	104	143	40	13	38,2	10,4
Construction	1 199	1 182	1 280	1 334	1 322	-12	122	-0,9	10,2
Trade	3 186	3 179	3 197	3 247	3 046	-201	-140	-6,2	-4,4
Transport	895	947	933	952	899	-53	4	-5,6	0,4
Finance	2 045	2 012	2 024	2 039	2 195	156	149	7,7	7,3
Community and social services	3 428	3 531	3 514	3 501	3 450	-51	22	-1,5	0,6
Private households	1 231	1 290	1 180	1 219	1 288	69	58	5,7	4,7
Other	3	3	3	7	4	-2	1	-32,6	29,6
<b>Women</b>	<b>6 653</b>	<b>6 629</b>	<b>6 577</b>	<b>6 676</b>	<b>6 763</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>1,7</b>
Agriculture	212	207	206	228	289	61	76	26,7	36,0
Mining	70	75	76	70	65	-5	-6	-7,2	-8,3
Manufacturing	579	567	528	551	545	-6	-34	-1,0	-5,9
Utilities	28	25	30	30	19	-10	-9	-35,2	-32,1
Construction	141	124	131	162	166	4	25	2,6	17,5
Trade	1 558	1 499	1 476	1 522	1 480	-42	-78	-2,7	-5,0
Transport	176	173	183	189	177	-11	2	-5,9	0,9
Finance	861	838	859	839	916	77	54	9,2	6,3
Community and social services	2 047	2 115	2 131	2 144	2 111	-32	64	-1,5	3,1
Private households	977	1 004	953	942	994	51	17	5,4	1,7
Other	2	2	2	2	1	-1	-1	-32,4	-42,7
<b>Men</b>	<b>8 402</b>	<b>8 465</b>	<b>8 540</b>	<b>8 643</b>	<b>8 696</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>0,6</b>	<b>3,5</b>
Agriculture	496	463	479	514	603	89	106	17,2	21,4
Mining	354	344	365	358	378	21	25	5,8	6,9
Manufacturing	1 225	1 177	1 212	1 199	1 234	35	8	2,9	0,7
Utilities	101	94	89	74	124	50	23	67,6	22,2
Construction	1 058	1 057	1 150	1 172	1 155	-17	98	-1,4	9,2
Trade	1 629	1 679	1 721	1 725	1 566	-159	-63	-9,2	-3,9
Transport	719	775	749	763	721	-42	2	-5,5	0,3
Finance	1 184	1 173	1 165	1 200	1 279	79	95	6,6	8,0
Community and social services	1 381	1 416	1 382	1 358	1 339	-19	-42	-1,4	-3,1
Private households	254	286	227	276	294	18	41	6,6	16,1
Other	1	1	1	5	3	-2	2	-32,6	127,8

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

**Table 3.2: Employed by industry and province**

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on-year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on-year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
<b>Agriculture</b>									
Western Cape	709	670	686	742	891	150	183	20,2	25,8
Eastern Cape	160	142	133	131	252	122	93	93,0	58,0
Northern Cape	66	71	88	88	72	-16	6	-18,1	8,7
Free State	46	32	37	60	38	-22	-8	-37,0	-17,2
KwaZulu-Natal	57	62	54	54	82	28	25	52,2	43,6
North West	96	85	79	102	154	52	58	51,5	60,9
Gauteng	43	46	39	42	54	12	11	29,0	26,7
Mpumalanga	63	56	62	55	36	-19	-27	-34,3	-42,5
Limpopo	82	81	83	89	78	-12	-5	-13,1	-5,5
	96	95	111	121	126	4	29	3,6	30,5
<b>Mining</b>									
Western Cape	424	419	441	427	443	16	19	3,7	4,4
Eastern Cape	4	6	4	3	3			16,5	-11,3
Northern Cape	2	5	.	1		-1	-1	-73,8	-82,2
Free State	20	18	19	20	31	11	11	53,1	52,2
KwaZulu-Natal	27	29	28	26	34	8	7	32,2	25,6
North West	5	6	8	4	9	5	3	115,2	63,3
Gauteng	153	139	167	150	140	-10	-13	-6,5	-8,3
Mpumalanga	45	49	55	74	96	22	50	29,7	110,1
Limpopo	98	99	90	76	56	-21	-42	-27,1	-43,1
	70	69	70	73	74	1	4	1,2	6,2
<b>Manufacturing</b>									
Western Cape	1 804	1 745	1 741	1 749	1 779	29	-26	1,7	-1,4
Eastern Cape	346	325	276	287	307	20	-38	7,1	-11,1
Northern Cape	148	143	130	135	133	-2	-15	-1,2	-9,9
Free State	10	9	10	11	7	-4	-2	-33,3	-21,4
KwaZulu-Natal	56	62	81	76	71	-4	15	-5,7	26,4
North West	361	329	343	362	373	11	12	3,0	3,4
Gauteng	65	61	74	76	68	-8	2	-10,9	3,5
Mpumalanga	644	617	642	618	653	35	9	5,7	1,3
Limpopo	96	108	103	93	100	7	4	7,4	4,6
	79	89	81	92	66	-26	-13	-28,2	-16,8

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.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.



**Table 3.2: Employed by industry and province (continued)**

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on-year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on-year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
<b>Utilities</b>									
Western Cape	130	118	118	104	143	40	13	38,2	10,4
Eastern Cape	15	16	12	9	16	6	1	70,0	7,5
Northern Cape	5	13	8	8	8	0	3	-1,9	49,1
Free State	2	3	2	2	4	2	2	146,2	111,7
KwaZulu-Natal	3	4	3	5	11	5	8	104,0	306,7
North West	22	18	20	17	16	-2	-6	-10,3	-28,5
Gauteng	4	1	3	2	8	5	4	220,9	110,7
Mpumalanga	36	30	47	37	34	-3	-2	-9,0	-5,7
Limpopo	31	23	17	14	40	25	8	177,6	27,1
	13	10	7	8	8		-5	-2,0	-37,0
<b>Construction</b>									
Western Cape	1 199	1 182	1 280	1 334	1 322	-12	122	-0,9	10,2
Eastern Cape	154	158	169	190	181	-10	26	-5,0	17,1
Northern Cape	122	154	149	131	150	19	28	14,5	22,6
Free State	22	22	25	29	18	-11	-4	-37,2	-17,9
KwaZulu-Natal	52	48	53	54	57	3	5	5,5	10,0
North West	247	241	241	280	283	3	36	1,1	14,5
Gauteng	56	51	53	56	61	5	5	9,4	9,6
Mpumalanga	358	307	364	366	335	-31	-23	-8,5	-6,5
Limpopo	80	88	112	110	97	-13	17	-11,6	21,6
	107	113	115	118	139	22	32	18,4	29,8
<b>Trade</b>									
Western Cape	3 186	3 179	3 197	3 247	3 046	-201	-140	-6,2	-4,4
Eastern Cape	474	450	487	466	410	-56	-64	-12,0	-13,6
Northern Cape	287	260	299	289	292	3	4	0,9	1,6
Free State	45	49	43	47	57	10	13	21,2	28,9
KwaZulu-Natal	148	151	154	170	167	-4	19	-2,1	12,7
North West	570	550	511	530	466	-63	-104	-11,9	-18,2
Gauteng	172	174	164	177	151	-26	-21	-14,8	-12,4
Mpumalanga	988	997	991	1 002	992	-10	4	-1,0	0,4
Limpopo	243	237	234	254	242	-12	-1	-4,7	-0,4
	258	313	313	312	268	-43	10	-13,9	4,0

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

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

**Table 3.2: Employed by industry and province (continued)**

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on-year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on-year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
<b>Transport</b>									
Western Cape	895	947	933	952	899	-53	4	-5,6	0,4
Eastern Cape	142	153	139	133	116	-17	-25	-12,8	-17,9
Northern Cape	85	79	85	68	69	1	-16	1,8	-19,1
Free State	10	8	7	7	11	4	1	53,7	11,7
KwaZulu-Natal	36	32	33	32	35	2	-2	6,9	-4,7
North West	178	184	173	169	166	-3	-12	-2,0	-6,9
Gauteng	30	26	34	36	30	-6	0	-16,3	-0,6
Mpumalanga	318	373	358	396	355	-41	37	-10,3	11,5
Limpopo	52	51	58	55	66	11	14	20,7	26,1
	43	43	45	56	51	-5	8	-8,1	18,6
<b>Finance</b>									
Western Cape	2 045	2 012	2 024	2 039	2 195	156	149	7,7	7,3
Eastern Cape	352	366	362	362	353	-10	1	-2,6	0,2
Northern Cape	115	111	115	107	128	21	14	19,9	12,0
Free State	27	26	24	20	29	9	2	47,6	6,2
KwaZulu-Natal	58	67	67	58	71	13	13	22,3	22,0
North West	274	243	237	254	286	32	13	12,6	4,6
Gauteng	60	70	73	78	105	27	45	34,1	76,1
Mpumalanga	972	960	963	974	1 002	29	30	2,9	3,1
Limpopo	122	105	125	129	127	-2	5	-1,3	4,4
	66	62	59	57	94	36	27	63,5	41,2
<b>Community and social services</b>									
Western Cape	3 428	3 531	3 514	3 501	3 450	-51	22	-1,5	0,6
Eastern Cape	448	425	462	465	473	8	26	1,8	5,7
Northern Cape	388	396	388	392	386	-7	-2	-1,7	-0,6
Free State	98	102	102	92	83	-9	-15	-9,4	-15,2
KwaZulu-Natal	206	206	207	221	200	-22	-6	-9,9	-3,0
North West	561	594	599	574	581	8	20	1,4	3,6
Gauteng	216	224	234	238	214	-24	-2	-10,2	-0,8
Mpumalanga	1 002	1 046	990	999	987	-12	-16	-1,2	-1,6
Limpopo	213	233	231	220	250	30	37	13,6	17,5
	296	303	302	299	276	-23	-20	-7,7	-6,9

