



stats sa

Department:
Statistics South Africa
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Private Bag X44, Pretoria, 0001, South Africa, ISibalo House, Koch Street, Salvokop, Pretoria, 0002
www.statssa.gov.za, info@statssa.gov.za, Tel +27 12 310 8911

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Quarterly Labour Force Survey

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Contents

	Page
List of tables.....	iii
List of figures.....	iv
Appendices	v
1. Introduction	1
2. Highlights of the results.....	2
3. Employment	3
3.1 Conditions of employment for employees	7
3.2 Additional analysis on employment in relation to COVID-19	8
4. Unemployment and not in employment, education or training (NEET)	12
4.1 Unemployment	12
4.2 Not in employment, education or training (NEET).....	13
5. Summary of the labour market measures at a glance, Q1: 2022	14
6. Other labour market trends	16
6.1 Year-on-year changes.....	16
6.2 Trends in unemployment rate.....	17
7. Comparison between the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) and the Quarterly Employment Survey (QES)	18
8. Technical notes	20
8.1 Response details	20
8.2 Survey requirements and design	20
8.3 Sample rotation	21
8.4 Weighting.....	21
8.4.1 Non-response adjustment	21
8.4.2 Calibrated survey weights	21
8.4.3 Final survey weights	22
8.5 Estimation.....	23
8.6 Reliability of the survey estimates.....	23
9. Definitions	23
Appendix 1	25
Appendix 2	90

List of tables

Table A: Key labour market indicators.....	2
Table B: Employment by industry.....	3
Table C: Employment by occupation.....	5
Table D: Employment by province.....	6
Table E: Work location by province, Q4: 2021 and Q1: 2022.....	9
Table F: Unemployment rate by province.....	13
Table G: Key differences between the QLFS and the QES.....	19
Table H: Response rates by province and metropolitan area.....	20

List of figures

Figure 1: Quarter-to-quarter changes in employment, Q1: 2016 to Q1: 2022	3
Figure 2a: Quarter-to-quarter employment changes in the formal sector, Q1: 2016 to Q1: 2022	4
Figure 2b: Quarter-to-quarter employment changes in the informal sector, Q1: 2016 to Q1: 2022.....	4
Figure 3: Quarter-to-quarter and year-on-year changes in the formal sector by industry	4
Figure 4: Quarter-to-quarter and year-on-year changes in the informal sector by industry	4
Figure 5: Quarter-to-quarter changes in nature of employment contract	7
Figure 6: Year-on-year changes in nature of employment contract	7
Figure 7: Percentage distribution of those who worked during lockdown by industry and sex, Q1: 2022	8
Figure 8: Reasons that prevented those expected to work from doing any work, Q2: 2020 to Q1: 2022.....	9
Figure 9: Work from home by occupation, Q4: 2021 and Q1: 2022.....	10
Figure 10: Percentage of those who received pay during lockdown by age group, Q4: 2021 and Q1: 2022.....	10
Figure 11: Employees who received full or reduced salaries by level of education, Q4: 2021 and Q1: 2022	10
Figure 12: Quarter-to-quarter changes in unemployment, Q1: 2016 to Q1: 2022	12
Figure 13: Proportion of the unemployed by education level, Q1: 2022	13
Figure 14a: NEET rates for youth aged 15–24 years by sex	14
Figure 14b: NEET rates for youth aged 15–34 years by sex	14
Figure 15: Year-on-year changes in total employment, Q1: 2014 to Q1: 2022.....	16
Figure 16: Year-on-year changes in formal sector employment, Q1: 2014 to Q1: 2022.....	16
Figure 17: Year-on-year changes in informal sector employment, Q1: 2014 to Q1: 2022.....	17
Figure 18: Unemployment rate by sex, Q1: 2014 to Q1: 2022.....	17
Figure 19: Unemployment rate by education status, Q1: 2014 to Q1: 2022	18
Figure 20: Formal sector employment trends in QLFS and QES, Q4: 2016 to Q1: 2022	19

Appendices

Appendix 1

Table 1: Population of working age (15–64 years).....	25
Table 2: Labour force characteristics by sex – All population groups	26
Table 2.1: Labour force characteristics by population group.....	28
Table 2.2: Labour force characteristics by age group	30
Table 2.3: Labour force characteristics by province and metro.....	32
Table 2.4: Labour force characteristics by sex – Expanded definition of unemployment	44
Table 2.5: Labour force characteristics by population group – Expanded definition of unemployment.....	46
Table 2.6: Labour force characteristics by age group – Expanded definition of unemployment.....	48
Table 2.7: Labour force characteristics by province and metro – Expanded definition of unemployment.....	50
Table 3.1: Employed by industry and sex – South Africa.....	58
Table 3.2: Employed by industry and province.....	59
Table 3.3: Employed by sector and industry – South Africa.....	63
Table 3.4: Employed by province and sector	64
Table 3.5: Employed by sex and occupation – South Africa.....	69
Table 3.6: Employed by sex and status in employment – South Africa	70
Table 3.7: Employed by sex and usual hours of work – South Africa	71
Table 3.8: Conditions of employment – South Africa	72
Table 3.9: Time-related underemployment – South Africa.....	78
Table 4: Characteristics of the unemployed – South Africa	79
Table 5: Characteristics of the not economically active – South Africa.....	81
Table 6: Sociodemographic characteristics – South Africa.....	82
Table 7: Profile of those not in employment, education or training – South Africa.....	85
Table 8: Involvement in non-market activities and labour market status by province	86

Appendix 2

Table 2A: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by sex	90
Table 2.1A: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by population group.....	92
Table 2.3A: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by province	94
Table 3.1A: Sampling variability for the employed by industry and sex	106
Table 3.4 A: Sampling variability for the employed by province and sector.....	107
Table 3.5A: Sampling variability for the employed by sex and occupation	111
Table 2B: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by sex	112
Table 2.1B: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by population group.....	114
Table 2.3B: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by province	116
Table 3.1B: Sampling variability for the employed by industry and sex	128
Table 3.4B: Sampling variability for the employed by province and sector.....	129
Table 3.5B: Sampling variability for the employed by sex and occupation	133

Note to data users

When the results of the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) for the 4th quarter of 2021 were published in March 2022, there were some data quality concerns pertaining to response rates that had been declining over time since the introduction of Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). The response rate was at 44,6% in the 4th quarter of 2021. Having done a series of quality checks, a decision was then taken to only publish national and provincial estimates and not publish metro / non-metro estimates. The coefficient of variation (CV) was used to make a determination of which estimates to publish. Estimates with CVs not exceeding 30% were published and data users were advised to use such estimates with caution. Metro / non-metro estimates mostly had CVs of more than 30%, hence a decision not to publish them.

In the 1st quarter of 2022, Stats SA re-introduced face-to-face interviews with the hope of an improvement in the response rates. This step has yielded an increase in the response rate to 64,7% in the 1st quarter of 2022. However, the response rates are not yet at the pre-COVID-19 levels. Therefore, data users are still advised to use some estimates with caution. Labour market estimates at all levels of reporting (national, provincial and metro/non-metro) are published for the 1st quarter of 2022.

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 older who live in South Africa. However, this report only covers labour market activities of persons aged 15–64 years.

Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys on 19 March 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and restricted movement. This was to ensure that the field staff and respondents were not exposed to the risk of contracting the coronavirus and to contain its spread. It is, however, imperative that Stats SA continues to provide statistics on the South African labour market. In this regard, Stats SA changed the mode of collection for collecting QLFS data to Computer-assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) for the QLFS data collection for Q2: 2020 to Q4: 2021. Over this period, the use of Computer-assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) saw the response rates of the survey decline over time to levels of concern to the organisation, reaching 44,6% in the 4th quarter of 2021. With the further easing of the lockdown restrictions in 2022, the organisation took a decision to revert to face-to-face data collection using the Computer-assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In that regard for Q1: 2022, data collection was mainly conducted using face-to-face interviewing with CAPI and it was observed that there was improvement in the response rate of Q1: 2022.

This report presents the key findings of the QLFS conducted from January to March 2022 (Q1: 2022).

2. Highlights of the results

Table A: Key labour market indicators

	Jan-Mar 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	Qtr-to-qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to-qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand				Per cent		
Population 15–64 yrs	39 455	39 888	40 033	144	578	0,4	1,5
Labour force	22 237	22 466	22 776	310	539	1,4	2,4
Employed	14 995	14 544	14 914	370	-81	2,5	-0,5
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	10 574	9 771	10 179	408	-395	4,2	-3,7
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	2 502	2 647	2 818	171	317	6,5	12,7
Agriculture	792	868	844	-23	52	-2,7	6,6
Private households	1 127	1 258	1 072	-186	-55	-14,8	-4,9
Unemployed	7 242	7 921	7 862	-60	620	-0,8	8,6
Not economically active	17 218	17 423	17 257	-166	39	-1,0	0,2
Discouraged work-seekers	3 131	3 806	3 752	-54	620	-1,4	19,8
Other (not economically active)	14 086	13 617	13 505	-112	-582	-0,8	-4,1
Rates (%)							
Unemployment rate	32,6	35,3	34,5	-0,8	1,9		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	38,0	36,5	37,3	0,8	-0,7		
Labour force participation rate	56,4	56,3	56,9	0,6	0,5		

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

The working-age population increased by 144 000 or 0,4% in the first quarter of 2022 compared to the fourth quarter of 2021. Compared to Q1: 2021, the working-age population increased by 578 000 or 1,5%. The number of employed persons increased by 370 000 to 14,9 million in Q1: 2022, while the number of unemployed persons decreased by 60 000 to 7,9 million compared to Q4: 2021, resulting in an increase of 310 000 (up by 1,4%) in the number of people in the labour force. The number of discouraged work-seekers decreased by 54 000 (down by 1,4%) and the number of people who were not economically active for reasons other than discouragement also decreased by 112 000 (down by 0,8%) between the two quarters, resulting in a net decrease of 166 000 in the not economically active population.

To better understand the observed large changes in the key labour market indicators between Q4: 2021 and Q1: 2022, special tabulations were done to study movements between labour market status categories. It was observed that a large number of persons moved from the "not economically active" and "unemployed" categories to the "employed" status between the two quarters, which resulted in a decrease of 0,8 of a percentage point in the unemployment rate to 34,5%. This is the third highest unemployment rate recorded since the start of the QLFS in 2008. The labour force participation rate in Q1: 2022 was higher than that reported in Q4: 2021 as a result of these movements – increasing by 0,6 of a percentage point to 56,9%. The absorption rate also increased by 0,8 of a percentage point to 37,3% in the first quarter of 2022 compared to the fourth quarter of 2021.

Employment decreases were observed in Private households (down by 186 000) and Agricultural sector (down by 23 000) in Q1: 2022, while employment gains were observed in the formal sector (up by 408 000) and the informal sector (up by 171 000).

Compared to a year ago, total employment decreased by 81 000 persons. The number of unemployed persons increased by 8,6% (620 000), while the number of persons who were not economically active increased by 0,2% (39 000).

3. Employment

Figure 1: Quarter-to-quarter changes in employment, Q1: 2016 to Q1: 2022

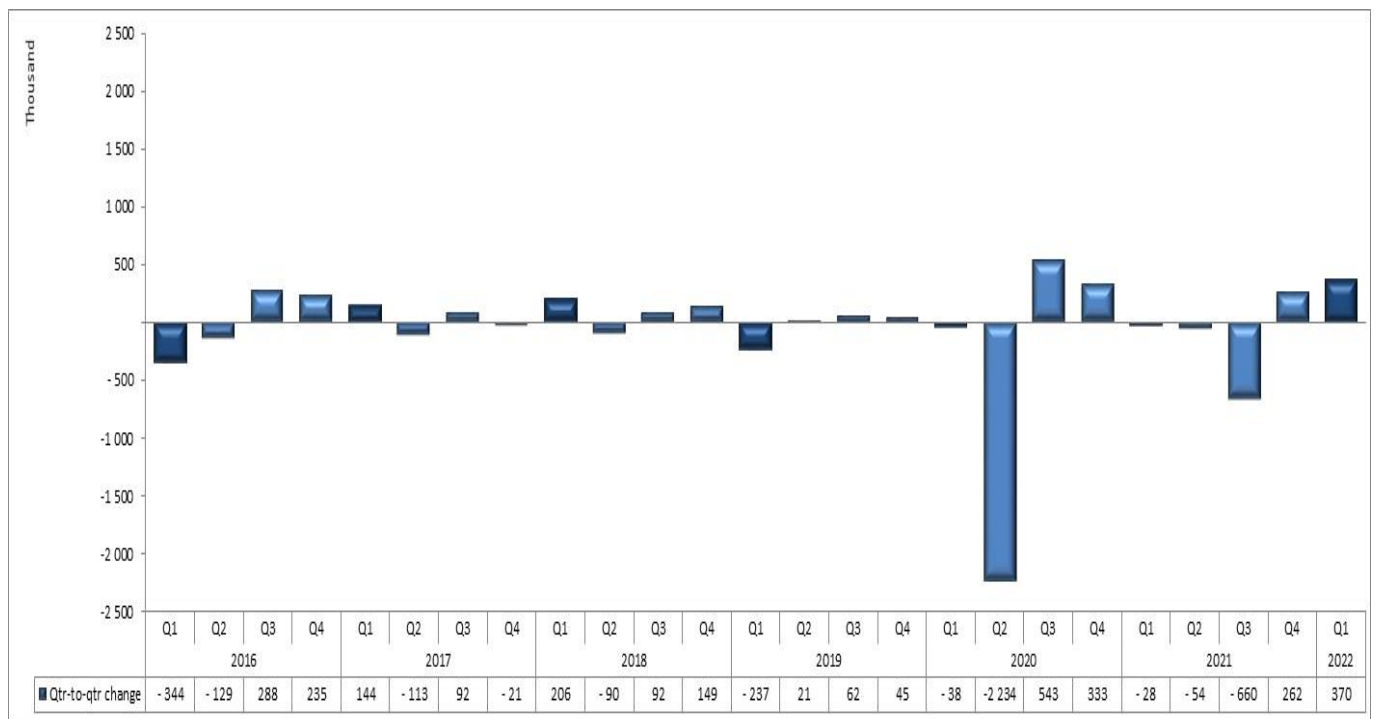


Figure 1 shows that employment increased by 370 000 in the first quarter of 2022 following an increase of 262 000 in the last quarter of 2021. As depicted in Figure 1, employment has mostly decreased in the first quarters of each year since 2016, except for the increases observed in 2017, 2018 and 2022. The results further confirm that this is the fourth increase in employment since the national lockdown.

Table B: Employment by industry

Industry	Jan-Mar 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	Qtr-to-qtr change	Year-on-year change	Qtr-to-qtr change	Year-on-year change
	Thousand				Per cent		
Total*	14 995	14 544	14 914	370	-81	2,5	-0,5
Agriculture	792	868	844	-23	52	-2,7	6,6
Mining	395	370	406	36	11	9,7	2,7
Manufacturing	1 497	1 316	1 579	263	82	20,0	5,5
Utilities	115	82	103	21	-12	26,3	-10,5
Construction	1 079	1 133	1 073	-60	-6	-5,3	-0,5
Trade	2 979	2 896	2 994	98	15	3,4	0,5
Transport	903	951	960	10	58	1,0	6,4
Finance	2 527	2 404	2 332	-72	-195	-3,0	-7,7
Community and social services	3 567	3 264	3 546	281	-21	8,6	-0,6
Private households	1 127	1 258	1 072	-186	-55	-14,8	-4,9

*Note: Total includes 'Other' industries.