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.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

**Table 3.2: Employed by industry and province (concluded)**

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on-year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on-year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand
<b>Private households</b>	<b>1 231</b>	<b>1 290</b>	<b>1 180</b>	<b>1 219</b>	<b>1 288</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>5,7</b>	<b>4,7</b>
Western Cape	143	151	139	123	149	26	6	21,2	4,3
Eastern Cape	113	124	114	116	119	3	6	2,4	5,2
Northern Cape	27	28	34	31	28	-3	1	-9,7	1,9
Free State	80	83	73	75	75	0	-5	0,3	-6,2
KwaZulu-Natal	213	230	210	228	211	-18	-2	-7,7	-1,1
North West	72	88	80	93	82	-11	10	-11,6	13,8
Gauteng	364	365	345	355	419	63	54	17,8	14,9
Mpumalanga	109	102	82	97	98	1	-11	1,3	-10,2
Limpopo	108	119	103	100	107	7	-1	7,0	-0,7

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.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

Table 3.3: Employed by sector and industry – South Africa

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change Thousand	Year-on-year change Thousand	Qtr-to-Qtr change Per cent	Year-on-year change Per cent
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>Total employed</b>	<b>15 055</b>	<b>15 094</b>	<b>15 117</b>	<b>15 320</b>	<b>15 459</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>2,7</b>
<b>Formal and informal sector (non-agricultural)</b>	<b>13 116</b>	<b>13 134</b>	<b>13 250</b>	<b>13 359</b>	<b>13 280</b>	<b>-79</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>-0,6</b>	<b>1,3</b>
Mining	424	419	441	427	443	16	19	3,7	4,4
Manufacturing	1 804	1 745	1 741	1 749	1 779	29	-26	1,7	-1,4
Utilities	130	118	118	104	143	40	13	38,2	10,4
Construction	1 199	1 182	1 280	1 334	1 322	-12	122	-0,9	10,2
Trade	3 186	3 179	3 197	3 247	3 046	-201	-140	-6,2	-4,4
Transport	895	947	933	952	899	-53	4	-5,6	0,4
Finance	2 045	2 012	2 024	2 039	2 195	156	149	7,7	7,3
Community and social services	3 428	3 531	3 514	3 501	3 450	-51	22	-1,5	0,6
Other	3	3	3	7	4	-2	1	-32,6	29,6
<b>Formal sector (non-agricultural)</b>	<b>10 780</b>	<b>10 755</b>	<b>10 843</b>	<b>10 911</b>	<b>10 796</b>	<b>-115</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-1,1</b>	<b>0,2</b>
Mining	421	416	439	423	442	18	21	4,4	4,9
Manufacturing	1 586	1 545	1 527	1 546	1 563	17	-23	1,1	-1,4
Utilities	126	114	117	101	137	37	11	36,7	8,8
Construction	880	811	877	884	929	45	49	5,1	5,5
Trade	2 157	2 144	2 192	2 239	2 026	-213	-131	-9,5	-6,1
Transport	696	741	716	735	649	-87	-47	-11,8	-6,8
Finance	1 876	1 841	1 854	1 862	1 984	122	107	6,5	5,7
Community and social services	3 033	3 141	3 119	3 114	3 062	-52	29	-1,7	0,9
Other	3	2	3	7	4	-2	1	-32,6	29,6
<b>Informal sector (non-agricultural)</b>	<b>2 336</b>	<b>2 379</b>	<b>2 407</b>	<b>2 448</b>	<b>2 483</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>6,3</b>
Mining	3	3	2	4	1	-3	-2	-70,0	-60,8
Manufacturing	218	200	213	203	216	12	-3	6,0	-1,3
Utilities	3	4	1	3	6	3	2	88,0	71,6
Construction	319	370	403	450	393	-57	74	-12,7	23,1
Trade	1 029	1 035	1 005	1 008	1 019	12	-10	1,2	-1,0
Transport	199	207	217	216	250	34	51	15,5	25,4
Finance	169	170	171	177	211	34	42	19,4	24,9
Community and social services	395	390	394	387	388	1	-7	0,2	-1,8
Other	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>20,2</b>	<b>25,8</b>
<b>Private households</b>	<b>1 231</b>	<b>1 290</b>	<b>1 180</b>	<b>1 219</b>	<b>1 288</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>5,7</b>	<b>4,7</b>

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

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

**Table 3.4: Employed by province and sector**

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on-year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on-year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>15 055</b>	<b>15 094</b>	<b>15 117</b>	<b>15 320</b>	<b>15 459</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>2,7</b>
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	10 780	10 755	10 843	10 911	10 796	-115	17	-1,1	0,2
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	2 336	2 379	2 407	2 448	2 483	35	147	1,4	6,3
Agriculture	709	670	686	742	891	150	183	20,2	25,8
Private households	1 231	1 290	1 180	1 219	1 288	69	58	5,7	4,7
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>2 237</b>	<b>2 192</b>	<b>2 182</b>	<b>2 170</b>	<b>2 261</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4,2</b>	<b>1,1</b>
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	1 729	1 691	1 681	1 695	1 651	-43	-78	-2,6	-4,5
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	205	208	228	221	208	-14	3	-6,1	1,5
Agriculture	160	142	133	131	252	122	93	93,0	58,0
Private households	143	151	139	123	149	26	6	21,2	4,3
<b>Western Cape - Non Metro</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>838</b>				
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	-	-	-	-	476				
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	-	-	-	-	73				
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	230				
Private households	-	-	-	-	60				
<b>Western Cape - City of Cape Town</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>1423</b>				
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	-	-	-	-	1176				
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	-	-	-	-	135				
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	23				
Private households	-	-	-	-	89				
<b>Eastern Cape</b>	<b>1 332</b>	<b>1 355</b>	<b>1 377</b>	<b>1 336</b>	<b>1 358</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>1,9</b>
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	851	875	865	843	861	18	9	2,1	1,1
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	301	286	310	288	306	17	5	6,0	1,5
Agriculture	66	71	88	88	72	-16	6	-18,1	8,7
Private households	113	124	114	116	119	3	6	2,4	5,2

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.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

**Table 3.4: Employed by province and sector (continued)**

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change		Year-on-year change	
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
<b>Eastern Cape - Non Metro</b>									
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	-	-	-	-	759				
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	-	-	-	-	420				
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	200				
Private households	-	-	-	-	66				
					73				
<b>Eastern Cape - Buffalo City</b>									
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	-	-	-	-	245				
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	-	-	-	-	163				
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	55				
Private households	-	-	-	-	6				
					21				
<b>Eastern Cape - Nelson Mandela bay</b>									
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	-	-	-	-	354				
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	-	-	-	-	278				
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	50				
Private households	-	-	-	-	1				
					25				
<b>Northern Cape</b>									
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	308	297	302	320	307	-13	-1	79	-4,0
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	206	199	199	199	208	8	1	34	4,3
Agriculture	29	38	33	30	34	4	5	25	13,2
Private households	46	32	37	60	38	-22	-8	25	-37,0
	27	28	34	31	28	-3	1	25	-9,7
<b>Free State</b>									
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	724	745	755	772	802	30	79	79	3,9
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	484	495	499	507	518	11	34	34	2,2
Agriculture	103	105	128	136	127	-9	25	25	-6,6
Private households	57	62	54	54	82	28	25	25	52,2
	80	83	73	75	75	0	-5	-5	0,3

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

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

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

Table 3.4: Employed by province and sector (concluded)

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change Thousand	Year-on-year change Thousand	Qtr-to-Qtr change Per cent	Year-on-year change Per cent
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>Free State - Non Metro</b>									
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	-	-	-	-	570				
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	-	-	-	-	342				
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	90				
Private households	-	-	-	-	81				
	-	-	-	-	57				
<b>Free State - Mangaung</b>									
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	-	-	-	-	232				
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	-	-	-	-	176				
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	37				
Private households	-	-	-	-	1				
	-	-	-	-	18				
<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>	2 527	2 480	2 419	2 520	2 546	26	19	1,0	0,7
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	1 741	1 715	1 671	1 721	1 725	4	-16	0,3	-0,9
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	478	450	459	469	456	-13	-22	-2,8	-4,6
Agriculture	96	85	79	102	154	52	58	51,5	60,9
Private households	213	230	210	228	211	-18	-2	-7,7	-1,1
<b>KwaZulu Natal - Non Metro</b>									
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	-	-	-	-	1442				
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	-	-	-	-	912				
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	276				
Private households	-	-	-	-	148				
	-	-	-	-	107				
<b>KwaZulu Natal - eThekweni</b>									
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	-	-	-	-	1104				
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	-	-	-	-	813				
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	180				
Private households	-	-	-	-	6				
	-	-	-	-	104				

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.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

Table 3.4: Employed by province and sector (continued)

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change Thousand	Year-on-year change Thousand	Qtr-to-Qtr change Per cent	Year-on-year change Per cent
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand				
<b>North West</b>									
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	870	879	921	948	912	-36	42	-3,8	4,9
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	648	635	692	697	664	-32	17	-4,6	2,6
Agriculture	108	111	110	117	112	-5	4	-4,4	3,8
Private households	43	46	39	42	54	12	11	29,0	26,7
	72	88	80	93	82	-11	10	-11,6	13,8
<b>Gauteng</b>									
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	4 794	4 803	4 820	4 881	4 911	31	117	0,6	2,4
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	3 808	3 794	3 851	3 863	3 799	-64	-9	-1,7	-0,2
Agriculture	559	587	561	607	658	51	98	8,3	17,6
Private households	63	56	62	55	36	-19	-27	-34,3	-42,5
	364	365	345	355	419	63	54	17,8	14,9
<b>Gauteng - Non Metro</b>									
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	-	-	-	-	610				
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	-	-	-	-	438				
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	93				
Private households	-	-	-	-	18				
	-	-	-	-	61				
<b>Gauteng - Ekurhuleni</b>									
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	-	-	-	-	1 194				
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	-	-	-	-	925				
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	165				
Private households	-	-	-	-	13				
	-	-	-	-	91				
<b>Gauteng - City of Johannesburg</b>									
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	-	-	-	-	1 946				
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	-	-	-	-	1 487				
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	277				
Private households	-	-	-	-	2				
	-	-	-	-	181				

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.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.



Table 3.4: Employed by province and sector (concluded)

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change		Year-on-year change	
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
<b>Gauteng - City of Tshwane</b>									
Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	-	-	-	-	1 161				
Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	-	-	-	-	949				
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	123				
Private households	-	-	-	-	4				
	-	-	-	-	86				
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	1 127	1 127	1 135	1 138	1 154	16	1,4	27	2,4
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	677	678	733	715	735	20	2,8	58	8,5
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	258	266	238	237	243	6	2,7	-15	-5,7
Agriculture	82	81	83	89	78	-12	-13,1	-5	-5,5
Private households	109	102	82	97	98	1	1,3	-11	-10,2
<b>Limpopo</b>	1 136	1 214	1 206	1 235	1 208	-27	-2,2	72	6,3
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	636	673	652	672	636	-36	-5,4	0	-0,1
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	296	328	340	342	340	-2	-0,6	44	14,9
Agriculture	96	95	111	121	126	4	3,6	29	30,5
Private households	108	119	103	100	107	7	7,0	-1	-0,7

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.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

**Table 3.5: Employed by sex and occupation – South Africa**

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change		Year-on-year change	
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>15 055</b>	<b>15 094</b>	<b>15 117</b>	<b>15 320</b>	<b>15 459</b>	<b>140</b>		<b>405</b>	<b>0,9</b>
Manager	1 343	1 288	1 358	1 337	1 252	-85		-91	-6,3
Professional	877	922	917	654	782	128		-95	19,6
Technician	1 581	1 592	1 568	1 467	1 419	-47		-162	-3,2
Clerk	1 610	1 651	1 601	1 750	1 670	-80		60	-4,6
Sales and services	2 282	2 279	2 296	2 448	2 449	1		167	0,0
Skilled agriculture	65	58	86	94	83	-12		18	-12,4
Craft and related trade	1 736	1 741	1 816	1 957	1 873	-84		137	-4,3
Plant and machine operator	1 264	1 259	1 270	1 315	1 324	9		61	0,7
Elementary	3 298	3 284	3 242	3 356	3 600	244		302	7,3
Domestic worker	999	1 019	961	943	1 009	66		10	7,0
Other	0	2	.	.	.	.		.	.
<b>Women</b>	<b>6 653</b>	<b>6 629</b>	<b>6 577</b>	<b>6 676</b>	<b>6 763</b>	<b>87</b>		<b>111</b>	<b>1,3</b>
Manager	420	404	419	428	385	-43		-35	-10,0
Professional	389	396	414	297	402	105		14	35,5
Technician	904	885	889	810	770	-40		-134	-5,0
Clerk	1 131	1 164	1 101	1 198	1 165	-33		34	-2,8
Sales and services	1 095	1 110	1 087	1 198	1 182	-16		87	-1,3
Skilled agriculture	19	19	26	24	21	-3		2	-10,7
Craft and related trade	215	197	210	205	211	6		-4	2,8
Plant and machine operator	159	159	167	200	177	-23		17	-11,5
Elementary	1 366	1 315	1 336	1 399	1 483	83		117	6,0
Domestic worker	955	978	927	918	968	50		13	5,5
Other	0	2	.	.	.	.		.	.
<b>Men</b>	<b>8 402</b>	<b>8 465</b>	<b>8 540</b>	<b>8 643</b>	<b>8 696</b>	<b>53</b>		<b>294</b>	<b>0,6</b>
Manager	923	884	939	909	867	-42		-56	-4,6
Professional	488	526	504	357	379	22		-109	6,3
Technician	677	706	679	657	650	-7		-28	-1,1
Clerk	479	487	500	552	505	-47		26	-8,5
Sales and services	1 187	1 170	1 209	1 250	1 267	17		80	1,4
Skilled agriculture	46	39	60	70	61	-9		15	-13,0
Craft and related trade	1 521	1 544	1 606	1 751	1 662	-90		141	-5,1
Plant and machine operator	1 104	1 100	1 103	1 116	1 148	32		44	2,9
Elementary	1 932	1 968	1 905	1 956	2 117	161		185	8,2
Domestic worker	43	41	34	25	41	16		-3	62,9
									-5,8

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.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

**Table 3.6: Employed by sex and status in employment – South Africa**

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change Thousand	Year-on-year change Thousand	Qtr-to-Qtr change Per cent	Year-on-year change Per cent
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>15 055</b>	<b>15 094</b>	<b>15 117</b>	<b>15 320</b>	<b>15 459</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>2,7</b>
Employee	13 035	12 996	12 992	13 236	13 278	42	243	0,3	1,9
Employer	740	796	787	768	716	-52	-24	-6,8	-3,3
Own-account worker	1 199	1 235	1 243	1 231	1 370	139	171	11,3	14,3
Unpaid household member	80	67	95	84	95	11	15	13,4	18,5
<b>Women</b>	<b>6 653</b>	<b>6 629</b>	<b>6 577</b>	<b>6 676</b>	<b>6 763</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>1,7</b>
Employee	5 877	5 871	5 822	5 926	5 970	44	93	0,7	1,6
Employer	169	168	160	146	151	4	-18	3,1	-10,7
Own-account worker	554	549	539	541	583	42	28	7,8	5,1
Unpaid household member	53	41	56	63	59	-4	7	-5,7	12,9
<b>Men</b>	<b>8 402</b>	<b>8 465</b>	<b>8 540</b>	<b>8 643</b>	<b>8 696</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>0,6</b>	<b>3,5</b>
Employee	7 158	7 125	7 170	7 310	7 308	-2	150	0,0	2,1
Employer	572	628	627	622	565	-57	-6	-9,1	-1,1
Own-account worker	645	686	704	691	787	97	143	14,0	22,1
Unpaid household member	28	26	39	21	36	15	8	70,9	29,1

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.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

Table 3.7: Employed by sex and usual hours of work – South Africa									
	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change Thousand	Year-on-year change Thousand	Qtr-to-Qtr change Per cent	Year-on-year change Per cent
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>15 055</b>	<b>15 094</b>	<b>15 117</b>	<b>15 320</b>	<b>15 459</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>2,7</b>
Working less than 15 hours per week	294	342	345	306	364	57	70	18,8	23,7
Working 15–29 hours per week	863	936	889	911	962	51	99	5,6	11,5
Working 30–39 hours per week	1 077	1 056	1 062	1 085	1 095	10	18	0,9	1,7
Working 40–45 hours per week	8 514	8 427	8 564	8 602	8 314	-289	-200	-3,4	-2,4
Working more than 45 hours per week	4 305	4 332	4 256	4 416	4 726	310	420	7,0	9,8
<b>Women</b>	<b>6 653</b>	<b>6 629</b>	<b>6 577</b>	<b>6 676</b>	<b>6 763</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>1,7</b>
Working less than 15 hours per week	200	214	233	181	216	34	16	18,9	7,9
Working 15–29 hours per week	553	598	587	604	622	18	69	3,0	12,5
Working 30–39 hours per week	614	638	643	673	695	22	81	3,3	13,2
Working 40–45 hours per week	3 738	3 664	3 703	3 745	3 621	-124	-117	-3,3	-3,1
Working more than 45 hours per week	1 546	1 514	1 411	1 473	1 611	137	64	9,3	4,2
<b>Men</b>	<b>8 402</b>	<b>8 465</b>	<b>8 540</b>	<b>8 643</b>	<b>8 696</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>0,6</b>	<b>3,5</b>
Working less than 15 hours per week	94	128	112	125	148	23	54	18,6	57,2
Working 15–29 hours per week	310	338	302	307	340	33	30	10,7	9,7
Working 30–39 hours per week	463	418	420	412	400	-12	-63	-2,9	-13,5
Working 40–45 hours per week	4 776	4 763	4 861	4 857	4 693	-164	-83	-3,4	-1,7
Working more than 45 hours per week	2 759	2 818	2 846	2 942	3 115	173	356	5,9	12,9

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.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