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

Note: Utilities refers to Electricity, gas and water supply.

Trade refers to Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods; hotels and restaurants.

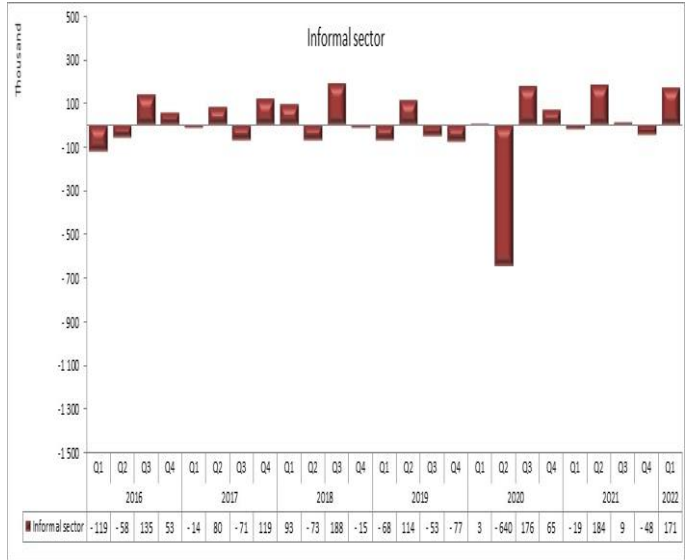
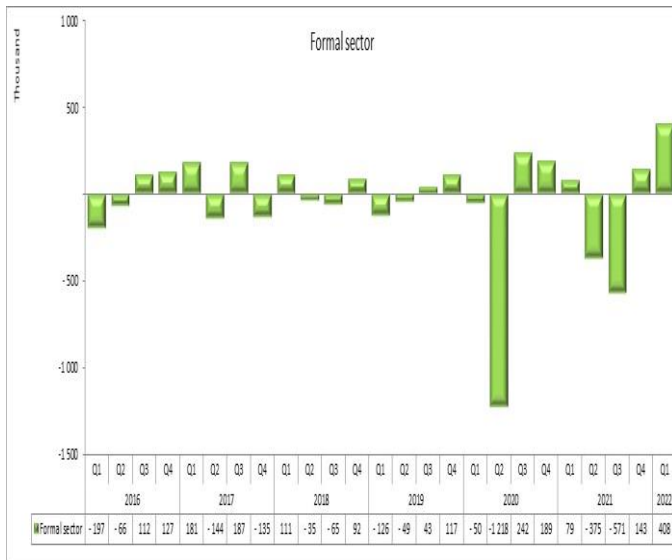
Finance refers to Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services.

Table B shows that between Q4: 2021 and Q1: 2022, the number of employed persons increased in six of the ten industries. The largest increase in employment was recorded in Community and social services (281 000), followed by Manufacturing (263 000), Trade (98 000) and Mining (36 000). The decreases in employment were recorded in Private households (186 000), followed by Finance (72 000), Construction (60 000) and Agriculture (23 000).

Compared to the same period last year, a net decline of 81 000 in total employment in Q1: 2022 was largely due to decreases in the number of people employed in the Finance (195 000), Private households (55 000) and Community and social services (21 000) industries.

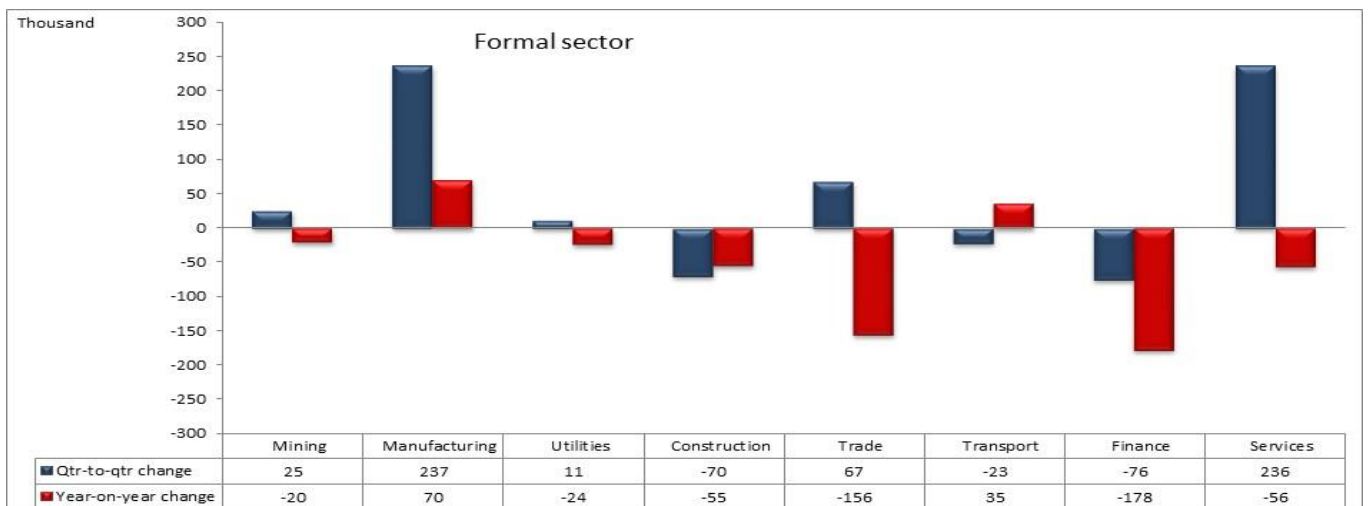
Figure 2a: Quarter-to-quarter employment changes in the formal sector, Q3: 2015 to Q3: 2021

Figure 2b: Quarter-to-quarter employment changes in the informal sector, Q3: 2015 to Q3: 2021



Following a decrease in the informal sector employment in Q4: 2021 (48 000), employment increased by 171 000 in Q1: 2022 in this sector. Employment in the formal sector increased by 408 000 in Q1: 2022 compared to Q4: 2021.

Figure 3: Quarter-to-quarter and year-on-year changes in the formal sector by industry

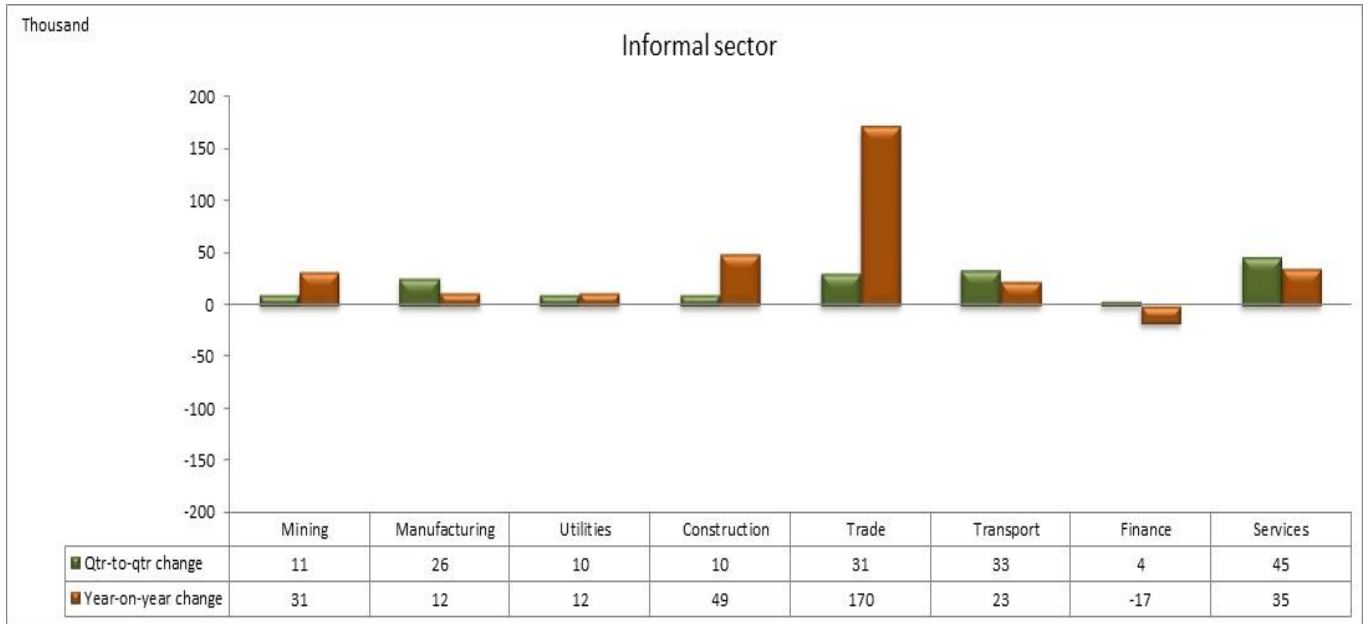


Note: Utilities refers to Electricity, gas and water supply.
 Trade refers to Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods; hotels and restaurants.
 Finance refers to Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services.
 Services refers to Community, personal and social services.

Five out of eight industries in Q1:2022 recorded formal sector employment gains. An increase of 408 000 in the formal sector employment was mainly driven by the Manufacturing (237 000), Community and social services (236 000), Trade (67 000), Mining (25 000) and Utilities (11 000) industries. Finance (76 000), Construction (70 000) and Transport (23 000) were the only industries that experienced losses in formal sector employment in Q1: 2022 compared to Q4: 2021.

Compared to a year ago, a net loss of 395 000 jobs in the formal sector employment was driven by the Finance (178 000), Trade (156 000), Community and social services (56 000), Construction (55 000), Utilities (24 000) and Mining (20 000) industries in Q1: 2022. Manufacturing and Transport industries recorded employment gains of 70 000 and 35 000, respectively during the same period.

Figure 4: Quarter-to-quarter and year-on-year changes in the informal sector by industry



*Note: Utilities refers to Electricity, gas and water supply.
 Trade refers to Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods; hotels and restaurants.
 Finance refers to Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services.
 Services refers to Community, personal and social services.*

In the first quarter of 2022, informal sector employment increased by 171 000 persons compared to the previous quarter. The gains in the informal sector employment were driven by the Community and social services (45 000), Transport (33 000), Trade (31 000) and Manufacturing (26 000) industries.

Compared to Q1: 2021, the increases in employment in the informal sector were driven by the Trade (170 000), Construction (49 000), Community and social services (35 000), Mining (31 000) and Transport (23 000) industries. Finance was the only industry that recorded losses in employment.

Table C: Employment by occupation

Occupation	Jan-Mar 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	Qtr-to-qtr change	Year-on-year change	Qtr-to-qtr change	Year-on-year change
	Thousand				Per cent		
Total	14 995	14 544	14 914	370	-80	2,5	-0,5
Manager	1 342	1 257	1 241	-16	-101	-1,3	-7,5
Professional	990	933	997	63	7	6,8	0,7
Technician	1 399	1 265	1 421	156	22	12,4	1,6
Clerk	1 595	1 371	1 466	95	-129	6,9	-8,1
Sales and services	2 483	2 316	2 483	167	0	7,2	0,0
Skilled agriculture	62	68	68	0	6	0,0	8,9
Craft and related trade	1 630	1 519	1 613	93	-17	6,1	-1,0
Plant and machine operator	1 285	1 236	1 324	89	39	7,2	3,0
Elementary	3 317	3 630	3 492	-138	175	-3,8	5,3
Domestic worker	848	949	808	-141	-40	-14,9	-4,7

**Note: Total includes 'Other' occupations.
 Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.*

Six out of ten occupational categories experienced employment gains in Q1:2022 compared to Q4:2021. The increases in employment were observed in the Sales and services occupations (up by 167 000), followed by Technicians (up by 156 000), Clerks (up by 95 000), Craft and related trade (up by 93 000), and Plant and machine operator (up by 89 000) and Professional occupations. During the same period employment decreases were recorded in Domestic worker occupation (down by 141 000), followed by Elementary (down by 138 000) and Managerial (down by 16 000) occupations.

Year-on-year losses in employment were driven by Clerical occupations (129 000), followed by Managerial (101 000), Domestic worker (40 000) and Craft and related trade (17 000) occupations. The largest gains in employment were recorded among Elementary (175 000) occupations, followed by Plant and machine operator (39 000) and Technician (22 000) in Q1: 2022 compared to Q1: 2021, while Sales and services remained unchanged during the same period.

Table D: Employment by province

Province	Jan-Mar 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	Qtr-to-qtr change	Year-on-year change	Qtr-to-qtr change	Year-on-year change
	Thousand				Per cent		
South Africa	14 995	14 544	14 914	370	-81	2,5	-0,5
Western Cape	2 309	2 263	2 298	35	-11	1,5	-0,5
Eastern Cape	1 301	1 247	1 293	45	-8	3,6	-0,6
Northern Cape	313	264	321	57	8	21,6	2,6
Free State	703	727	781	54	79	7,4	11,2
KwaZulu-Natal	2 429	2 424	2 371	-53	-58	-2,2	-2,4
North West	933	858	917	58	-17	6,8	-1,8
Gauteng	4 626	4 524	4 586	62	-40	1,4	-0,9
Mpumalanga	1 133	1 052	1 082	30	-51	2,8	-4,5
Limpopo	1 248	1 184	1 265	81	17	6,9	1,4

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

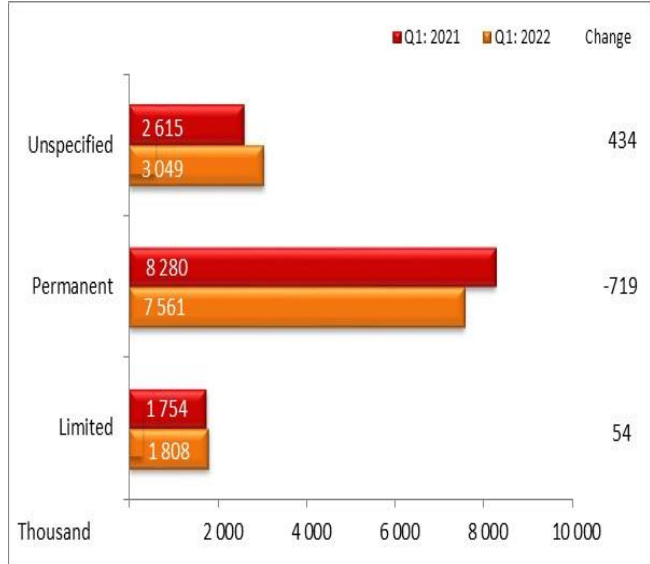
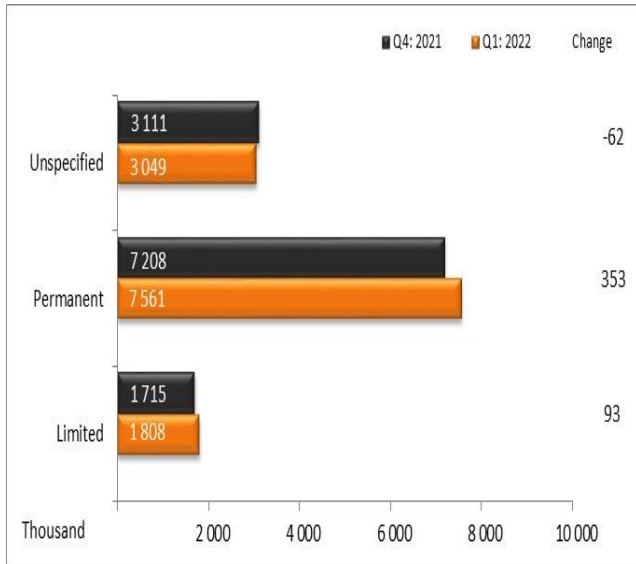
Table D shows that the number of employed persons increased in eight provinces between Q4: 2021 and Q1: 2022. The largest employment increases were recorded in Limpopo (up by 81 000), Gauteng (up by 62 000), North West (up by 58 000), Northern Cape (up by 57 000) and Free State (up by 54 000). Employment losses were recorded only in KwaZulu-Natal at 53 000 jobs during the same period. Northern Cape recorded the biggest quarter-to-quarter increase in employment of 21,6%.

Compared to Q1: 2021, the largest decreases in employment were recorded in KwaZulu-Natal (down by 58 000), Mpumalanga (down by 51 000), Gauteng (down by 40 000), North West (down by 17 000) and Western Cape (down by 11 000). Eastern Cape recorded the least decrease in the number of employed persons at 8 000. Free State, Limpopo and Northern Cape were the only provinces that recorded gains in employment at 79 000, 17 000 and 8 000, respectively. Limpopo had the biggest change in employment with an increase of 11,2%, followed by Mpumalanga with a decrease of 4,5%.

3.1 Conditions of employment for employees

Figure 5: Quarter-to-quarter changes in nature of employment contract

Figure 6: Year-on-year changes in nature of employment contract



Figures 5 and 6 show that the majority of employees had permanent employment contracts. Between the fourth quarter of 2021 and the first quarter of 2022, the number of employees with contracts of unspecified duration decreased by 62 000, while those with contracts of a limited duration and contracts of a permanent nature increased by 93 000 and 353 000, respectively.

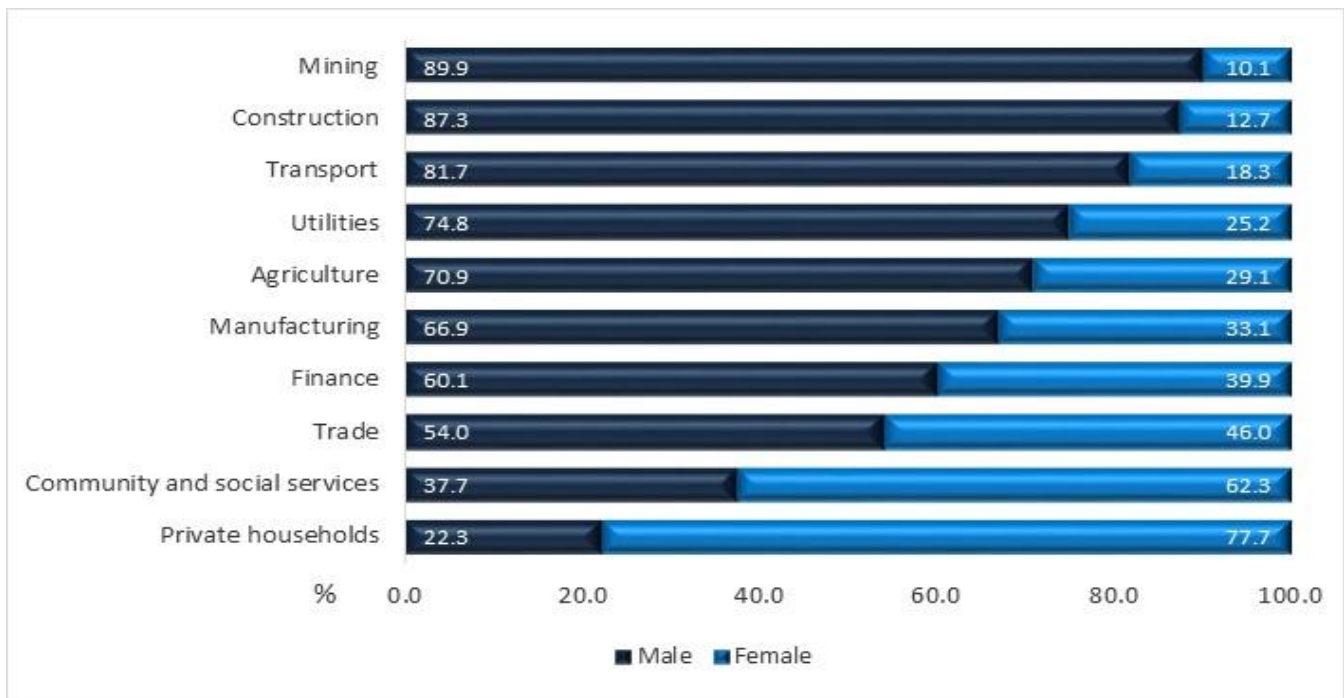
The year-on-year comparisons indicated that the number of employees with contracts of a permanent nature decreased by 719 000, while the number of employees with contracts of unspecified duration and contracts of limited duration increased by 434 000 and 54 000, respectively.

3.2 Additional analysis on employment in relation to COVID-19

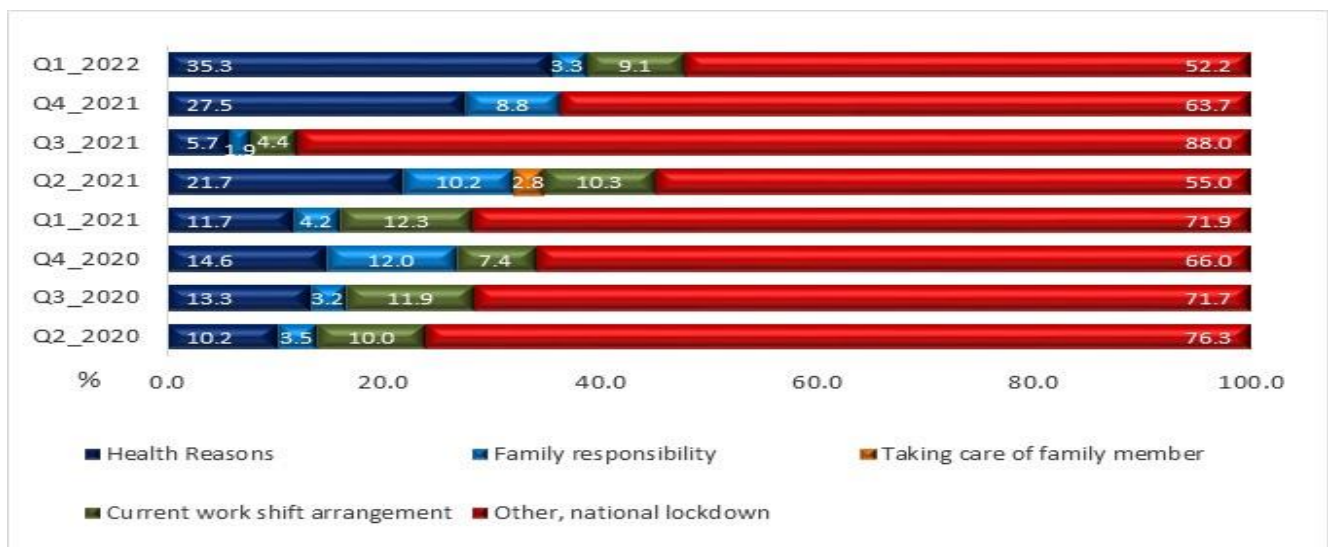
In a quest to protect South African citizens from the novel coronavirus, the government announced a national lockdown, which in turn resulted in a shock in the labour market and a big change in the way people went about doing their work. Some additional questions were included in the Q1: 2022 questionnaire to capture these changes. These included whether people were working from their usual places of work or working from home; whether they continued to receive salaries during lockdown; whether they received full or reduced salaries; whether they would be returning to the same jobs/businesses after the lockdown; and whether they thought they might lose their jobs or that their businesses would close in the foreseeable future due to COVID-19. This section of the report focuses on indicators derived from these additional questions that were asked of only those who were employed.

Of the 14,9 million persons who were employed in Q1: 2022, about four out of every five persons (84,2%) were expected to work during the national lockdown by the companies/organisations they work for.

Figure 7: Percentage distribution of those who worked during lockdown by industry and sex, Q1: 2022



There were 12,6 million persons who were expected to work by their employer and did some work during the national lockdown in Q1: 2022. These were predominantly men in most industries, except in the Community and social services and Private households industries, where the majority were women. Nine out of every ten people employed within the Mining industry who worked during the lockdown were men.

Figure 8: Reasons that prevented those expected to work from doing any work, Q2: 2020 to Q1: 2022

Some of the people with jobs indicated that they were expected to work during the national lockdown in Q1: 2022, but could not do any work during that period. About 5 in 10 (52,2%) of these people cited the national lockdown as the main reason for not actually working. This is 11,5 percentage points lower than in the previous quarter. Furthermore, 35,3% of the employed people cited health as the reason for not doing any work during the lockdown while 9,1% cited current work shift arrangement as a reason that prevented them from doing any work and 3,3% indicated that they did not work due to family responsibilities in Q1: 2022.

Table E: Work location by province, Q4: 2021 and Q1: 2022

Province	Oct-Dec 2021			Jan-Mar 2022			Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	Oct-Dec 2021
	Usual place of work	Work from home	Total	Usual place of work	Usual place of work	Work from home	Total	Usual place of work	
	Thousand			Thousand			%		
Western Cape	1 601	240	1 841	1 599	253	1 852	13,0	13,7	0,6
Eastern Cape	955	52	1 007	947	55	1 003	5,2	5,5	0,3
Northern Cape	174	0	175	205	3	209	0,2	1,6	1,4
Free State	577	41	618	645	41	685	6,6	5,9	-0,7
KwaZulu-Natal	2 087	73	2 160	2 079	70	2 149	3,4	3,3	-0,1
North West	600	15	615	711	30	741	2,4	4,1	1,6
Gauteng	3 661	176	3 838	3 431	241	3 673	4,6	6,6	2,0
Mpumalanga	995	35	1 031	998	45	1 043	3,4	4,3	0,9
Limpopo	1 028	38	1 066	1 098	40	1 137	3,6	3,5	-0,1
South Africa	11 680	671	12 351	11 713	779	12 492	5,4	6,2	0,8

Those who worked during the national lockdown were asked whether they were working from home or usual place of work. Table E shows that the majority worked from their usual place of work in both Q4: 2021 and Q1: 2022. In the first quarter of 2022, 6,2% of the employees indicated that they worked from home, which is 0,8 of a percentage point higher than in the previous quarter. The proportion of those who worked from home was higher in Western Cape and Gauteng than in the other provinces. There was an increase in the proportion of workers who worked from home in most provinces in Q1: 2022 compared to Q4: 2021. Only Free State, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo recorded decreases in this regard.

Figure 9: Work from home by occupation, Q4: 2021 and Q1: 2022

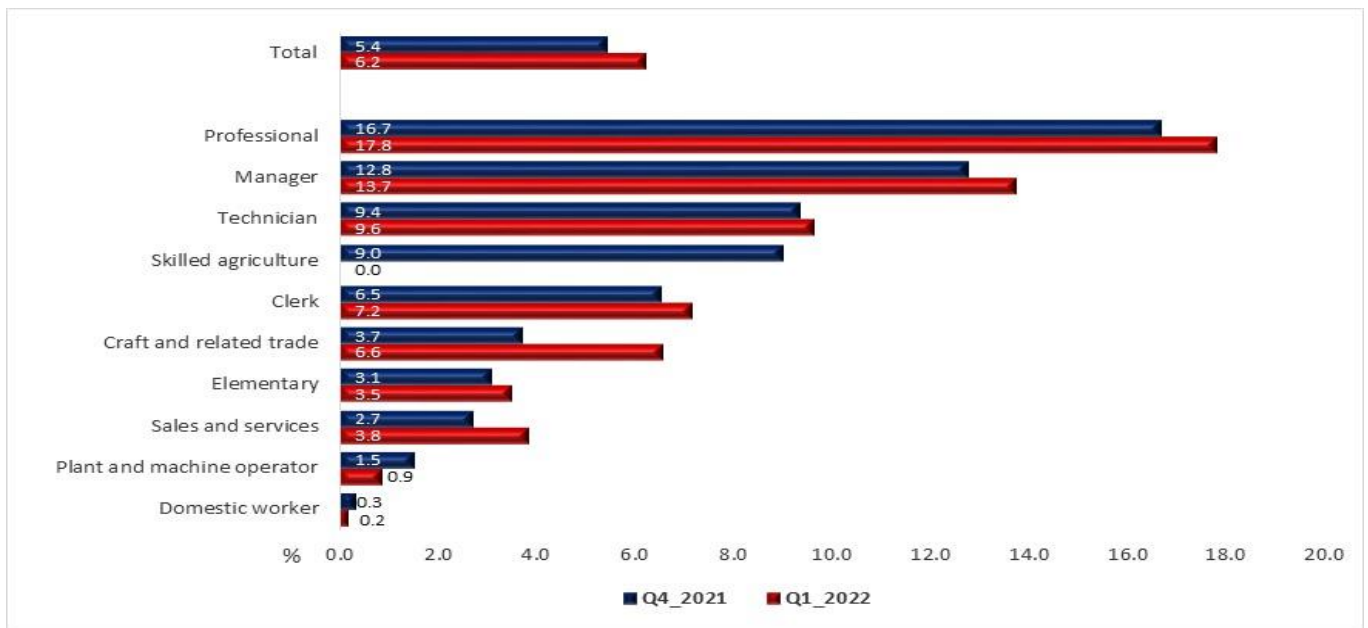
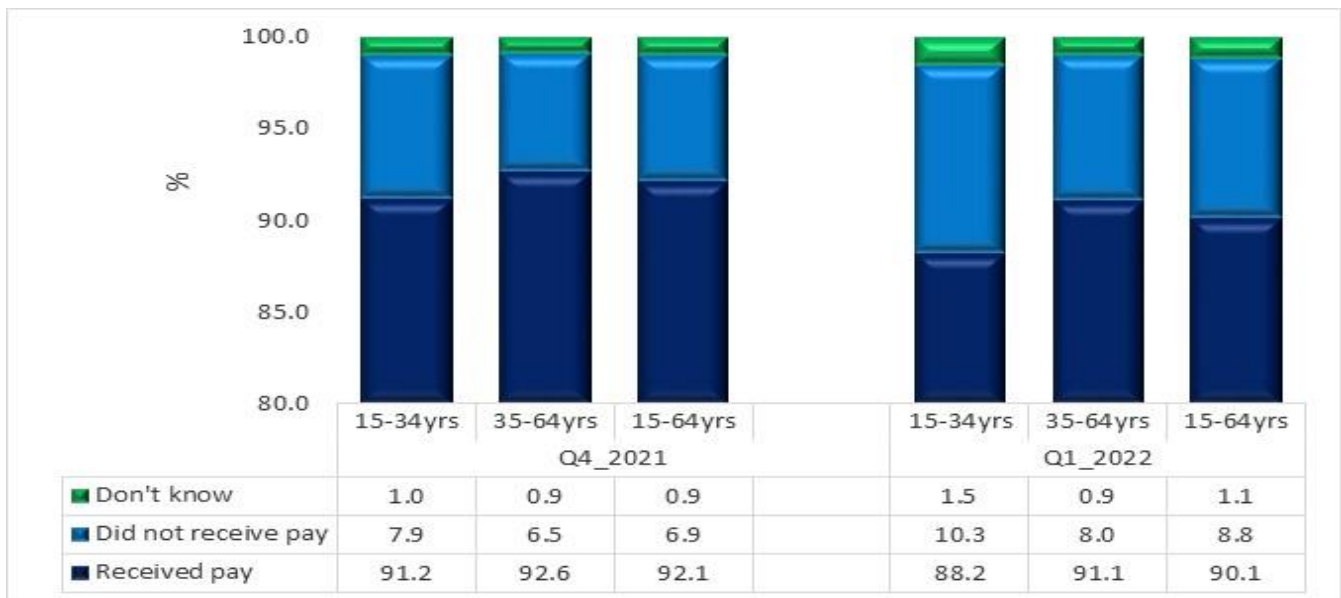


Figure 9 shows that in Q1: 2022 the share of those who worked from home was higher among those in Professional (17,8%) and Managerial (13,7%) occupations, indicating access to tools of trade to facilitate work from home for these workers. Domestic workers and Plant and machine operators were the least likely to work from home at 0,2% and 0,9%, respectively.