**Table 3.8: Conditions of employment – South Africa**

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change		Year-on-year change	
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
<b>Pension/retirement fund contribution</b>									
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>13 035</b>	<b>12 996</b>	<b>12 992</b>	<b>13 236</b>	<b>13 278</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>1,9</b>
Yes	6 377	6 324	6 347	6 496	6 060	-436	-6,7	-317	-5,0
No	6 426	6 415	6 379	6 553	6 942	389	5,9	515	8,0
Don't know	231	257	266	188	276	89	47,2	45	19,5
<b>Women</b>	<b>5 877</b>	<b>5 871</b>	<b>5 822</b>	<b>5 926</b>	<b>5 970</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1,6</b>
Yes	2 703	2 620	2 632	2 687	2 582	-106	-3,9	-121	-4,5
No	3 077	3 142	3 087	3 172	3 275	103	3,2	198	6,4
Don't know	97	109	103	67	113	47	70,1	16	16,8
<b>Men</b>	<b>7 158</b>	<b>7 125</b>	<b>7 170</b>	<b>7 310</b>	<b>7 308</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>2,1</b>
Yes	3 674	3 704	3 715	3 808	3 478	-330	-8,7	-196	-5,3
No	3 350	3 273	3 292	3 381	3 667	286	8,5	317	9,5
Don't know	134	148	163	121	163	42	34,5	29	21,4
<b>Entitled to any paid leave</b>									
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>13 035</b>	<b>12 996</b>	<b>12 992</b>	<b>13 236</b>	<b>13 278</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>1,9</b>
Yes	8 439	8 368	8 437	8 519	8 262	-257	-3,0	-177	-2,1
No	4 446	4 449	4 371	4 595	4 866	271	5,9	420	9,5
Don't know	150	180	183	122	150	28	23,1	0	-0,1
<b>Women</b>	<b>5 877</b>	<b>5 871</b>	<b>5 822</b>	<b>5 926</b>	<b>5 970</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1,6</b>
Yes	3 696	3 628	3 660	3 698	3 646	-52	-1,4	-50	-1,4
No	2 121	2 164	2 087	2 182	2 264	82	3,8	143	6,8
Don't know	60	79	75	46	60	14	30,5	0	0,4
<b>Men</b>	<b>7 158</b>	<b>7 125</b>	<b>7 170</b>	<b>7 310</b>	<b>7 308</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>2,1</b>
Yes	4 743	4 739	4 777	4 821	4 616	-205	-4,3	-127	-2,7
No	2 325	2 285	2 284	2 413	2 602	189	7,8	277	11,9
Don't know	90	101	108	76	90	14	18,5	0	-0,5

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.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

**Table 3.8: Conditions of employment – South Africa (continued)**

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	* Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on-year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on-year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>Entitled to paid sick leave</b>									
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>13 035</b>	<b>12 996</b>	<b>12 992</b>	<b>13 236</b>	<b>13 278</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>1,9</b>
Yes	9 019	8 908	8 994	9 085	8 989	-96	-30	-1,1	-0,3
No	4 016	4 088	3 998	4 151	4 289	138	273	3,3	6,8
<b>Women</b>	<b>5 877</b>	<b>5 871</b>	<b>5 822</b>	<b>5 926</b>	<b>5 970</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>1,6</b>
Yes	3 943	3 885	3 930	3 965	4 003	39	61	1,0	1,5
No	1 934	1 986	1 891	1 961	1 967	5	33	0,3	1,7
<b>Men</b>	<b>7 158</b>	<b>7 125</b>	<b>7 170</b>	<b>7 310</b>	<b>7 308</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>2,1</b>
Yes	5 076	5 023	5 064	5 120	4 986	-134	-90	-2,6	-1,8
No	2 082	2 101	2 106	2 190	2 322	132	240	6,0	11,5
<b>Entitled to maternity/paternity leave</b>									
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>13 035</b>	<b>12 996</b>	<b>12 992</b>	<b>13 236</b>	<b>13 278</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>1,9</b>
Yes	6 936	6 796	7 035	7 183	6 940	-243	4	-3,4	0,1
No	6 099	6 200	5 956	6 053	6 338	285	239	4,7	3,9
<b>Women</b>	<b>5 877</b>	<b>5 871</b>	<b>5 822</b>	<b>5 926</b>	<b>5 970</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>1,6</b>
Yes	3 248	3 119	3 259	3 278	3 239	-38	-9	-1,2	-0,3
No	2 629	2 752	2 563	2 649	2 731	82	102	3,1	3,9
<b>Men</b>	<b>7 158</b>	<b>7 125</b>	<b>7 170</b>	<b>7 310</b>	<b>7 308</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>2,1</b>
Yes	3 688	3 678	3 776	3 905	3 701	-205	13	-5,2	0,3
No	3 470	3 447	3 394	3 405	3 607	203	137	5,9	4,0

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

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

Table 3.8: Conditions of employment – South Africa (continued)

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change Thousand	Year-on-year change Thousand	Qtr-to-Qtr change Per cent	Year-on-year change Per cent
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>UIF contribution</b>									
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>13 035</b>	<b>12 996</b>	<b>12 992</b>	<b>13 236</b>	<b>13 278</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>1,9</b>
Yes	8 027	7 824	7 893	8 159	7 946	-213	-81	-2,6	-1,0
No	4 787	4 912	4 858	4 892	5 041	149	255	3,1	5,3
Don't know	222	260	240	185	291	105	69	56,8	31,2
<b>Women</b>	<b>5 877</b>	<b>5 871</b>	<b>5 822</b>	<b>5 926</b>	<b>5 970</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>1,6</b>
Yes	3 300	3 217	3 210	3 349	3 276	-73	-24	-2,2	-0,7
No	2 487	2 535	2 497	2 486	2 564	78	77	3,1	3,1
Don't know	90	119	115	91	130	39	40	43,4	44,2
<b>Men</b>	<b>7 158</b>	<b>7 125</b>	<b>7 170</b>	<b>7 310</b>	<b>7 308</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>2,1</b>
Yes	4 727	4 606	4 683	4 810	4 670	-140	-57	-2,9	-1,2
No	2 300	2 377	2 361	2 406	2 477	72	178	3,0	7,7
Don't know	131	141	126	95	161	66	29	69,7	22,3
<b>Medical aid benefits</b>									
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>13 035</b>	<b>12 996</b>	<b>12 992</b>	<b>13 236</b>	<b>13 278</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>1,9</b>
Yes	4 071	4 057	4 135	4 157	3 834	-323	-238	-7,8	-5,8
No	8 819	8 784	8 702	8 976	9 278	302	460	3,4	5,2
Don't know	145	155	154	103	166	63	21	61,2	14,8
<b>Women</b>	<b>5 877</b>	<b>5 871</b>	<b>5 822</b>	<b>5 926</b>	<b>5 970</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>1,6</b>
Yes	1 771	1 742	1 765	1 798	1 698	-100	-72	-5,6	-4,1
No	4 054	4 061	4 003	4 093	4 204	111	150	2,7	3,7
Don't know	52	68	54	35	68	33	16	94,0	30,9
<b>Men</b>	<b>7 158</b>	<b>7 125</b>	<b>7 170</b>	<b>7 310</b>	<b>7 308</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>2,1</b>
Yes	2 301	2 315	2 370	2 358	2 136	-223	-165	-9,4	-7,2
No	4 764	4 723	4 700	4 884	5 074	191	310	3,9	6,5
Don't know	93	87	100	68	98	30	5	44,3	5,8

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.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

Table 3.8: Conditions of employment – South Africa (continued)

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change Thousand	Year-on-year change Thousand	Qtr-to-Qtr change Per cent	Year-on-year change Per cent
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand				
<b>Income tax (PAYE/SITE) deduction</b>									
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>13 035</b>	<b>12 996</b>	<b>12 992</b>	<b>13 236</b>	<b>13 278</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>1,9</b>
Yes	7 286	7 251	7 327	7 269	6 977	-292	-309	-4,0	-4,2
No	5 525	5 478	5 404	5 742	6 010	268	485	4,7	8,8
Don't know	224	267	260	225	291	66	67	29,1	30,0
<b>Women</b>	<b>5 877</b>	<b>5 871</b>	<b>5 822</b>	<b>5 926</b>	<b>5 970</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>1,6</b>
Yes	3 037	2 988	3 044	3 006	2 935	-71	-102	-2,4	-3,4
No	2 749	2 776	2 664	2 836	2 921	85	173	3,0	6,3
Don't know	91	108	114	84	114	30	23	36,0	25,2
<b>Men</b>	<b>7 158</b>	<b>7 125</b>	<b>7 170</b>	<b>7 310</b>	<b>7 308</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>2,1</b>
Yes	4 249	4 263	4 283	4 263	4 042	-221	-207	-5,2	-4,9
No	2 777	2 703	2 741	2 906	3 089	183	312	6,3	11,2
Don't know	133	159	146	141	177	35	44	25,0	33,3
<b>Condition of employment</b>									
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>13 035</b>	<b>12 996</b>	<b>12 992</b>	<b>13 236</b>	<b>13 278</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>1,9</b>
Written contract	10 685	10 559	10 541	10 785	10 490	-295	-195	-2,7	-1,8
Verbal agreement	2 350	2 437	2 450	2 451	2 788	337	438	13,7	18,6
<b>Women</b>	<b>5 877</b>	<b>5 871</b>	<b>5 822</b>	<b>5 926</b>	<b>5 970</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>1,6</b>
Written contract	4 726	4 713	4 660	4 793	4 709	-84	-17	-1,8	-0,4
Verbal agreement	1 151	1 158	1 161	1 134	1 262	128	111	11,3	9,6
<b>Men</b>	<b>7 158</b>	<b>7 125</b>	<b>7 170</b>	<b>7 310</b>	<b>7 308</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>2,1</b>
Written contract	5 959	5 847	5 881	5 992	5 782	-211	-178	-3,5	-3,0
Verbal agreement	1 199	1 278	1 289	1 318	1 526	209	327	15,8	27,3

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

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.