Figure 10: Percentage of those who received pay during lockdown by age group, Q4: 2021 and Q1: 2022



When asked if they continued to receive pay/salary from their jobs/businesses during the lockdown, 90,1% of all employed persons indicated that they received their pay/salary in Q1: 2022 – a 2,0 percentage points difference compared to Q4: 2021. Figure 10 shows that the proportion of employed persons who continued to receive pay/salary during the lockdown decreased by 3,0 percentage points among the youth (15–34 years), and decreased by 1,5 percentage points among adults (35–64 years) in Q1: 2022 compared to Q4: 2021.

Figure 11: Employees who received full or reduced salaries by level of education, Q4: 2021 and Q1: 2022

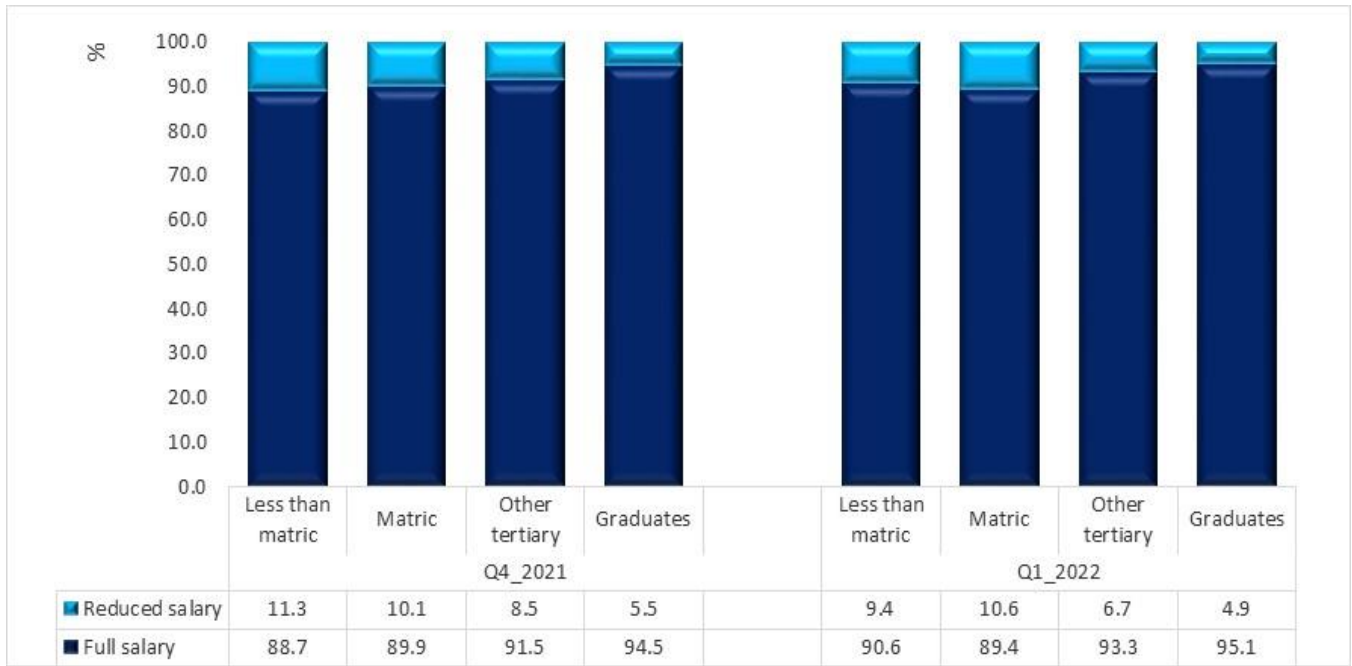


Figure 11 shows that, of those who continued to receive pay during the lockdown, some had a reduction in their pay/salary during the lockdown. There seems to be some relationship between the level of education and reduction in pay/salary. Those with higher levels of education had higher chances of receiving a full salary than those with lower levels of education in both Q4: 2021 and Q1: 2022. About 9 in every 10 employed graduates (95,1%) continued to receive full salaries, compared to 90,6% of those with less than matric as their highest level of education in Q1: 2022.

Those who were employed during the national lockdown but did not continue to receive pay/salary from their job during lockdown, were also asked if they would be returning to the same job after lockdown: 70,6% indicated that they will; 21,8% indicated that they will not return to the same job; and 7,5% were not sure if they would return to the same job in Q1: 2022. Those who stated that they were not returning to the same job or were not sure were also asked if they thought they might lose their jobs or close their businesses in the four weeks succeeding the survey interview due to COVID-19, and 10,0% indicated that they thought they would lose their jobs due to COVID-19 in Q1: 2022. This was 11,1 percentage points lower than in Q4: 2021.

4. Unemployment and not in employment, education or training (NEET)

4.1 Unemployment

There are two definitions of unemployment used to describe form of unemployment: the official definition and the expanded definition of unemployment.

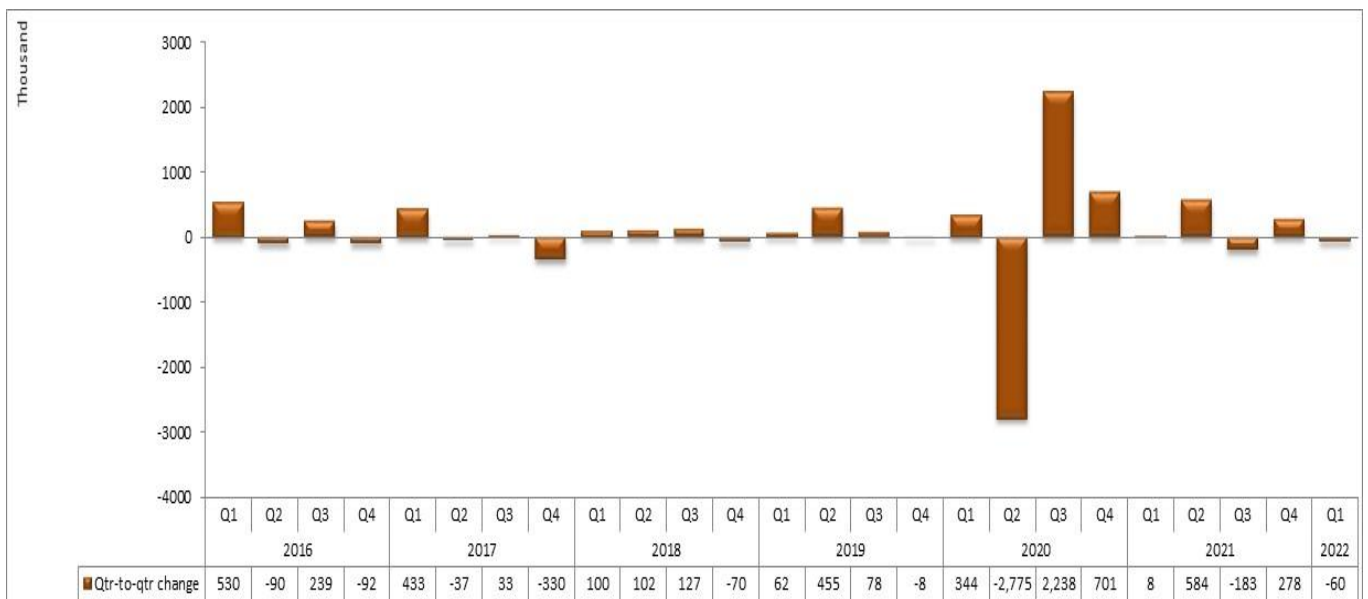
Unemployed persons according to the *Official definition* are those (aged 15–64 years) who:

- 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.

Unemployed persons according to the *Expanded definition* are those (aged 15–64 years) who:

- a) Were not employed in the reference week; **and**
- b) Were available to work but did not look for work either because they are discouraged from looking for work (see definition of discouraged work-seeker) or did not look for work for other reasons other than discouragement.

Figure 12: Quarter-to-quarter changes in unemployment, Q1: 2016 to Q1: 2022



The number of unemployed persons decreased by 60 000 in Q1: 2022 following an increase of 278 000 in the previous quarter. Notable from Figure 12 is that this is the third decrease in unemployment since the COVID-19 national lockdown. However, it should be noted that from Q3: 2020 to Q1: 2022, the national lockdown regulations were relaxed, which allowed travelling. This played a role in people actively looking for work, whereas during Q2: 2020 the country was under hard lockdown that prevented movement.

Figure 13: Proportion of the unemployed by education level, Q1: 2022

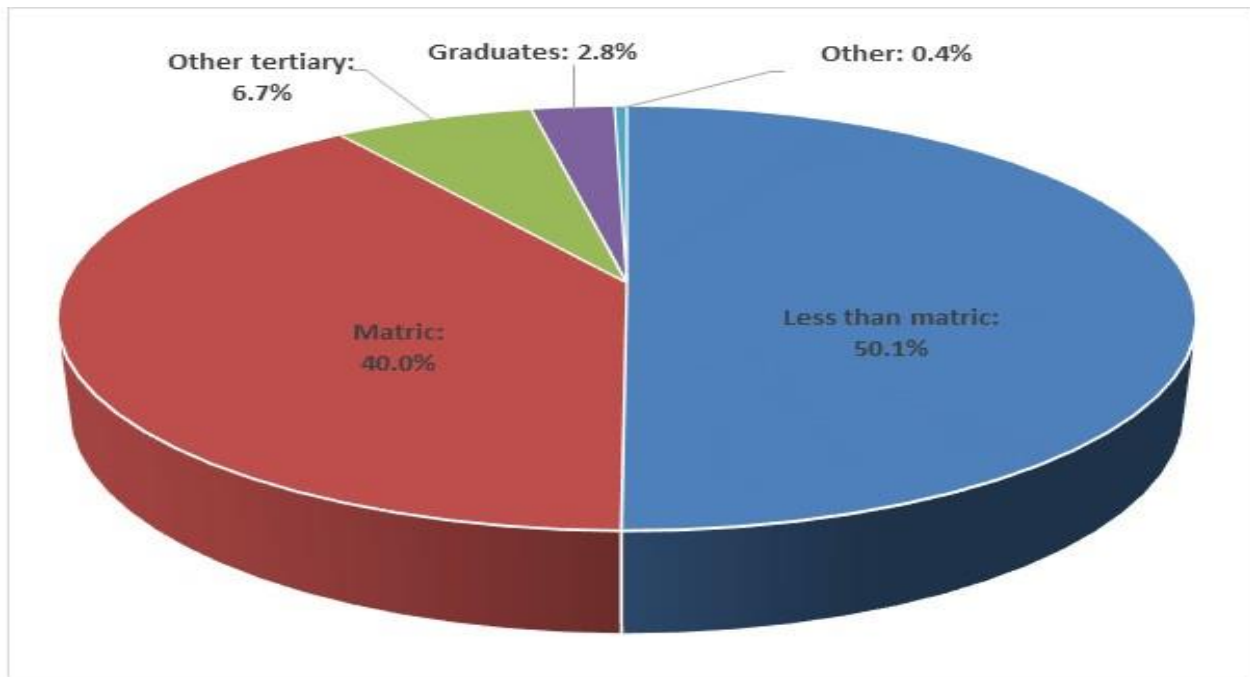


Figure 13 shows that of the 7,9 million unemployed persons in the first quarter of 2022, as many as 50,1% had education levels below matric, followed by those with matric at 40,0%. Only 2,8% of unemployed persons were graduates, while 6,7% had other tertiary qualifications as their highest level of education.

Table F: Unemployment rate by province

	Official unemployment rate					Expanded unemployment rate				
	Jan-Mar 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	Qtr-to-qtr change	Year-on-year change	Jan-Mar 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	Qtr-to-qtr change	Year-on-year change
	Per cent			Percentage points		Per cent			Percentage points	
South Africa	32,6	35,3	34,5	-0,8	1,9	43,2	46,2	45,5	-0,7	2,3
Western Cape	23,7	28,0	25,2	-2,8	1,5	27,9	30,4	29,0	-1,4	1,1
Eastern Cape	43,8	45,0	44,0	-1,0	0,2	49,6	53,2	52,6	-0,6	3,0
Northern Cape	23,4	25,0	24,9	-0,1	1,5	42,2	50,1	44,4	-5,7	2,2
Free State	35,6	36,7	31,1	-5,6	-4,5	43,4	44,2	40,5	-3,7	-2,9
KwaZulu-Natal	30,5	32,4	33,2	0,8	2,7	46,4	48,7	50,4	1,7	4,0
North West	32,2	33,8	30,1	-3,7	-2,1	47,2	49,9	49,2	-0,7	2,0
Gauteng	34,4	36,6	36,7	0,1	2,3	41,6	44,4	43,4	-1,0	1,8
Mpumalanga	33,5	39,7	38,6	-1,1	5,1	47,6	52,4	51,6	-0,8	4,0
Limpopo	29,4	33,9	35,6	1,7	6,2	49,5	52,8	50,9	-1,9	1,4

The official unemployment rate decreased by 0,8 of a percentage point to 34,5% in Q1: 2022 compared to Q4: 2021. The official unemployment rate decreased in six provinces. The largest decreases were recorded in Free State (down by 5,6 percentage points), followed by North West (down by 3,7 percentage points), Western Cape (down by 2,8 percentage points) and Mpumalanga (down by 1,1 percentage points). Limpopo recorded the largest increase of 1,7 percentage points, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (up by 0,8 of a percentage point) and Gauteng (up by 0,1 of a percentage point).

Year-on-year, the official unemployment rate increased by 1,9 percentage points. The official unemployment rate increased in all the provinces, except in Free State and North West, where it decreased by 4,5 percentage points and 2,1 percentage points respectively. The largest increase in the unemployment rate was recorded in Limpopo (up by 6,2 percentage points), followed by Mpumalanga (up by 5,1 percentage points), KwaZulu-Natal (up by 2,7 percentage points) and Gauteng (up by 2,3 percentage points). Eastern Cape recorded the lowest increase of 0,2 of a percentage point in the official unemployment rate during the same period.

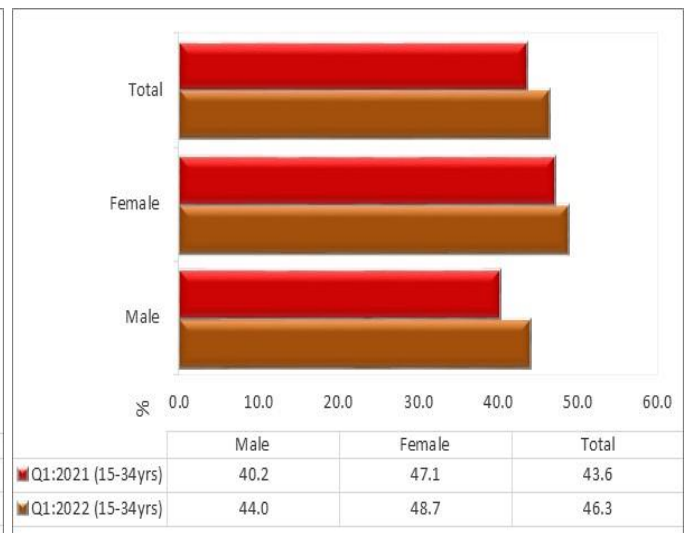
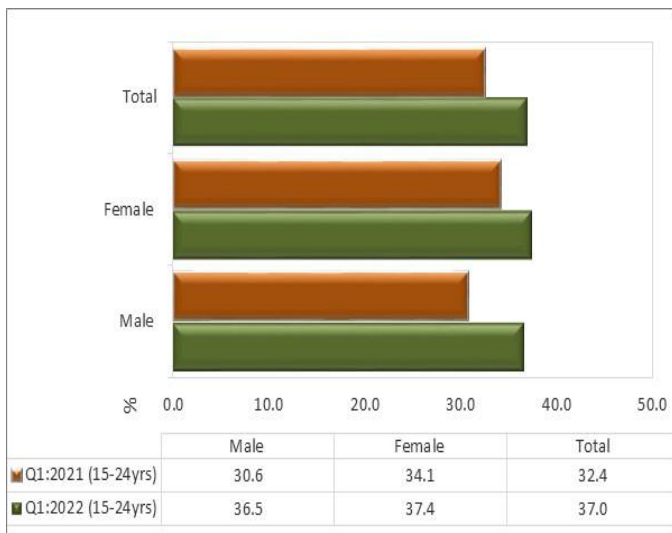
The expanded unemployment rate decreased by 0,7 of a percentage point in Q1: 2022 compared to Q4: 2021. This is reflective of the fact that people were available for work but did not actively look for work. All provinces recorded a decrease in the expanded unemployment rate, except in KwaZulu-Natal where it increased by 1,7 percentage points. The largest decrease was recorded in Northern Cape (down by 5,7 percentage points), followed by Free State (down by 3,7 percentage points), Limpopo (down by 1,9 percentage points) and Western Cape (down by 1,4 percentage points). Compared to the same period last year, the expanded unemployment rate increased by 2,3 percentage points in Q1: 2022. All provinces recorded increases in the expanded unemployment rate, except in Free State where it decreased by 2,9 percentage points. The largest increase in the expanded unemployment rate was recorded in KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo (up by 4,0 percentage points each), followed by Eastern Cape (up by 3,0 percentage points), Northern Cape (up by 2,2 percentage points) and North West (up by 2,0 percentage points).

4.2 Not in employment, education or training (NEET)

Some young people have been discouraged with the labour market and they are also not building on their skills base through education and training – they are not in employment, education or training (NEET). The NEET rate serves as an important additional labour market indicator for young people.

Figure 14a: NEET rates for youth aged 15–24 years by sex

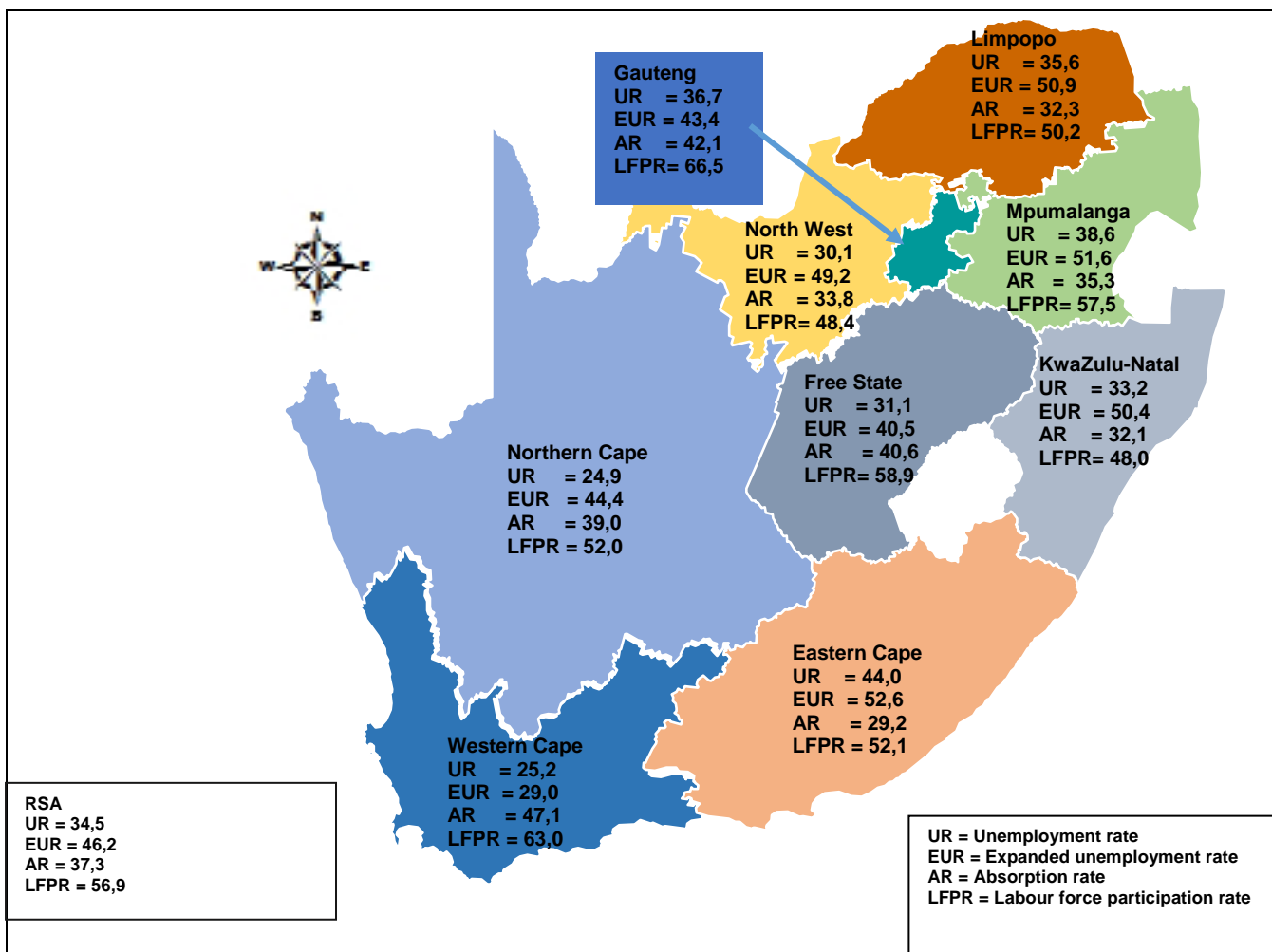
Figure 14b: NEET rates for youth aged 15–34 years by sex



There were about 10,2 million young people aged 15–24 years in Q1: 2022, of which 37,0% were not in employment, education or training (NEET) – 4,6 percentage points higher than in Q1: 2021. In this age group, the NEET rate for males and females increased by 5,9 percentage points and 3,3 percentage points, respectively. The NEET rate for females was higher than that of their male counterparts in both years (Figure 14a).

Compared to Q1: 2021, the percentage of young persons aged 15–34 years who were not in employment, education or training (NEET) increased by 2,7 percentage points from 43,6% to 46,3% (out of 20,7 million) in Q1: 2022. The NEET rate for males increased by 3,8 percentage points, while for females the rate increased by 1,6 percentage points in Q1: 2022. In both Q1: 2021 and Q1: 2022, more than four in every ten young males and females were not in employment, education or training (Figure 14b).

5. Summary of the labour market measures at a glance, Q1: 2022



Risenga Maluleke
 Statistician-General

6. Other labour market trends

6.1 Year-on-year changes

Figure 15: Year-on-year changes in total employment, Q1: 2014 to Q1: 2022

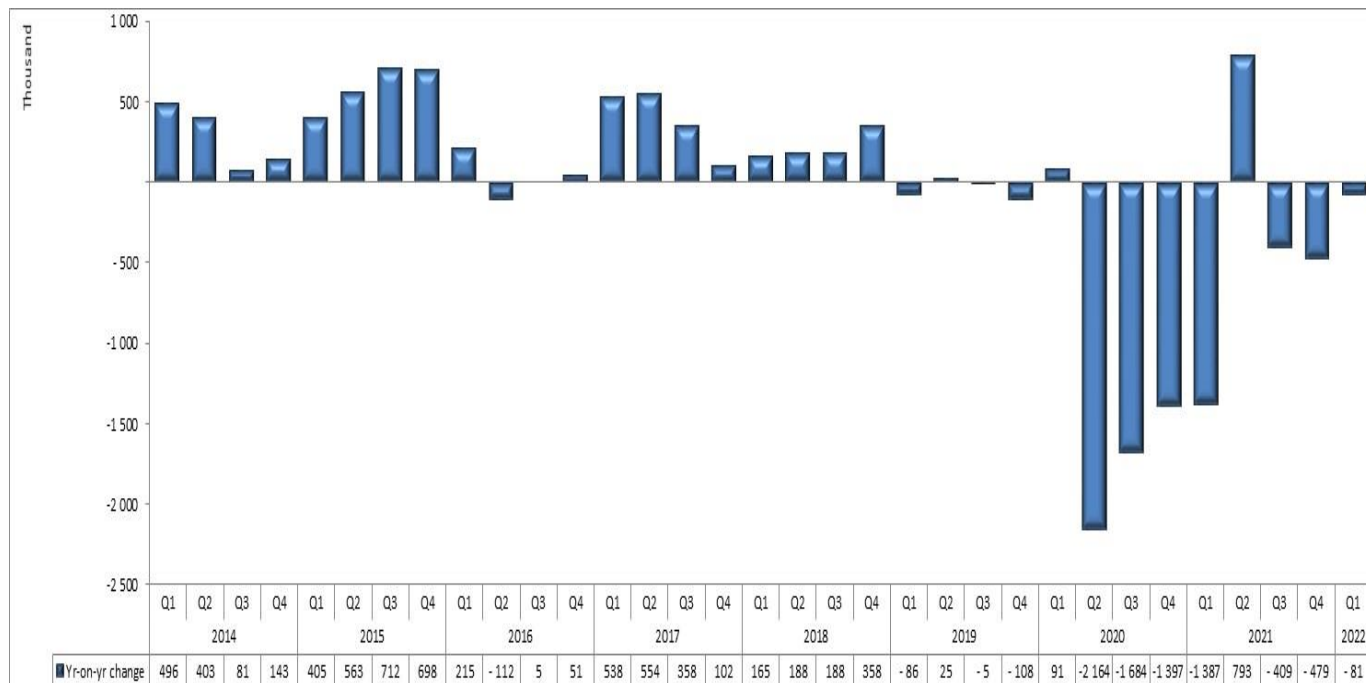


Figure 16: Year-on-year changes in formal sector employment, Q1: 2014 to Q1: 2022

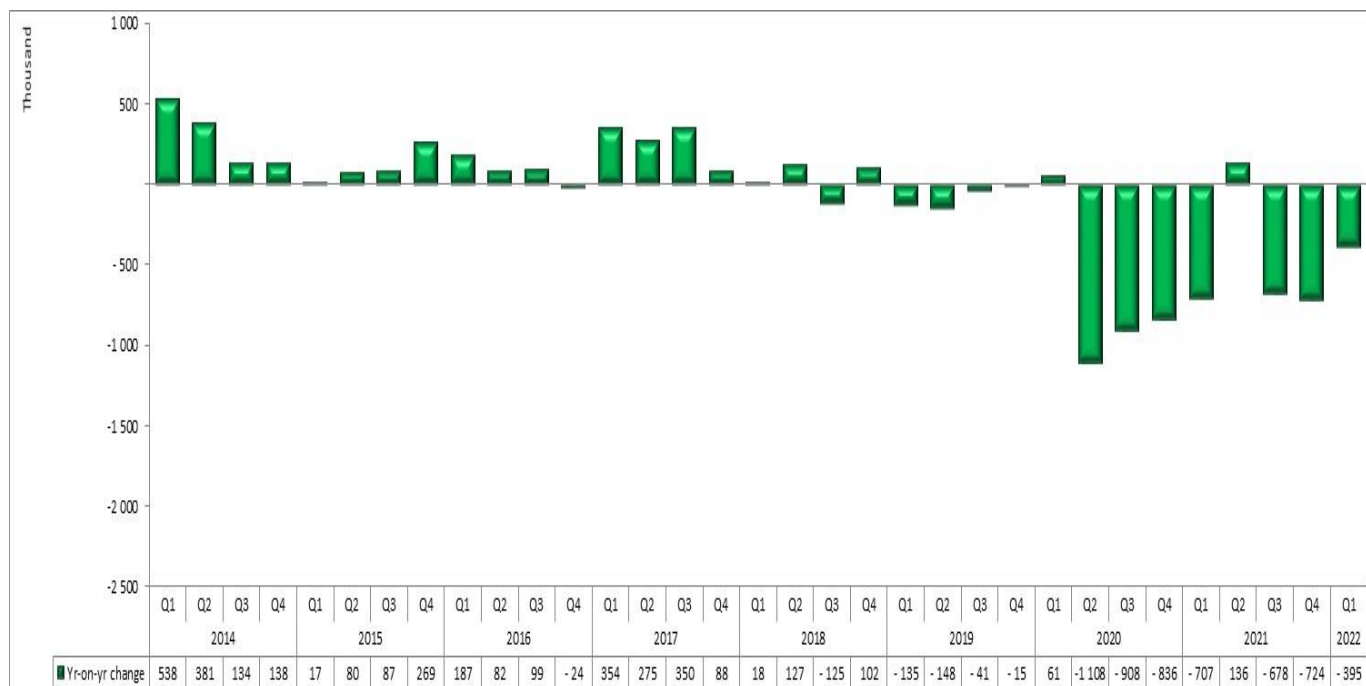
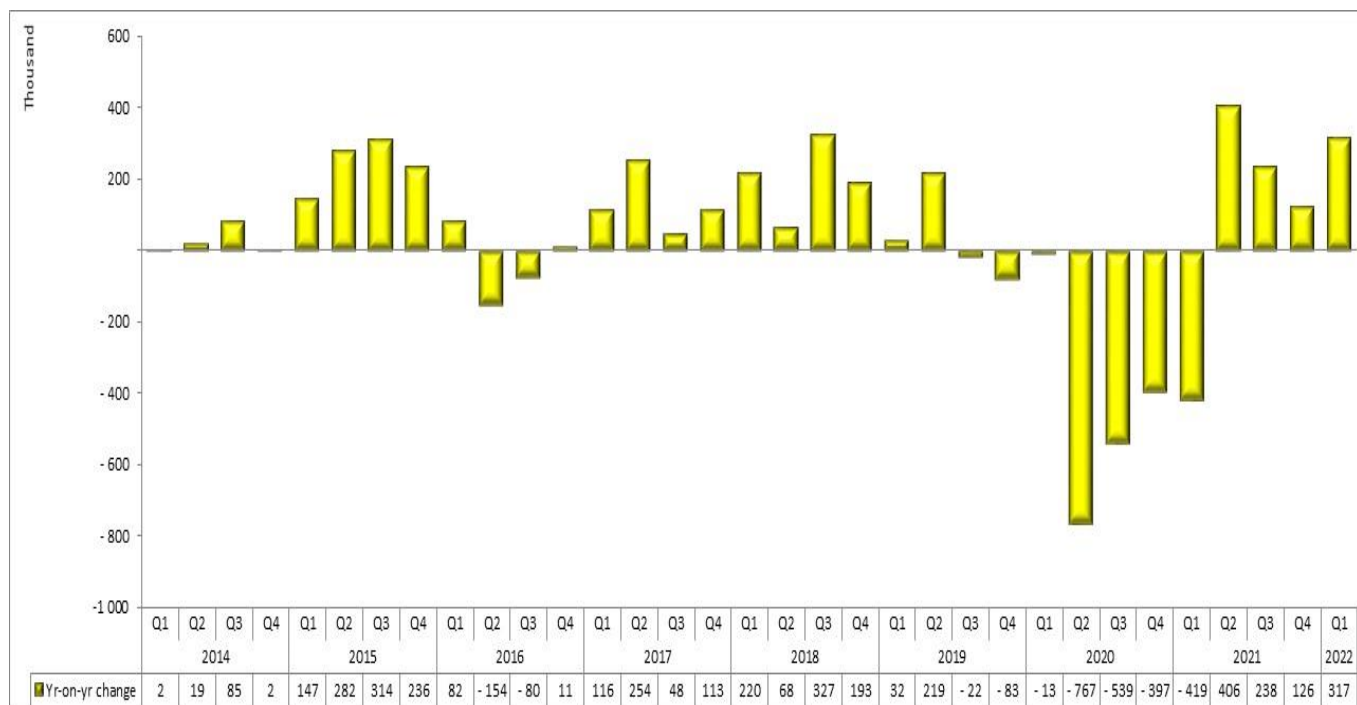