Table 3.8: Conditions of employment – South Africa (continued)

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change		Year-on-year change	
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
<b>Nature of contract/agreement (both sexes)</b>									
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>13 035</b>	<b>12 996</b>	<b>12 992</b>	<b>13 236</b>	<b>13 278</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>1,9</b>
Limited duration	1 944	2 001	2 019	2 010	2 052	42	2,1	108	5,6
Permanent nature	8 165	8 123	8 174	8 277	8 140	-137	-1,7	-25	-0,3
Unspecified duration	2 926	2 871	2 799	2 949	3 086	137	4,6	160	5,5
<b>Women</b>	<b>5 877</b>	<b>5 871</b>	<b>5 822</b>	<b>5 926</b>	<b>5 970</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1,6</b>
Limited duration	933	967	970	972	1 018	46	4,7	85	9,1
Permanent nature	3 577	3 516	3 512	3 590	3 597	7	0,2	20	0,6
Unspecified duration	1 367	1 388	1 340	1 364	1 355	-9	-0,7	-12	-0,9
<b>Men</b>	<b>7 158</b>	<b>7 125</b>	<b>7 170</b>	<b>7 310</b>	<b>7 308</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>2,1</b>
Limited duration	1 011	1 035	1 049	1 037	1 033	-4	-0,4	22	2,2
Permanent nature	4 588	4 607	4 662	4 688	4 543	-145	-3,1	-45	-1,0
Unspecified duration	1 559	1 483	1 459	1 585	1 731	146	9,2	172	11,0
<b>Trade union membership (both sexes)</b>									
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>13 035</b>	<b>12 996</b>	<b>12 992</b>	<b>13 236</b>	<b>13 278</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>1,9</b>
Yes	3 670	3 718	3 863	3 900	3 586	-314	-8,1	-84	-2,3
No	9 011	8 891	8 716	9 012	9 260	248	2,8	249	2,8
Don't know	354	386	413	324	433	109	33,6	79	22,3
<b>Women</b>	<b>5 877</b>	<b>5 871</b>	<b>5 822</b>	<b>5 926</b>	<b>5 970</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1,6</b>
Yes	1 505	1 514	1 565	1 593	1 478	-115	-7,2	-27	-1,8
No	4 237	4 209	4 085	4 217	4 314	97	2,3	77	1,8
Don't know	135	148	171	115	179	64	55,7	44	32,6
<b>Men</b>	<b>7 158</b>	<b>7 125</b>	<b>7 170</b>	<b>7 310</b>	<b>7 308</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>2,1</b>
Yes	2 164	2 205	2 298	2 307	2 108	-199	-8,6	-56	-2,6
No	4 775	4 683	4 630	4 795	4 946	151	3,1	171	3,6
Don't know	219	238	242	208	254	46	22,1	35	16,0

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

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

**Table 3.8: Conditions of employment – South Africa (concluded)**

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change		Year-on-year change	
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
<b>How annual salary increment is negotiated</b>									
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>13 035</b>	<b>12 996</b>	<b>12 992</b>	<b>13 236</b>	<b>13 278</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>1,9</b>
Individual and employer	1 185	1 330	1 205	1 221	1 302	81	6,6	117	9,9
Union and employer	2 761	2 762	3 000	2 983	2 685	-298	-10,0	-76	-2,8
Bargaining council	1 195	1 124	1 156	1 134	1 065	-69	-6,1	-130	-10,9
Employer only	7 169	6 990	6 861	7 052	7 432	380	5,4	263	3,7
No regular increment	672	732	718	786	725	-61	-7,8	53	7,9
Other	53	58	51	61	71	10	16,4	18	34,0
<b>Women</b>	<b>5 877</b>	<b>5 871</b>	<b>5 822</b>	<b>5 926</b>	<b>5 970</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1,6</b>
Individual and employer	536	595	545	530	576	46	8,7	40	7,5
Union and employer	1 044	1 027	1 130	1 158	1 010	-148	-12,8	-34	-3,3
Bargaining council	611	574	572	575	556	-19	-3,3	-55	-9,0
Employer only	3 358	3 309	3 216	3 285	3 472	187	5,7	114	3,4
No regular increment	313	339	340	350	329	-21	-6,0	16	5,1
Other	15	26	19	28	27	-1	-3,6	12	80,0
<b>Men</b>	<b>7 158</b>	<b>7 125</b>	<b>7 170</b>	<b>7 310</b>	<b>7 308</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>2,1</b>
Individual and employer	649	735	660	691	726	35	5,1	77	11,9
Union and employer	1 717	1 735	1 870	1 824	1 675	-149	-8,2	-42	-2,4
Bargaining council	585	550	584	559	508	-51	-9,1	-77	-13,2
Employer only	3 811	3 681	3 645	3 767	3 959	192	5,1	148	3,9
No regular increment	359	393	378	436	396	-40	-9,2	37	10,3
Other	38	32	32	33	44	11	33,3	6	15,8

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.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

Table 3.9: Time-related underemployment – South Africa

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change Thousand	Year-on-year change Thousand	Qtr-to-Qtr change Per cent	Year-on-year change Per cent
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>7,2</b>	<b>15,4</b>
Women	347	343	380	366	397	31	50	8,4	14,4
Men	232	259	247	257	271	14	39	5,3	17,0
<b>As percentage of the labour force (both sexes)</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>3,2</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>0,3</b>		
Women	3,8	3,8	4,2	4,0	4,2	0,2	0,4		
Men	2,1	2,3	2,2	2,3	2,4	0,1	0,3		
<b>As percentage of total employment (both sexes)</b>	<b>3,8</b>	<b>4,0</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>4,3</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>0,5</b>		
Women	5,2	5,2	5,8	5,5	5,9	0,4	0,7		
Men	2,8	3,1	2,9	3,0	3,1	0,1	0,3		
<b>Industry</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>7,2</b>	<b>15,4</b>
Agriculture	9	11	11	12	12	0	3	2,8	30,6
Mining	.	1	1	0					
Manufacturing	16	20	29	24	34	10	18	39,3	114,1
Utilities	0	.	.	0	2	2	2	462,3	356,9
Construction	60	69	74	76	68	-9	7	-11,5	12,4
Trade	92	113	94	107	96	-11	4	-10,5	4,4
Transport	15	16	15	14	22	8	8	60,0	50,7
Finance	38	35	43	42	59	17	22	39,6	57,4
Community and social services	142	126	141	140	137	-3	-5	-2,1	-3,5
Private households	206	211	219	207	238	31	32	15,2	15,8
Other	1	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Occupation</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>7,2</b>	<b>15,4</b>
Manager	10	14	14	17	13	-4	3	-23,2	30,4
Professional	10	8	15	3	10	7	7	194,8	0,4
Technician	32	29	24	33	37	4	6	11,9	17,4
Clerk	28	16	20	18	16	-1	-12	-8,2	-42,1
Sales and services	58	57	59	61	72	11	14	18,3	24,2
Skilled agriculture	0	3	3	2	2	0	2	-12,3	390,8
Craft and related trade	58	65	76	74	64	-10	6	-13,3	10,3
Plant and machine operator	9	9	11	10	17	7	8	65,6	84,0
Elementary	222	253	247	257	270	13	48	4,9	21,6
Domestic worker	151	148	158	147	166	19	15	12,9	10,2

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.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

**Table 4: Characteristics of the unemployed – South Africa**

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>5 067</b>	<b>5 154</b>	<b>5 151</b>	<b>4 909</b>	<b>5 535</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>12,8</b>	<b>9,2</b>
Job losers	1 571	1 643	1 709	1 642	1 816	174	244	10,6	15,5
Job leavers	336	316	340	282	422	140	86	49,8	25,7
New entrants	2 044	1 996	1 955	1 813	2 070	258	27	14,2	1,3
Re-entrants	261	253	250	258	310	52	48	20,1	18,6
Other	855	945	897	914	917	3	62	0,3	7,3
<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>5 067</b>	<b>5 154</b>	<b>5 151</b>	<b>4 909</b>	<b>5 535</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>12,8</b>	<b>9,2</b>
Long-term unemployment (1 year and more)	3 342	3 389	3 398	3 235	3 517	283	176	8,7	5,3
Short-term unemployment (less than 1 year)	1 725	1 765	1 753	1 674	2 017	343	292	20,5	16,9
<b>Long-term unemployment (%)</b>									
Proportion of the labour force	16,6	16,7	16,8	16,0	16,8	0,8	0,2		
Proportion of the unemployed	66,0	65,8	66,0	65,9	63,6	-2,3	-2,4		
<b>Those who have worked in the past 5 years</b>									
<b>Previous occupation</b>	<b>2 169</b>	<b>2 213</b>	<b>2 300</b>	<b>2 182</b>	<b>2 548</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>16,8</b>	<b>17,5</b>
Manager	58	51	50	45	51	6	-6	13,5	-11,0
Professional	65	47	44	34	42	9	-22	26,3	-34,6
Technician	133	136	160	159	152	-8	19	-4,7	14,6
Clerk	261	247	242	257	316	58	55	22,7	20,9
Sales and services	309	350	382	342	390	49	81	14,2	26,2
Skilled agriculture	6	20	14	23	13	-10	8	-42,7	132,1
Craft and related trade	337	349	351	385	438	53	100	13,7	29,8
Plant and machine operator	183	196	185	162	196	34	13	21,3	7,0
Elementary	637	644	693	636	730	94	93	14,8	14,6
Domestic worker	180	171	178	139	219	80	39	57,1	21,9
Other	0	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.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