Figure 17: Year-on-year changes in informal sector employment, Q1: 2014 to Q1: 2022



6.2 Trends in unemployment rate

Figure 18: Unemployment rate by sex, Q1: 2014 to Q1: 2022

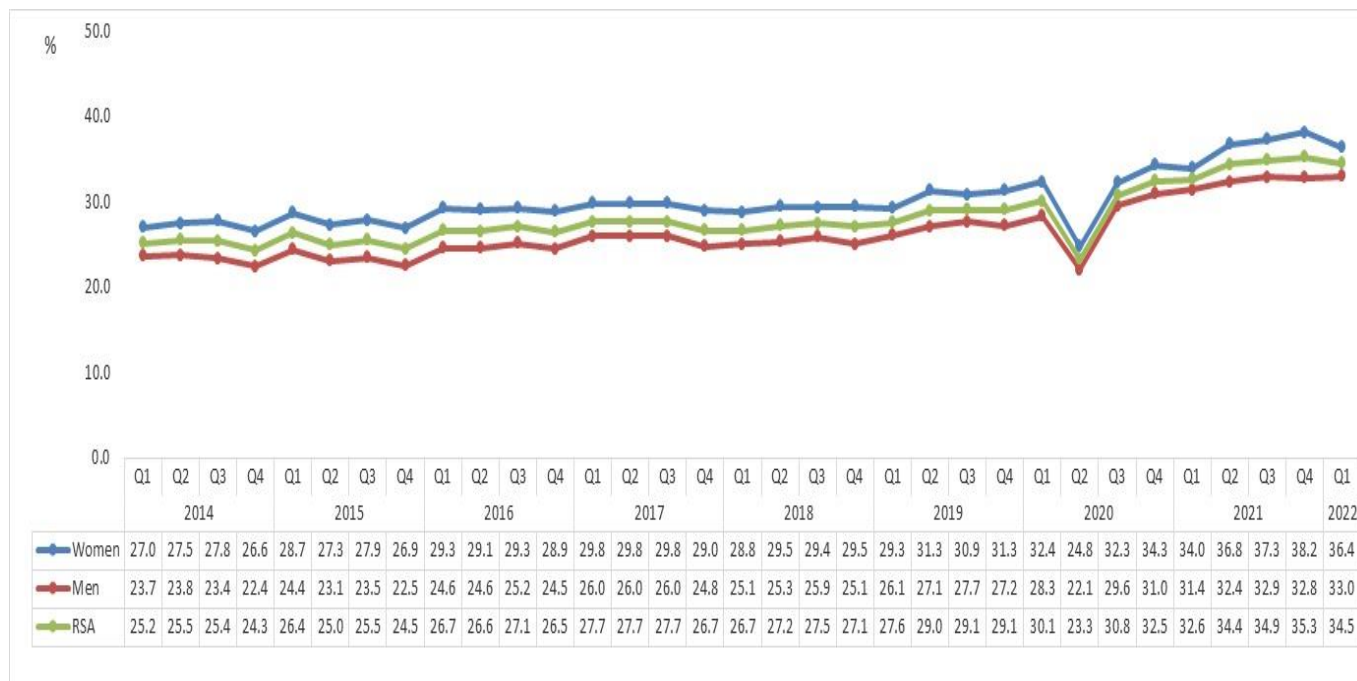
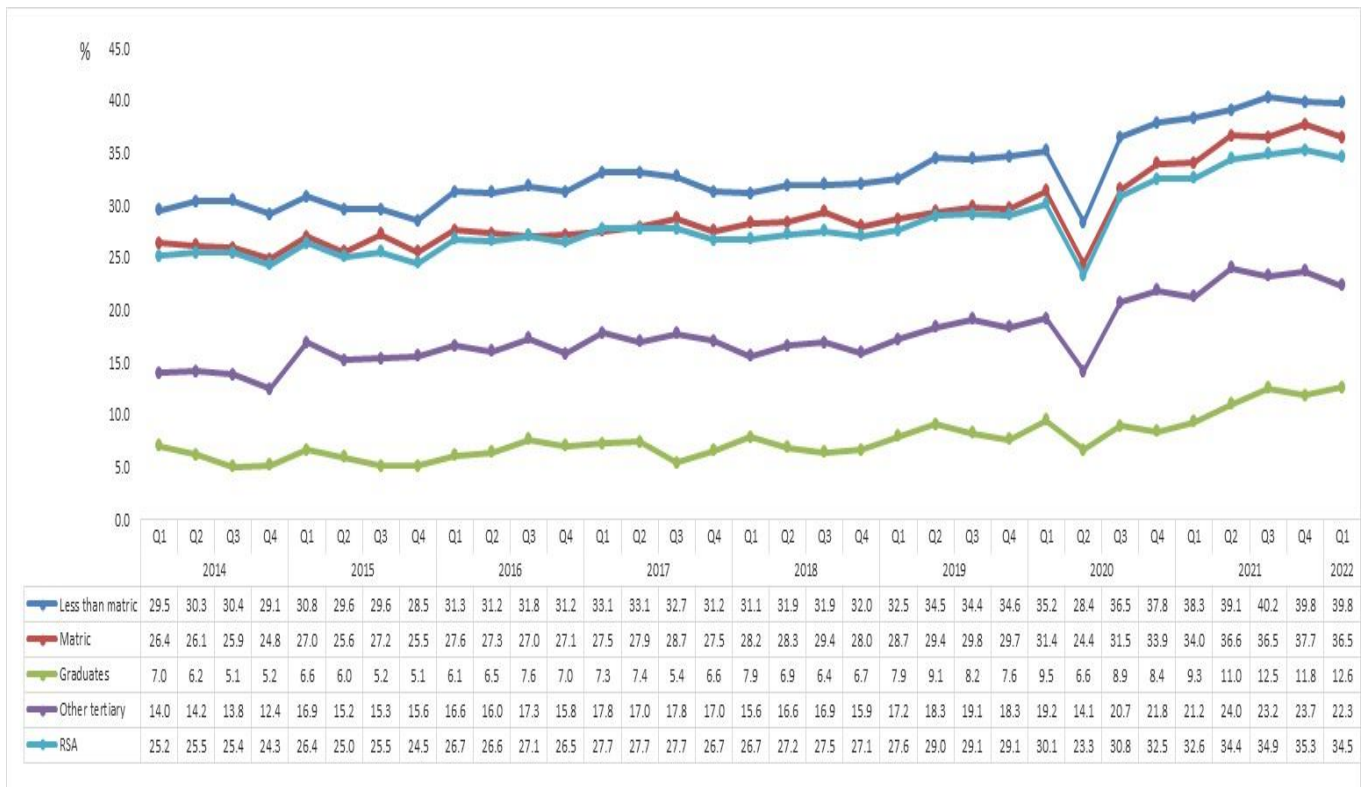


Figure 19: Unemployment rate by education status, Q1: 2014 to Q1: 2022



7. Comparison between the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) and the Quarterly Employment Survey (QES)

Stats SA conducts two official sources of employment statistics surveys: the QES (which is establishment based) and the QLFS (which is household-based). Each survey has its strengths and limitations. For example, the QES cannot provide information on the following:

- Description of the employed, e.g. their demographic profile, education level, hours of work, etc.; and
- Unemployment and descriptors of the unemployed.

The QLFS is a survey of households that collects information from approximately 30 000 dwelling units and collects data on the labour market activities of individuals, whereas the QES is an enterprise-based survey that collects information from non-agricultural businesses and organisations from approximately 20 000 units. The numerous conceptual and methodological differences between the household- and enterprise-based surveys result in important distinctions in the employment estimates derived from the surveys. Among these are:

- The household-based survey includes agricultural workers, self-employed workers whose businesses are unincorporated, unpaid family workers, and private household workers among the employed; while these groups are excluded from the enterprise-based QES survey.
- The household-based survey is limited to workers 15 years of age and older, whereas the enterprise-based survey is not limited by age.
- The household-based survey has no duplication of individuals, because individuals are counted only once, even if they hold more than one job. In the enterprise-based survey, employees working at more than one job and thus appearing on more than one payroll are counted separately for each appearance.
- QLFS includes income tax, VAT and number of employees in determining the formal sector, while QES surveys enterprises with only VAT with annual turnover greater than R300 000.
- QLFS allows for proxy responses (a household member responding on behalf of the other). This can introduce misclassification of items, e.g. formal/informal classification.

Table G: Key differences between the QLFS and the QES

	QLFS	QES
Coverage	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
Sample size	Quarterly sample of approximately 30 000 dwellings in which households reside	Quarterly sample of 20 000 non-agricultural formal-sector businesses
Reference period	One week prior to the interview	Payroll on the last day of the quarter
Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	All industries	Excluding Agriculture and Private households
Formal sector definition (excluding Agriculture and Private households)	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 five or more workers	Employees on a payroll of VAT-registered businesses

Figure 20: Formal sector employment trends in QLFS and QES, Q4: 2016 to Q4: 2021



8. Technical notes

8.1 Response details

Table H: Response rates by province and metropolitan area

Province/metropolitan area	Jan-Mar 2022
National	64,7
Western Cape	61,0
Non-metro	65,3
City of Cape Town	59,1
Eastern Cape	84,6
Non-metro	87,3
Buffalo City	73,0
Nelson Mandela Bay	83,7
Northern Cape	75,0
Free State	87,0
Non-metro	90,1
Mangaung	79,6
KwaZulu-Natal	80,2
Non-metro	81,3
eThekweni	78,3
North West	68,5
Gauteng	34,4
Non-metro	41,4
Ekurhuleni	37,1
City of Johannesburg	23,2
City of Tshwane	47,3
Mpumalanga	76,3
Limpopo	82,5

8.2 Survey requirements and design

The Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) uses the Master Sample frame that has been developed as a general-purpose household survey frame that can be used by all other Stats SA household-based surveys having design requirements that are reasonably compatible with the QLFS. The 2013 Master Sample is based on information collected during the 2011 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 coefficients of variation, known as CVs) of the QLFS estimates.

The Master Sample is designed to be representative at the 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 used 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 subgroups 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.

8.3 Sample rotation

For each quarter of the QLFS, a quarter of the sampled dwellings are 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 (for example) 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).

8.4 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 (EAs with insufficient DUs); non-response; weight trimming; benchmarking to known population estimates from the Demographic Analysis Chief Directorate within Stats SA.

8.4.1 Non-response adjustment

In general, imputation is used for item non-response (i.e. blanks within the questionnaire) and edit failures (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.

8.4.2 Calibrated survey weights

The calibrated sample weights are constructed such that 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 population estimates (from the Stats SA Demographic Analysis Chief Directorate) 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.

8.4.3 Final survey weights

In the final step of constructing the sample weights, the calibrated sample weights were raked by applying the raking procedure twice with different sets of control totals at each stage of raking.

In the first application of the raking procedure, the following 4 control totals were used to compute the intermediate raked weights:

- Employment by Industry (13 cells)
- Employment by Occupation (13 cells)
- Sector (7 cells)
- Employment Status by Population Group (12 cells)

The intermediate raked weights computed above were further raked with the following 3 control totals to compute the final survey weights:

- Age by Gender (26 cells)
- Age by Population Group (52 cells)
- Age by Metro/Non-metro (51 cells)

The first application of the raking procedure uses employment status as control totals in various combinations with other variables. The second application of the raking procedure involves various combinations of population categories by age with gender, population group and metro/non-metro breakdown within the provinces. The advantage of applying the raking procedure twice would be that the population aged 15 and older would be consistent with the known population totals from Demographic Analysis.

8.5 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, the number of females employed in Manufacturing, etc.

8.6 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).¹ 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 scales 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 the 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.

9. Definitions

Discouraged work-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 activities 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 (i.e. were temporarily absent).

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

¹Wolter, K.M. 2007. *Introduction to Variance Estimation, 2nd Edition*. New York: Springer-Verlag.

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 or receive 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.

Under-utilised labour comprises three groups that are defined as follows: persons who are underemployed, persons who are unemployed, and persons who are discouraged.

Unemployed persons according to the **Official definition** 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.