**Table 4: Characteristics of the unemployed – South Africa (concluded)**

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>Previous industry</b>	<b>2 169</b>	<b>2 213</b>	<b>2 300</b>	<b>2 182</b>	<b>2 548</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>16,8</b>	<b>17,5</b>
Agriculture	103	137	107	134	147	13	44	9,6	42,8
Mining	38	30	42	32	49	17	12	52,9	30,8
Manufacturing	291	271	262	271	306	35	15	12,9	5,3
Utilities	14	17	19	18	14	-4	1	-20,5	3,8
Construction	313	301	345	347	404	57	91	16,4	29,1
Trade	505	507	547	508	572	64	67	12,6	13,2
Transport	130	124	147	111	101	-10	-29	-9,1	-22,3
Finance	278	305	309	302	375	73	98	24,0	35,2
Community and social services	261	279	277	269	311	43	51	15,9	19,5
Private households	237	241	245	190	268	78	31	41,1	12,9
Other	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.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

**Table 5: Characteristics of the not economically active – South Africa**

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change		Year-on- year change	
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
<b>Not economically active</b>	<b>15 055</b>	<b>15 084</b>	<b>15 221</b>	<b>15 415</b>	<b>14 805</b>	<b>-611</b>		<b>-250</b>	<b>-1,7</b>
Student	6 201	6 167	6 273	6 314	5 984	-330		-218	-3,5
Home-maker	2 830	2 810	2 805	2 952	2 573	-379		-256	-9,1
Illness/disability	1 673	1 644	1 631	1 602	1 640	38		-33	-2,0
Too old/young to work	1 210	1 211	1 205	1 311	1 298	-13		87	7,2
Discouraged job-seekers	2 355	2 419	2 514	2 403	2 397	-6		42	1,8
Other	786	833	794	833	913	80		127	16,2
<b>Inactivity rate by age (both sexes)</b>	<b>42,8</b>	<b>42,7</b>	<b>42,9</b>	<b>43,2</b>	<b>41,4</b>	<b>-1,8</b>		<b>-1,4</b>	
15–24 yrs	74,4	74,0	74,9	75,4	72,3	-3,1		-2,1	
25–54 yrs	25,8	25,8	25,9	26,0	24,7	-1,3		-1,1	
55–64 yrs	55,6	56,0	55,3	57,2	56,1	-1,1		0,5	
<b>Inactivity rate by age (women)</b>	<b>49,0</b>	<b>49,1</b>	<b>49,4</b>	<b>49,8</b>	<b>47,8</b>	<b>-2,0</b>		<b>-1,2</b>	
15–24 yrs	77,2	76,3	77,5	77,6	75,2	-2,4		-2,0	
25–54 yrs	33,5	33,8	34,1	34,2	32,4	-1,8		-1,1	
55–64 yrs	63,9	64,5	63,7	66,3	64,4	-1,9		0,5	
<b>Inactivity rate by age (men)</b>	<b>36,4</b>	<b>36,1</b>	<b>36,1</b>	<b>36,5</b>	<b>34,8</b>	<b>-1,7</b>		<b>-1,6</b>	
15–24 yrs	71,7	71,8	72,4	73,3	69,4	-3,9		-2,3	
25–54 yrs	18,0	17,6	17,5	17,6	16,8	-0,8		-1,2	
55–64 yrs	45,6	45,7	45,1	46,3	46,1	-0,2		0,5	

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

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

**Table 6: Socio-demographic characteristics – South Africa**

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>Age group of the employed</b>	<b>15 055</b>	<b>15 094</b>	<b>15 117</b>	<b>15 320</b>	<b>15 459</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>2,7</b>
15–24 yrs	1 226	1 284	1 252	1 291	1 418	126	192	9,8	15,7
25–34 yrs	4 775	4 729	4 725	4 803	4 822	18	47	0,4	1,0
35–44 yrs	4 664	4 657	4 676	4 742	4 742	-1	78	0,0	1,7
45–54 yrs	3 027	3 061	3 070	3 126	3 098	-28	71	-0,9	2,3
55–64 yrs	1 363	1 363	1 394	1 357	1 381	24	17	1,8	1,3
<b>Age group of the unemployed</b>	<b>5 067</b>	<b>5 154</b>	<b>5 151</b>	<b>4 909</b>	<b>5 535</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>12,8</b>	<b>9,2</b>
15–24 yrs	1 391	1 378	1 320	1 231	1 435	204	44	16,5	3,1
25–34 yrs	1 998	2 014	2 154	2 020	2 211	190	212	9,4	10,6
35–44 yrs	1 083	1 134	1 090	1 116	1 211	95	128	8,6	11,8
45–54 yrs	479	513	467	438	548	110	69	25,2	14,4
55–64 yrs	115	115	120	104	130	26	15	25,4	13,0
<b>Age group of the not economically active</b>	<b>15 055</b>	<b>15 084</b>	<b>15 221</b>	<b>15 415</b>	<b>14 805</b>	<b>-611</b>	<b>-250</b>	<b>-4,0</b>	<b>-1,7</b>
15–24 yrs	7 622	7 592	7 692	7 750	7 428	-322	-194	-4,2	-2,5
25–34 yrs	2 493	2 563	2 467	2 562	2 393	-169	-99	-6,6	-4,0
35–44 yrs	1 610	1 615	1 688	1 643	1 595	-48	-15	-2,9	-0,9
45–54 yrs	1 478	1 435	1 501	1 505	1 455	-50	-23	-3,3	-1,6
55–64 yrs	1 852	1 880	1 873	1 955	1 933	-22	81	-1,1	4,4
<b>Highest level of education of the employed</b>	<b>15 055</b>	<b>15 094</b>	<b>15 117</b>	<b>15 320</b>	<b>15 459</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>2,7</b>
No schooling	379	365	387	362	393	31	14	8,5	3,7
Less than primary completed	1 093	1 100	1 049	1 068	1 164	97	71	9,1	6,5
Primary completed	632	621	603	599	665	66	32	10,9	5,1
Secondary not completed	5 014	4 927	5 072	5 158	5 187	29	173	0,6	3,4
Secondary completed	4 723	4 842	4 772	4 847	4 774	-73	51	-1,5	1,1
Tertiary	3 059	3 055	3 057	3 118	3 089	-29	31	-0,9	1,0
Other	155	184	177	169	188	19	33	11,4	21,2

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

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

**Table 6: Socio-demographic characteristics – South Africa (continued)**

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>Highest level of education of the unemployed</b>	<b>5 067</b>	<b>5 154</b>	<b>5 151</b>	<b>4 909</b>	<b>5 535</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>12,8</b>	<b>9,2</b>
No schooling	84	79	79	61	85	23	1	38,0	0,9
Less than primary completed	308	325	336	315	409	94	101	29,9	32,7
Primary completed	212	222	212	236	254	18	42	7,5	19,7
Secondary not completed	2 348	2 405	2 462	2 314	2 543	228	195	9,9	8,3
Secondary completed	1 691	1 713	1 667	1 603	1 764	162	74	10,1	4,4
Tertiary	393	390	367	343	456	113	64	33,0	16,2
Other	31	20	28	36	24	-12	-7	-34,4	-23,7
<b>Highest level of education of the not economically active</b>	<b>15 055</b>	<b>15 084</b>	<b>15 221</b>	<b>15 415</b>	<b>14 805</b>	<b>-611</b>	<b>-250</b>	<b>-4,0</b>	<b>-1,7</b>
No schooling	742	728	751	745	711	-34	-31	-4,6	-4,2
Less than primary completed	1 668	1 664	1 639	1 671	1 595	-77	-74	-4,6	-4,4
Primary completed	888	933	960	1 024	895	-129	7	-12,6	0,8
Secondary not completed	8 015	8 069	8 218	8 429	7 852	-577	-162	-6,8	-2,0
Secondary completed	3 134	3 052	2 998	2 930	3 061	131	-73	4,5	-2,3
Tertiary	491	497	533	508	553	45	62	8,8	12,6
Other	118	141	122	108	139	30	21	28,2	17,7
<b>Employed</b>	<b>15 055</b>	<b>15 094</b>	<b>15 117</b>	<b>15 320</b>	<b>15 459</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>2,7</b>
Attending educational institution	339	399	412	385	489	104	150,1	27,1	44,3
Not attending educational institution	14 716	14 695	14 704	14 935	14 970	35	254,5	0,2	1,7
<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>5 067</b>	<b>5 154</b>	<b>5 151</b>	<b>4 909</b>	<b>5 535</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>467,7</b>	<b>12,8</b>	<b>9,2</b>
Attending educational institution	103	105	77	97	158	60	54,8	61,9	53,2
Not attending educational institution	4 964	5 049	5 074	4 811	5 377	566	413,0	11,8	8,3
<b>Not economically active</b>	<b>15 055</b>	<b>15 084</b>	<b>15 221</b>	<b>15 415</b>	<b>14 805</b>	<b>-611</b>	<b>-250,3</b>	<b>-4,0</b>	<b>-1,7</b>
Attending educational institution	6 002	5 969	6 134	6 226	5 720	-506	-282,1	-8,1	-4,7
Not attending educational institution	9 053	9 115	9 087	9 189	9 085	-104	31,8	-1,1	0,4

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

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.