Unemployed persons according to the **Expanded definition** are those (aged 15–64 years) who:

- a) Fall under official unemployment (sought and available); **and**
- b) Were available to work but are/or:
 - Discouraged work-seekers
 - Have other reasons for not searching

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 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Both sexes	39 455	39 599	39 745	39 888	40 033	144	578	0,4	1,5
Women	19 907	19 977	20 047	20 117	20 187	70	280	0,3	1,4
Men	19 548	19 623	19 698	19 771	19 846	74	297	0,4	1,5
Population groups	39 455	39 599	39 745	39 888	40 033	144	578	0,4	1,5
Black/African	32 007	32 152	32 299	32 442	32 589	146	582	0,5	1,8
Coloured	3 531	3 537	3 543	3 550	3 556	6	25	0,2	0,7
Indian/Asian	1 026	1 029	1 031	1 033	1 035	2	8	0,2	0,8
White	2 891	2 881	2 872	2 863	2 853	-10	-38	-0,3	-1,3
South Africa	39 455	39 599	39 745	39 888	40 033	144	578	0,4	1,5
Western Cape	4 796	4 818	4 839	4 859	4 879	20	83	0,4	1,7
Eastern Cape	4 371	4 382	4 396	4 410	4 425	15	54	0,3	1,2
Northern Cape	815	817	819	821	823	2	8	0,2	0,9
Free State	1 918	1 920	1 922	1 923	1 925	2	7	0,1	0,4
KwaZulu-Natal	7 291	7 317	7 343	7 370	7 397	27	106	0,4	1,5
North West	2 672	2 682	2 692	2 702	2 712	10	40	0,4	1,5
Gauteng	10 704	10 753	10 799	10 843	10 886	43	182	0,4	1,7
Mpumalanga	3 023	3 034	3 045	3 057	3 068	11	45	0,4	1,5
Limpopo	3 865	3 877	3 890	3 904	3 917	14	52	0,3	1,4

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

Table 2: Labour force characteristics by sex – All population groups									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Both sexes									
Population 15–64 yrs	39 455	39 599	39 745	39 888	40 033	144	578	0,4	1,5
Labour force	22 237	22 768	21 925	22 466	22 776	310	539	1,4	2,4
Employed	14 995	14 942	14 282	14 544	14 914	370	-81	2,5	-0,5
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	10 574	10 200	9 628	9 771	10 179	408	-395	4,2	-3,7
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	2 502	2 686	2 695	2 647	2 818	171	317	6,5	12,7
Agriculture	792	862	829	868	844	-23	52	-2,7	6,6
Private households	1 127	1 194	1 130	1 258	1 072	-186	-55	-14,8	-4,9
Unemployed	7 242	7 826	7 643	7 921	7 862	-60	620	-0,8	8,6
Not economically active	17 218	16 832	17 820	17 423	17 257	-166	39	-1,0	0,2
Discouraged work-seekers	3 131	3 317	3 862	3 806	3 752	-54	620	-1,4	19,8
Other (not economically active)	14 086	13 515	13 958	13 617	13 505	-112	-582	-0,8	-4,1
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	32,6	34,4	34,9	35,3	34,5	-0,8	1,9		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	38,0	37,7	35,9	36,5	37,3	0,8	-0,7		
Labour force participation rate	56,4	57,5	55,2	56,3	56,9	0,6	0,5		
Women									
Population 15–64 yrs	19 907	19 977	20 047	20 117	20 187	70	280	0,3	1,4
Labour force	9 992	10 259	9 810	10 150	10 232	83	240	0,8	2,4
Employed	6 591	6 480	6 152	6 274	6 507	234	-84	3,7	-1,3
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	4 609	4 405	4 119	4 196	4 447	251	-161	6,0	-3,5
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	913	946	932	915	987	72	74	7,9	8,1
Agriculture	228	252	238	232	249	17	21	7,2	9,3
Private households	842	877	863	931	825	-106	-17	-11,4	-2,0
Unemployed	3 401	3 779	3 657	3 876	3 725	-151	324	-3,9	9,5
Not economically active	9 914	9 717	10 237	9 967	9 955	-13	40	-0,1	0,4
Discouraged work-seekers	1 693	1 855	2 085	2 094	2 032	-62	339	-3,0	20,0
Other (not economically active)	8 221	7 863	8 152	7 874	7 923	49	-299	0,6	-3,6
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	34,0	36,8	37,3	38,2	36,4	-1,8	2,4		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	33,1	32,4	30,7	31,2	32,2	1,0	-0,9		
Labour force participation rate	50,2	51,4	48,9	50,5	50,7	0,2	0,5		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

Table 2: Labour force characteristics by sex – All population groups (concluded)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Men									
Population 15–64 yrs	19 548	19 623	19 698	19 771	19 846	74	297	0,4	1,5
Labour force	12 245	12 508	12 116	12 316	12 544	228	299	1,9	2,4
Employed	8 404	8 462	8 130	8 270	8 407	137	3	1,7	0,0
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	5 966	5 795	5 509	5 575	5 732	157	-234	2,8	-3,9
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	1 589	1 740	1 763	1 732	1 832	100	243	5,8	15,3
Agriculture	564	610	591	635	595	-40	31	-6,3	5,5
Private households	285	317	267	328	248	-80	-38	-24,4	-13,2
Unemployed	3 841	4 047	3 986	4 046	4 137	91	296	2,3	7,7
Not economically active	7 303	7 114	7 582	7 456	7 302	-154	-1	-2,1	0,0
Discouraged work-seekers	1 439	1 462	1 776	1 713	1 720	8	282	0,5	19,6
Other (not economically active)	5 865	5 652	5 806	5 743	5 582	-161	-283	-2,8	-4,8
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	31,4	32,4	32,9	32,8	33,0	0,2	1,6		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	43,0	43,1	41,3	41,8	42,4	0,6	-0,6		
Labour force participation rate	62,6	63,7	61,5	62,3	63,2	0,9	0,6		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

Table 2.1: Labour force characteristics by population group									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
South Africa									
Population 15–64 yrs	39 455	39 599	39 745	39 888	40 033	144	578	0,4	1,5
Labour force	22 237	22 768	21 925	22 466	22 776	310	539	1,4	2,4
Employed	14 995	14 942	14 282	14 544	14 914	370	-81	2,5	-0,5
Unemployed	7 242	7 826	7 643	7 921	7 862	-60	620	-0,8	8,6
Not economically active	17 218	16 832	17 820	17 423	17 257	-166	39	-1,0	0,2
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	32,6	34,4	34,9	35,3	34,5	-0,8	1,9		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	38,0	37,7	35,9	36,5	37,3	0,8	-0,7		
Labour force participation rate	56,4	57,5	55,2	56,3	56,9	0,6	0,5		
Black/African									
Population 15–64 yrs	32 007	32 152	32 299	32 442	32 589	146	582	0,5	1,8
Labour force	17 693	18 240	17 434	17 845	18 247	402	554	2,3	3,1
Employed	11 205	11 264	10 699	10 875	11 208	333	3	3,1	0,0
Unemployed	6 488	6 976	6 735	6 970	7 039	69	551	1,0	8,5
Not economically active	14 314	13 912	14 865	14 598	14 342	-256	28	-1,8	0,2
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	36,7	38,2	38,6	39,1	38,6	-0,5	1,9		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	35,0	35,0	33,1	33,5	34,4	0,9	-0,6		
Labour force participation rate	55,3	56,7	54,0	55,0	56,0	1,0	0,7		
Coloured									
Population 15–64 yrs	3 531	3 537	3 543	3 550	3 556	6	25	0,2	0,7
Labour force	2 023	1 981	1 997	2 072	2 057	-15	34	-0,7	1,7
Employed	1 513	1 416	1 391	1 453	1 525	72	12	4,9	0,8
Unemployed	510	565	606	618	532	-86	22	-13,9	4,4
Not economically active	1 508	1 556	1 547	1 479	1 499	20	-9	1,4	-0,6
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	25,2	28,5	30,3	29,8	25,9	-3,9	0,7		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	42,9	40,0	39,3	40,9	42,9	2,0	0,0		
Labour force participation rate	57,3	56,0	56,4	58,3	57,8	-0,5	0,5		

Due to rounding, numbers do not necessarily add up to totals.
Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

Table 2.1: Labour force characteristics by population group (concluded)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Indian/Asian									
Population 15–64 yrs	1 026	1 029	1 031	1 033	1 035	2	8	0,2	0,8
Labour force	583	605	571	584	601	18	19	3,0	3,2
Employed	496	487	445	423	499	76	3	17,9	0,5
Unemployed	87	118	125	161	103	-58	16	-36,1	18,5
Not economically active	444	423	460	449	433	-16	-10	-3,5	-2,3
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	14,9	19,5	22,0	27,5	17,1	-10,4	2,2		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	48,3	47,4	43,2	41,0	48,2	7,2	-0,1		
Labour force participation rate	56,8	58,8	55,4	56,5	58,1	1,6	1,3		
White									
Population 15–64 yrs	2 891	2 881	2 872	2 863	2 853	-10	-38	-0,3	-1,3
Labour force	1 938	1 941	1 924	1 965	1 871	-95	-68	-4,8	-3,5
Employed	1 781	1 774	1 747	1 793	1 683	-110	-99	-6,2	-5,5
Unemployed	157	167	177	172	188	16	31	9,0	19,6
Not economically active	952	940	948	897	982	85	30	9,5	3,2
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	8,1	8,6	9,2	8,8	10,0	1,2	1,9		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	61,6	61,6	60,8	62,6	59,0	-3,6	-2,6		
Labour force participation rate	67,1	67,4	67,0	68,7	65,6	-3,1	-1,5		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

Table 2.2: Labour force characteristics by age group									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
15–64 years									
Population 15–64 yrs	39 455	39 599	39 745	39 888	40 033	144	578	0,4	1,5
Labour force	22 237	22 768	21 925	22 466	22 776	310	539	1,4	2,4
Employed	14 995	14 942	14 282	14 544	14 914	370	-81	2,5	-0,5
Unemployed	7 242	7 826	7 643	7 921	7 862	-60	620	-0,8	8,6
Not economically active	17 218	16 832	17 820	17 423	17 257	-166	39	-1,0	0,2
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	32,6	34,4	34,9	35,3	34,5	-0,8	1,9		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	38,0	37,7	35,9	36,5	37,3	0,8	-0,7		
Labour force participation rate	56,4	57,5	55,2	56,3	56,9	0,6	0,5		
15–24 years									
Population 15–24 yrs	10 247	10 240	10 235	10 233	10 230	-3	-17	0,0	-0,2
Labour force	2 111	2 340	2 226	2 321	2 549	228	438	9,8	20,7
Employed	775	833	745	778	919	141	144	18,1	18,6
Unemployed	1 336	1 507	1 481	1 543	1 629	87	294	5,6	22,0
Not economically active	8 136	7 900	8 010	7 912	7 681	-230	-454	-2,9	-5,6
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	63,3	64,4	66,5	66,5	63,9	-2,6	0,6		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	7,6	8,1	7,3	7,6	9,0	1,4	1,4		
Labour force participation rate	20,6	22,9	21,7	22,7	24,9	2,2	4,3		
25–34 years									
Population 25–34 yrs	10 305	10 337	10 368	10 396	10 424	28	119	0,3	1,2
Labour force	7 207	7 384	6 986	7 231	7 242	12	36	0,2	0,5
Employed	4 230	4 214	3 927	4 088	4 192	103	-39	2,5	-0,9
Unemployed	2 977	3 170	3 059	3 142	3 051	-91	74	-2,9	2,5
Not economically active	3 098	2 954	3 382	3 166	3 182	16	83	0,5	2,7
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	41,3	42,9	43,8	43,5	42,1	-1,4	0,8		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	41,0	40,8	37,9	39,3	40,2	0,9	-0,8		
Labour force participation rate	69,9	71,4	67,4	69,6	69,5	-0,1	-0,4		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

Table 2.2: Labour force characteristics by age group (concluded)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
35–44 years									
Population 35–44 yrs	8 547	8 591	8 637	8 683	8 729	46	182	0,5	2,1
Labour force	6 646	6 674	6 544	6 664	6 709	45	63	0,7	0,9
Employed	4 849	4 714	4 641	4 665	4 739	73	-111	1,6	-2,3
Unemployed	1 797	1 960	1 902	1 999	1 970	-29	174	-1,4	9,7
Not economically active	1 901	1 917	2 093	2 019	2 020	2	119	0,1	6,3
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	27,0	29,4	29,1	30,0	29,4	-0,6	2,4		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	56,7	54,9	53,7	53,7	54,3	0,6	-2,4		
Labour force participation rate	77,8	77,7	75,8	76,8	76,9	0,1	-0,9		
45–54 years									
Population 45–54 yrs	6 233	6 285	6 337	6 387	6 439	51	206	0,8	3,3
Labour force	4 534	4 619	4 528	4 627	4 652	25	118	0,5	2,6
Employed	3 629	3 647	3 536	3 574	3 639	65	10	1,8	0,3
Unemployed	905	972	992	1 053	1 013	-40	108	-3,8	11,9
Not economically active	1 699	1 666	1 809	1 761	1 787	26	88	1,5	5,2
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	20,0	21,0	21,9	22,8	21,8	-1,0	1,8		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	58,2	58,0	55,8	56,0	56,5	0,5	-1,7		
Labour force participation rate	72,7	73,5	71,5	72,4	72,2	-0,2	-0,5		
55–64 years									
Population 55–64 yrs	4 123	4 146	4 168	4 189	4 210	21	88	0,5	2,1
Labour force	1 740	1 751	1 642	1 623	1 624	2	-115	0,1	-6,6
Employed	1 512	1 533	1 433	1 439	1 426	-13	-86	-0,9	-5,7
Unemployed	228	218	209	184	198	14	-30	7,7	-13,1
Not economically active	2 383	2 395	2 527	2 567	2 586	19	203	0,8	8,5
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	13,1	12,4	12,7	11,4	12,2	0,8	-0,9		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	36,7	37,0	34,4	34,3	33,9	-0,4	-2,8		
Labour force participation rate	42,2	42,2	39,4	38,7	38,6	-0,1	-3,6		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

Table 2.3: Labour force characteristics by province and metro									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
South Africa									
Population 15–64 yrs	39 455	39 599	39 745	39 888	40 033	144	578	0,4	1,5
Labour force	22 237	22 768	21 925	22 466	22 776	310	539	1,4	2,4
Employed	14 995	14 942	14 282	14 544	14 914	370	-81	2,5	-0,5
Unemployed	7 242	7 826	7 643	7 921	7 862	-60	620	-0,8	8,6
Not economically active	17 218	16 832	17 820	17 423	17 257	-166	39	-1,0	0,2
Discouraged work-seekers	3 131	3 317	3 862	3 806	3 752	-54	620	-1,4	19,8
Other	14 086	13 515	13 958	13 617	13 505	-112	-582	-0,8	-4,1
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	32,6	34,4	34,9	35,3	34,5	-0,8	1,9		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	38,0	37,7	35,9	36,5	37,3	0,8	-0,7		
Labour force participation rate	56,4	57,5	55,2	56,3	56,9	0,6	0,5		
Western Cape									
Population 15–64 yrs	4 796	4 818	4 839	4 859	4 879	20	83	0,4	1,7
Labour force	3 027	3 040	3 019	3 144	3 072	-72	45	-2,3	1,5
Employed	2 309	2 256	2 225	2 263	2 298	35	-11	1,5	-0,5
Unemployed	718	784	794	881	774	-107	56	-12,1	7,8
Not economically active	1 769	1 778	1 819	1 715	1 807	92	38	5,4	2,2
Discouraged work-seekers	97	62	85	53	106	54	9	101,3	9,8
Other	1 672	1 716	1 734	1 662	1 700	38	29	2,3	1,7
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	23,7	25,8	26,3	28,0	25,2	-2,8	1,5		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	48,1	46,8	46,0	46,6	47,1	0,5	-1,0		
Labour force participation rate	63,1	63,1	62,4	64,7	63,0	-1,7	-0,1		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