**Table 6: Socio-demographic characteristics – South Africa (continued)**

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>Employed and attending by type of educational institution</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>150,1</b>	<b>27,1</b>	<b>44,3</b>
Ordinary school	28	28	32	24	42	18	14,5	77,2	51,9
Special school	1	1	1	2	4	2	3,3	110,3	335,0
Further education and training college (FET)	39	41	38	33	43	10	4,0	30,8	10,2
Other college	31	57	49	57	73	16	41,7	27,4	133,4
Higher education institution	228	254	280	256	306	50	78,0	19,6	34,3
Adult basic education and training centre (ABET Centre)	11	14	12	10	14	4	3,0	33,8	27,4
Literacy classes (e.g. KHA RI GUDE, SANLI)	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Home-based education or home schooling	-	-	0	1	1	0	-	1,0	-
<b>Unemployed and attending by type of educational institution</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>54,8</b>	<b>61,9</b>	<b>53,2</b>
Ordinary school	26	49	31	46	48	2	22,2	5,3	86,3
Special school	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Further education and training college (FET)	12	16	12	13	31	18	19,1	133,0	157,6
Other college	28	9	8	15	18	3	-10,2	22,3	-36,2
Higher education institution	32	24	20	18	51	33	19,0	176,9	59,0
Adult basic education and training centre (ABET Centre)	3	4	4	3	6	2	2,1	68,1	60,7
Home-based education or home schooling	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Not economically active and attending by type of educational institution</b>	<b>6 002</b>	<b>5 969</b>	<b>6 134</b>	<b>6 226</b>	<b>5 720</b>	<b>-506</b>	<b>-282,1</b>	<b>-8,1</b>	<b>-4,7</b>
Ordinary school	4 650	4 627	4 849	4 998	4 393	-605	-256,9	-12,1	-5,5
Special school	33	42	29	34	40	6	7,7	18,2	23,6
Further education and training college (FET)	431	390	424	444	455	11	24,1	2,5	5,6
Other college	179	213	192	162	176	15	-2,3	9,2	-1,3
Higher education institution	645	623	570	542	569	27	-76,4	4,9	-11,8
Adult basic education and training centre (ABET Centre)	37	42	41	23	33	10	-3,4	44,3	-9,2
Literacy classes (e.g. KHA RI GUDE, SANLI)	0	2	1	-	3	-	2,4	-	532,6
Home-based education or home schooling	3	5	3	3	4	2	1,0	68,8	27,6

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.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

**Table 6: Socio-demographic characteristics – South Africa (concluded)**

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>Current marital status of the employed</b>	<b>15 055</b>	<b>15 094</b>	<b>15 117</b>	<b>15 320</b>	<b>15 459</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>404,6</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>2,7</b>
Married	6 045	6 078	6 007	6 125	6 169	44	123,4	0,7	2,0
Living together like husband and wife	1 784	1 755	1 729	1 796	1 900	104	115,4	5,8	6,5
Widow/widower	524	480	512	490	449	-41	-74,7	-8,5	-14,3
Divorced or separated	513	477	465	437	484	47	-29,3	10,7	-5,7
Never married	6 188	6 303	6 403	6 471	6 458	-13	269,8	-0,2	4,4
<b>Current marital status of the unemployed</b>	<b>5 067</b>	<b>5 154</b>	<b>5 151</b>	<b>4 909</b>	<b>5 535</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>467,7</b>	<b>12,8</b>	<b>9,2</b>
Married	853	907	816	785	959	174	106,7	22,1	12,5
Living together like husband and wife	514	506	536	520	657	137	142,5	26,3	27,7
Widow/widower	84	76	74	65	69	4	-14,5	6,7	-17,3
Divorced or separated	95	97	88	82	103	21	7,4	26,0	7,8
Never married	3 521	3 568	3 638	3 457	3 746	290	225,6	8,4	6,4
<b>Current marital status of the not economically active</b>	<b>15 055</b>	<b>15 084</b>	<b>15 221</b>	<b>15 415</b>	<b>14 805</b>	<b>-611</b>	<b>-250,3</b>	<b>-4,0</b>	<b>-1,7</b>
Married	2 912	2 909	2 948	2 952	2 834	-118	-78,3	-4,0	-2,7
Living together like husband and wife	739	813	779	778	837	58	97,9	7,5	13,3
Widow/widower	615	602	593	632	594	-38	-20,8	-6,0	-3,4
Divorced or separated	254	247	254	260	238	-22	-16,0	-8,3	-6,3
Never married	10 535	10 512	10 648	10 793	10 302	-491	-233,1	-4,6	-2,2

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

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

**Table 7: Profile of those not in education and not in employment – South Africa**

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change		Year-on-year change		Qtr-to-Qtr change		Year-on-year change	
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>14 017</b>	<b>14 164</b>	<b>14 161</b>	<b>14 000</b>	<b>14 462</b>	<b>462</b>		<b>445</b>	<b>3,3</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>3,3</b>		
Women	8 153	8 288	8 346	8 246	8 432	186		279	2,2				
Men	5 864	5 876	5 815	5 754	6 030	276		166	4,8				
<b>Age group</b>	<b>14 017</b>	<b>14 164</b>	<b>14 161</b>	<b>14 000</b>	<b>14 462</b>	<b>462</b>		<b>445</b>	<b>3,3</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>3,3</b>		
15–24 yrs	3 297	3 307	3 200	3 043	3 378	335		81	11,0				
25–34 yrs	4 158	4 229	4 293	4 259	4 282	23		125	0,5				
35–44 yrs	2 649	2 706	2 721	2 710	2 754	44		105	1,6				
45–54 yrs	1 949	1 937	1 958	1 935	1 993	59		44	3,0				
55–64 yrs	1 964	1 985	1 989	2 053	2 053			89	0,0				
<b>Population groups</b>	<b>14 017</b>	<b>14 164</b>	<b>14 161</b>	<b>14 000</b>	<b>14 462</b>	<b>462</b>		<b>445</b>	<b>3,3</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>3,3</b>		
Black African	11 683	11 712	11 793	11 638	12 045	407		362	3,5				
Coloured	1 244	1 307	1 248	1 262	1 268	6		24	0,4				
Indian/Asian	335	353	341	338	368	30		33	8,9				
White	755	792	778	761	781	19		25	2,5				
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>14 017</b>	<b>14 164</b>	<b>14 161</b>	<b>14 000</b>	<b>14 462</b>	<b>462</b>		<b>445</b>	<b>3,3</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>3,3</b>		
Western Cape	1 397	1 482	1 474	1 496	1 450	-46		53	-3,1				
Eastern Cape	1 889	1 931	1 869	1 849	1 869	20		-20	1,1				
Northern Cape	341	345	337	337	357	20		16	5,9				
Free State	793	791	782	744	771	27		-23	3,6				
KwaZulu-Natal	2 786	2 845	2 866	2 781	2 878	97		92	3,5				
North West	1 081	1 073	1 071	1 062	1 106	44		26	4,2				
Gauteng	3 143	3 143	3 172	3 236	3 425	189		282	5,9				
Mpumalanga	1 096	1 123	1 125	1 083	1 111	28		15	2,5				
Limpopo	1 490	1 431	1 465	1 412	1 494	82		4	5,8				

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

**Table 8. Involvement in non-market activities and labour market status by province**

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to-Qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent
<b>South Africa</b>									
Subsistence farming	1 789	1 346	1 188	1 390	1 819	429	30	30,9	1,7
Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	4 059	3 996	4 490	4 063	4 667	604	609	14,9	15,0
Produce other goods for household use	112	111	98	102	189	87	77	85,2	68,7
Construction or major repairs to own or household	287	270	254	289	293	4	6	1,5	2,2
Hunting or fishing for household use	44	29	39	22	40	18	-4	80,7	-9,6
<b>Involvement in at least one activity</b>	<b>5 194</b>	<b>4 856</b>	<b>5 216</b>	<b>4 945</b>	<b>5 809</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>17,5</b>	<b>11,8</b>
Employed	1 339	1 259	1 366	1 327	1 613	286	274	21,6	20,5
Unemployed	608	625	647	571	835	264	228	46,3	37,4
Not economically active	3 247	2 972	3 203	3 047	3 360	313	113	10,3	3,5
<b>Western Cape</b>									
Subsistence farming	39	23	15	12	29	17	-10	142,4	-26,1
Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	25	18	30	13	61	48	36	371,1	142,5
Produce other goods for household use	10	2	1	0	3	2	-7	536,5	-73,6
Construction or major repairs to own or household	9	5	2	4	4	-1	-6	-17,5	-61,6
Hunting or fishing for household use	8	1	.	1	1	0	-7	81,4	-88,8
<b>Involvement in at least one activity</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>218,8</b>	<b>63,3</b>
Employed	35	32	26	19	46	27	11	140,6	31,4
Unemployed	2	4	4	4	7	4	5	91,9	206,0
Not economically active	20	10	18	7	41	34	21	514,3	100,7
<b>Eastern Cape</b>									
Subsistence farming	543	380	408	524	577	53	34	10,1	6,2
Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	1 041	1 002	1 189	1 050	1 042	-7	1	-0,7	0,1
Produce other goods for household use	14	13	11	10	17	7	3	67,6	25,2
Construction or major repairs to own or household	111	89	101	138	101	-37	-10	-27,1	-8,9
Hunting or fishing for household use	4	4	6	4	8	5	4	130,3	108,4
<b>Involvement in at least one activity</b>	<b>1 387</b>	<b>1 223</b>	<b>1 411</b>	<b>1 381</b>	<b>1 401</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,5</b>	<b>1,0</b>
Employed	327	273	303	270	326	55	-1	20,5	-0,4
Unemployed	167	140	159	175	185	10	17	5,8	10,3
Not economically active	893	810	949	936	891	-45	-2	-4,8	-0,2

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.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

**Table 8: Involvement in non-market activities and labour market status by province (continued)**

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	* Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change		Year-on- year change	
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
<b>Northern Cape</b>									
Subsistence farming									
Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	12	10	8	7	14	7	102,1	2	18,0
Produce other goods for household use	49	36	62	59	68	10	16,3	20	40,1
Construction or major repairs to own or household	2	.	1	1	5	4	312,5	3	119,4
Hunting or fishing for household use	1	0	0	1	1	0	20,3	0	75,4
<b>Involvement in at least one activity</b>	8	4	3	3	5	2	72,0	-3	-38,3
Employed	<b>58</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23,9</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>39,7</b>
Unemployed	19	18	23	22	28	6	27,1	9	47,4
Not economically active	14	7	22	13	29	16	121,5	16	115,1
	26	19	25	30	24	-6	-21,1	-2	-6,3
<b>Free State</b>									
Subsistence farming									
Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	126	81	65	120	102	-18	-14,9	-24	-18,8
Produce other goods for household use	28	41	34	43	59	16	37,4	30	105,4
Construction or major repairs to own or household	4	8	2	5	2	-3	-55,5	-2	-47,6
Hunting or fishing for household use	4	5	3	5	3	-2	-44,9	-2	-38,6
<b>Involvement in at least one activity</b>	3	4	4	5	3	-2	-36,1	1	27,5
Employed	<b>148</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-1,0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4,2</b>
Unemployed	58	56	48	64	58	-7	-10,2	-1	-1,0
Not economically active	29	22	14	29	29	0	0,4	0	1,2
	61	39	34	62	67	5	7,8	6	10,6
<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>									
Subsistence farming									
Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	487	419	310	405	569	164	40,6	82	16,9
Produce other goods for household use	1 152	1 108	1 265	1 162	1 366	204	17,5	213	18,5
Construction or major repairs to own or household	35	40	29	46	113	68	148,3	78	220,7
Hunting or fishing for household use	101	113	99	91	116	25	28,0	15	14,8
<b>Involvement in at least one activity</b>	6	5	10	2	10	8	348,9	5	80,1
Employed	<b>1 387</b>	<b>1 337</b>	<b>1 452</b>	<b>1 374</b>	<b>1 623</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>18,1</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>17,0</b>
Unemployed	346	322	371	399	440	41	10,2	94	27,2
Not economically active	158	199	228	167	209	42	25,0	51	32,0
	883	815	852	807	974	167	20,7	91	10,3

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

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

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

**Table 8: Involvement in non-market activities and labour market status by province (continued)**

	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	*Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change		Year-on-year change		Year-on-year change	
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
<b>North West</b>											
Subsistence farming	90	96	111	46	46	0		-43	1,0	-48,4	
Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	313	354	410	281	441	160		129	57,1	41,1	
Produce other goods for household use	20	15	7	5	7	1		-13	23,3	-66,7	
Construction or major repairs to own or household	8	6	2	4	4	1		-4	23,1	-45,4	
Hunting or fishing for household use	2	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	
<b>Involvement in at least one activity</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>164</b>		<b>102</b>	<b>53,3</b>	<b>27,6</b>	
Employed	87	98	118	76	107	30		19	39,6	22,1	
Unemployed	45	67	80	42	102	61		57	144,7	126,6	
Not economically active	237	242	272	190	263	73		25	38,7	10,7	
<b>Gauteng</b>											
Subsistence farming	11	32	43	16	103	87		91	544,7	807,2	
Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	33	49	69	48	178	131		145	274,6	433,9	
Produce other goods for household use	3	7	18	2	20	18		18	947,6	689,8	
Construction or major repairs to own or household	9	5	18	9	15	6		6	71,6	67,2	
Hunting or fishing for household use	13	7	16	2	9	6		-4	256,1	-32,7	
<b>Involvement in at least one activity</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>228</b>		<b>247</b>	<b>310,6</b>	<b>454,4</b>	
Employed	29	47	64	48	139	91		111	187,6	384,4	
Unemployed	13	13	7	9	94	85		81	933,0	611,9	
Not economically active	12	28	35	16	68	52		55	329,2	448,8	
<b>Mpumalanga</b>											
Subsistence farming	190	110	71	71	135	64		-55	91,0	-28,8	
Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	367	357	388	364	406	42		39	11,5	10,6	
Produce other goods for household use	18	25	26	21	21	-1		3	-3,0	17,9	
Construction or major repairs to own or household	19	16	11	12	12	0		-7	-3,7	-36,7	
Hunting or fishing for household use	1	2	0	3	1	-2		0	-62,5	33,3	
<b>Involvement in at least one activity</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>80</b>		<b>-5</b>	<b>18,7</b>	<b>-1,0</b>	
Employed	146	130	130	107	160	53		14	49,2	9,6	
Unemployed	94	91	69	64	83	18		-11	28,4	-12,0	
Not economically active	274	230	256	257	266	9		-8	3,6	-2,9	

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.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

Table 8: Involvement in non-market activities and labour market status by province (concluded)									
	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014	Oct-Dec 2014	* Jan-Mar 2015	Qtr-to-Qtr change Thousand	Year-on- year change Thousand	Qtr-to-Qtr change Per cent	Year-on-year change Per cent
<b>Limpopo</b>									
Subsistence farming	291	197	157	189	244	54	-47	28,7	-16,3
Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	1 050	1 031	1 045	1 044	1 046	2	-4	0,2	-0,4
Produce other goods for household use	7	1	3	11	2	-10	-5	-84,4	-75,4
Construction or major repairs to own or household	25	31	17	26	38	12	13	48,7	49,5
Hunting or fishing for household use	.	2	.	3	2	0	.	-12,8	.
<b>Involvement in at least one activity</b>	<b>1 217</b>	<b>1 142</b>	<b>1 109</b>	<b>1 129</b>	<b>1 172</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>-45</b>	<b>3,8</b>	<b>-3,7</b>
Employed	291	282	283	319	309	-10	18	-3,2	6,1
Unemployed	85	82	64	68	97	29	12	43,0	14,0
Not economically active	840	778	762	742	766	24	-74	3,3	-8,9

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.

\*Q1:2015 estimates (column Jan-Mar 2015) are from the 2013 Master Sample.

## Appendix 2

Table 2A: Point estimates with coefficient of variation (CV) for labour force characteristics by sex, Q1: 2015						
	Estimate	Standard error	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	CV (%)	
<b>Men</b>						
<b>Labour Force</b>	<b>11 504</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>11 384</b>	<b>11 623</b>	<b>0,528</b>	
Employed	8 696	67	8 565	8 827	0,766	
Unemployed	2 808	60	2 690	2 925	2,124	
<b>Not Economically Active</b>	<b>6 131</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>6 011</b>	<b>6 250</b>	<b>0,99</b>	
Discouraged	1 059	40	980	1 138	3,785	
Other inactive	5 072	52	4 970	5 174	1,021	
Unemployment Rate	24,4	0,483	23,5	25,4	1,98	
Employed Absorption Rate	49,3	0,378	48,6	50,1	0,766	
Labour Force Participation	65,2	0,344	64,6	65,9	0,528	
<b>Women</b>						
<b>Labour Force</b>	<b>9 490</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>9 345</b>	<b>9 636</b>	<b>0,777</b>	
Employed	6 763	71	6 623	6 904	1,055	
Unemployed	2 727	57	2 615	2 839	2,085	
<b>Not Economically Active</b>	<b>8 674</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>8 529</b>	<b>8 819</b>	<b>0,85</b>	
Discouraged	1 338	47	1 246	1 430	3,501	
Other inactive	7 336	68	7 202	7 471	0,93	
Unemployment Rate	28,7	0,543	27,7	29,8	1,888	
Employed Absorption Rate	37,2	0,393	36,5	38,0	1,055	
Labour Force Participation	52,2	0,406	51,5	53,1	0,777	
<b>Both sexes</b>						
<b>Labour Force</b>	<b>20 994</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>20 779</b>	<b>21 209</b>	<b>0,519</b>	
Employed	15 459	103	15 257	15 662	0,666	
Unemployed	5 535	93	5 351	5 718	1,686	
<b>Not Economically Active</b>	<b>14 805</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>14 590</b>	<b>15 019</b>	<b>0,736</b>	
Discouraged	2 397	76	2 247	2 546	3,169	
Other inactive	12 408	98	12 214	12 601	0,791	
Unemployment Rate	26,4	0,396	25,6	27,1	1,501	
Employed Absorption Rate	43,2	0,288	42,6	43,8	0,666	
Labour Force Participation	58,6	0,305	58,1	59,2	0,519	



**Table 3.1A: Point estimates with coefficient of variation (CV) for employment by industry, Q1: 2015**

	Estimate	Standard error	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	CV(%)
<b>Employed</b>	<b>15 459</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>15 257</b>	<b>15 662</b>	<b>0,666</b>
Agriculture	891	45	802	981	5,082
Mining	443	22	399	487	5,019
Manufacturing	1 779	42	1 696	1 861	2,353
Utilities	143	14	116	170	9,568
Construction	1 322	37	1 249	1 394	2,771
Trade	3 046	60	2 928	3 163	1,957
Transport	899	31	837	961	3,504
Finance	2 195	50	2 096	2 294	2,29
Community and Social Services	3 450	60	3 331	3 568	1,744
Private Households	1 288	36	1 218	1 358	2,773

**Table 3.4A: Point estimates with coefficient of variation (CV) for employment by sector, Q1: 2015**

	Estimate	Standard error	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	CV(%)
<b>Employed</b>	<b>15 459</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>15 257</b>	<b>15 662</b>	<b>0,666</b>
Formal	10 796	92	10 615	10 978	0,852
Informal	2 483	50	2 385	2 582	2,016
Agriculture	891	45	802	981	5,082
Domestic workers	1 288	36	1 218	1 358	2,773