Table 2.3: Labour force characteristics by province and metro (continued)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Western Cape – Non-metro									
Population 15–64 yrs	1 748	1 757	1 764	-	1 774	-	26	-	1,5
Labour force	1 038	1 036	1 007	-	1 109	-	70	-	6,8
Employed	848	804	767	-	872	-	25	-	2,9
Unemployed	191	231	240	-	236	-	46	-	24,0
Not economically active	710	721	757	-	666	-	-44	-	-6,3
Discouraged work-seekers	60	45	58	-	81	-	21	-	35,4
Other	650	676	699	-	585	-	-66	-	-10,1
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	18,4	22,3	23,8	-	21,3	-	2,9		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	48,5	45,8	43,5	-	49,2	-	0,7		
Labour force participation rate	59,4	59,0	57,1	-	62,5	-	3,1		
Western Cape – City of Cape Town									
Population 15–64 yrs	3 048	3 061	3 075	-	3 105	-	57	-	1,9
Labour force	1 989	2 004	2 013	-	1 963	-	-26	-	-1,3
Employed	1 461	1 452	1 458	-	1 425	-	-36	-	-2,5
Unemployed	528	552	554	-	538	-	10	-	2,0
Not economically active	1 059	1 057	1 062	-	1 141	-	83	-	7,8
Discouraged work-seekers	37	16	27	-	26	-	-12	-	-31,4
Other	1 021	1 040	1 035	-	1 116	-	94	-	9,2
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	26,5	27,6	27,5	-	27,4	-	0,9		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	47,9	47,4	47,4	-	45,9	-	-2,0		
Labour force participation rate	65,3	65,5	65,5	-	63,2	-	-2,1		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

Table 2.3: Labour force characteristics by province and metro (continued)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Eastern Cape									
Population 15–64 yrs	4 371	4 382	4 396	4 410	4 425	15	54	0,3	1,2
Labour force	2 314	2 335	2 314	2 266	2 307	41	-7	1,8	-0,3
Employed	1 301	1 235	1 216	1 247	1 293	45	-8	3,6	-0,6
Unemployed	1 013	1 100	1 098	1 019	1 014	-5	1	-0,5	0,1
Not economically active	2 057	2 048	2 081	2 144	2 118	-26	61	-1,2	3,0
Discouraged work-seekers	180	219	298	341	333	-9	153	-2,5	85,3
Other	1 877	1 828	1 783	1 803	1 785	-17	-92	-1,0	-4,9
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	43,8	47,1	47,4	45,0	44,0	-1,0	0,2		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	29,8	28,2	27,7	28,3	29,2	0,9	-0,6		
Labour force participation rate	52,9	53,3	52,7	51,4	52,1	0,7	-0,8		
Eastern Cape – Non-metro									
Population 15–64 yrs	2 997	3 004	3 012	-	3 029	-	32	-	1,1
Labour force	1 415	1 464	1 446	-	1 417	-	2	-	0,1
Employed	724	688	699	-	718	-	-6	-	-0,8
Unemployed	692	776	747	-	699	-	7	-	1,1
Not economically active	1 582	1 540	1 567	-	1 611	-	30	-	1,9
Discouraged work-seekers	176	200	260	-	263	-	87	-	49,3
Other	1 405	1 339	1 306	-	1 348	-	-57	-	-4,1
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	48,9	53,0	51,6	-	49,3	-	0,4		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	24,1	22,9	23,2	-	23,7	-	-0,4		
Labour force participation rate	47,2	48,7	48,0	-	46,8	-	-0,4		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

Table 2.3: Labour force characteristics by province and metro (continued)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Eastern Cape – Buffalo City									
Population 15–64 yrs	529	530	532	-	538	-	10	-	1,9
Labour force	347	318	299	-	328	-	-19	-	-5,5
Employed	242	214	179	-	217	-	-24	-	-10,1
Unemployed	105	103	120	-	110	-	5	-	5,1
Not economically active	182	212	233	-	211	-	29	-	15,9
Discouraged work-seekers	3	18	38	-	52	-	49	-	1755,3
Other	179	194	195	-	159	-	-20	-	-11,2
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	30,3	32,6	40,1	-	33,7	-	3,4		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	45,7	40,4	33,7	-	40,4	-	-5,3		
Labour force participation rate	65,6	59,9	56,2	-	60,9	-	-4,7		
Eastern Cape – Nelson Mandela Bay									
Population 15–64 yrs	846	848	851	-	858	-	13	-	1,5
Labour force	552	553	570	-	562	-	10	-	1,8
Employed	336	333	338	-	357	-	22	-	6,5
Unemployed	217	220	232	-	205	-	-12	-	-5,4
Not economically active	293	296	282	-	296	-	2	-	0,8
Discouraged work-seekers	1	1		-	18	-	17	-	2671,8
Other	293	295	282	-	278	-	-15	-	-5,1
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	39,2	39,8	40,7	-	36,4	-	-2,8		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	39,7	39,2	39,7	-	41,6	-	1,9		
Labour force participation rate	65,3	65,2	66,9	-	65,5	-	0,2		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

Table 2.3: Labour force characteristics by province and metro (continued)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Northern Cape									
Population 15–64 yrs	815	817	819	821	823	2	8	0,2	0,9
Labour force	409	357	366	352	428	76	19	21,6	4,7
Employed	313	256	275	264	321	57	8	21,6	2,6
Unemployed	96	100	91	88	107	19	11	21,6	11,6
Not economically active	406	461	453	469	395	-74	-12	-15,8	-2,8
Discouraged work-seekers	98	125	137	136	122	-15	24	-10,7	24,4
Other	309	335	316	333	273	-60	-35	-17,9	-11,5
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	23,4	28,1	24,9	25,0	24,9	-0,1	1,5		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	38,4	31,4	33,6	32,2	39,0	6,8	0,6		
Labour force participation rate	50,2	43,6	44,7	42,9	52,0	9,1	1,8		
Free State									
Population 15–64 yrs	1 918	1 920	1 922	1 923	1 925	2	7	0,1	0,4
Labour force	1 091	1 138	1 163	1 148	1 133	-15	42	-1,3	3,9
Employed	703	723	720	727	781	54	79	7,4	11,2
Unemployed	388	415	443	421	352	-69	-36	-16,4	-9,4
Not economically active	827	782	758	775	792	17	-35	2,2	-4,2
Discouraged work-seekers	104	145	128	117	140	23	36	19,7	34,2
Other	723	636	631	658	652	-6	-71	-0,9	-9,8
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	35,6	36,5	38,1	36,7	31,1	-5,6	-4,5		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	36,6	37,7	37,5	37,8	40,6	2,8	4,0		
Labour force participation rate	56,9	59,3	60,5	59,7	58,9	-0,8	2,0		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

Table 2.3: Labour force characteristics by province and metro (continued)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Free State – Non-metro									
Population 15–64 yrs	1 344	1 343	1 346	-	1 362	-	18	-	1,4
Labour force	789	824	817	-	790	-	1	-	0,1
Employed	475	481	475	-	513	-	38	-	8,1
Unemployed	314	343	342	-	277	-	-37	-	-11,9
Not economically active	555	519	530	-	572	-	17	-	3,1
Discouraged work-seekers	54	58	58	-	77	-	23	-	42,5
Other	501	461	471	-	496	-	-6	-	-1,1
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	39,8	41,6	41,8	-	35,1	-	-4,7		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	35,3	35,8	35,3	-	37,7	-	2,4		
Labour force participation rate	58,7	61,3	60,7	-	58,0	-	-0,7		
Free State – Mangaung									
Population 15–64 yrs	574	577	575	-	563	-	-11	-	-1,9
Labour force	302	314	346	-	343	-	41	-	13,6
Employed	228	242	245	-	268	-	40	-	17,8
Unemployed	74	72	102	-	75	-	1	-	1,0
Not economically active	272	262	229	-	220	-	-52	-	-19,3
Discouraged work-seekers	51	88	69	-	63	-	13	-	25,4
Other	221	175	159	-	156	-	-65	-	-29,4
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	24,6	23,0	29,3	-	21,9	-	-2,7		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	39,7	42,0	42,5	-	47,7	-	8,0		
Labour force participation rate	52,6	54,5	60,2	-	61,0	-	8,4		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

Table 2.3: Labour force characteristics by province and metro (continued)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
KwaZulu-Natal									
Population 15–64 yrs	7 291	7 317	7 343	7 370	7 397	27	106	0,4	1,5
Labour force	3 496	3 584	3 221	3 585	3 551	-34	55	-0,9	1,6
Employed	2 429	2 421	2 297	2 424	2 371	-53	-58	-2,2	-2,4
Unemployed	1 067	1 163	924	1 161	1 180	19	113	1,6	10,6
Not economically active	3 795	3 732	4 122	3 785	3 846	61	51	1,6	1,3
Discouraged work-seekers	773	823	968	972	1 084	112	311	11,5	40,3
Other	3 022	2 910	3 154	2 813	2 762	-51	-260	-1,8	-8,6
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	30,5	32,5	28,7	32,4	33,2	0,8	2,7		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	33,3	33,1	31,3	32,9	32,1	-0,8	-1,2		
Labour force participation rate	48,0	49,0	43,9	48,6	48,0	-0,6	0,0		
KwaZulu-Natal – Non-metro									
Population 15–64 yrs	4 793	4 812	4 825	-	4 835	-	42	-	0,9
Labour force	2 083	2 138	1 923	-	1 948	-	-135	-	-6,5
Employed	1 307	1 350	1 282	-	1 223	-	-84	-	-6,4
Unemployed	775	788	641	-	724	-	-51	-	-6,6
Not economically active	2 710	2 674	2 902	-	2 887	-	177	-	6,5
Discouraged work-seekers	563	611	690	-	914	-	351	-	62,3
Other	2 146	2 063	2 211	-	1 973	-	-174	-	-8,1
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	37,2	36,8	33,3	-	37,2	-	0,0		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	27,3	28,1	26,6	-	25,3	-	-2,0		
Labour force participation rate	43,5	44,4	39,9	-	40,3	-	-3,2		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

Table 2.3: Labour force characteristics by province and metro (continued)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
KwaZulu-Natal – eThekweni									
Population 15–64 yrs	2 498	2 504	2 518	-	2 562	-	64	-	2,6
Labour force	1 414	1 446	1 298	-	1 603	-	190	-	13,4
Employed	1 122	1 070	1 015	-	1 148	-	26	-	2,3
Unemployed	292	376	283	-	456	-	164	-	56,2
Not economically active	1 085	1 058	1 220	-	959	-	-126	-	-11,6
Discouraged work-seekers	209	212	278	-	170	-	-40	-	-19,0
Other	875	847	942	-	789	-	-86	-	-9,8
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	20,6	26,0	21,8	-	28,4	-	7,8		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	44,9	42,7	40,3	-	44,8	-	-0,1		
Labour force participation rate	56,6	57,7	51,6	-	62,6	-	6,0		
North West									
Population 15–64 yrs	2 672	2 682	2 692	2 702	2 712	10	40	0,4	1,5
Labour force	1 376	1 511	1 323	1 297	1 312	15	-65	1,1	-4,7
Employed	933	979	851	858	917	58	-17	6,8	-1,8
Unemployed	443	533	472	439	395	-44	-48	-10,0	-10,8
Not economically active	1 295	1 170	1 369	1 405	1 400	-5	105	-0,3	8,1
Discouraged work-seekers	285	264	355	334	363	29	78	8,7	27,4
Other	1 010	906	1 014	1 071	1 038	-34	27	-3,1	2,7
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	32,2	35,2	35,7	33,8	30,1	-3,7	-2,1		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	34,9	36,5	31,6	31,8	33,8	2,0	-1,1		
Labour force participation rate	51,5	56,4	49,1	48,0	48,4	0,4	-3,1		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

Table 2.3: Labour force characteristics by province and metro (continued)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Gauteng									
Population 15–64 yrs	10 704	10 753	10 799	10 843	10 886	43	182	0,4	1,7
Labour force	7 052	7 196	7 056	7 135	7 243	108	191	1,5	2,7
Employed	4 626	4 648	4 448	4 524	4 586	62	-40	1,4	-0,9
Unemployed	2 426	2 548	2 607	2 612	2 658	46	231	1,8	9,5
Not economically active	3 652	3 557	3 744	3 707	3 643	-65	-9	-1,7	-0,3
Discouraged work-seekers	676	799	879	848	680	-168	4	-19,8	0,5
Other	2 975	2 758	2 865	2 859	2 963	103	-13	3,6	-0,4
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	34,4	35,4	37,0	36,6	36,7	0,1	2,3		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	43,2	43,2	41,2	41,7	42,1	0,4	-1,1		
Labour force participation rate	65,9	66,9	65,3	65,8	66,5	0,7	0,6		
Gauteng – Non-metro									
Population 15–64 yrs	1 369	1 371	1 382	-	1 419	-	50	-	3,6
Labour force	820	722	642	-	719	-	-102	-	-12,4
Employed	572	487	439	-	461	-	-112	-	-19,5
Unemployed	248	236	203	-	258	-	10	-	4,1
Not economically active	548	649	740	-	700	-	151	-	27,6
Discouraged work-seekers	187	291	303	-	193	-	6	-	2,9
Other	361	358	438	-	507	-	146	-	40,4
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	30,2	32,6	31,6	-	35,9	-	5,7		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	41,8	35,5	31,8	-	32,5	-	-9,3		
Labour force participation rate	59,9	52,7	46,4	-	50,7	-	-9,2		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

Table 2.3: Labour force characteristics by province and metro (continued)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Gauteng – Ekurhuleni									
Population 15–64 yrs	2 647	2 655	2 671	-	2 716	-	69	-	2,6
Labour force	1 789	1 773	1 712	-	1 637	-	-152	-	-8,5
Employed	1 174	1 187	1 135	-	1 132	-	-42	-	-3,5
Unemployed	615	586	577	-	505	-	-111	-	-18,0
Not economically active	858	882	959	-	1 079	-	222	-	25,8
Discouraged work-seekers	192	161	212	-	373	-	181	-	94,0
Other	665	721	747	-	706	-	41	-	6,1
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	34,4	33,1	33,7	-	30,8	-	-3,6		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	44,3	44,7	42,5	-	41,7	-	-2,6		
Labour force participation rate	67,6	66,8	64,1	-	60,3	-	-7,3		
Gauteng – City of Johannesburg									
Population 15–64 yrs	4 035	4 059	4 070	-	4 067	-	32	-	0,8
Labour force	2 614	2 780	2 781	-	3 029	-	415	-	15,9
Employed	1 722	1 742	1 648	-	1 845	-	123	-	7,1
Unemployed	892	1 038	1 133	-	1 185	-	292	-	32,8
Not economically active	1 421	1 279	1 289	-	1 038	-	-384	-	-27,0
Discouraged work-seekers	218	284	293	-	55	-	-163	-	-75,0
Other	1 203	996	996	-	983	-	-220	-	-18,3
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	34,1	37,3	40,8	-	39,1	-	5,0		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	42,7	42,9	40,5	-	45,4	-	2,7		
Labour force participation rate	64,8	68,5	68,3	-	74,5	-	9,7		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

Table 2.3: Labour force characteristics by province and metro (continued)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Gauteng – City of Tshwane									
Population 15–64 yrs	2 653	2 667	2 677	-	2 684	-	31	-	1,2
Labour force	1 828	1 921	1 921	-	1 858	-	30	-	1,6
Employed	1 158	1 233	1 227	-	1 148	-	-10	-	-0,9
Unemployed	670	688	694	-	710	-	40	-	5,9
Not economically active	825	746	756	-	826	-	2	-	0,2
Discouraged work-seekers	79	63	71	-	59	-	-19	-	-24,7
Other	746	683	685	-	767	-	21	-	2,8
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	36,7	35,8	36,1	-	38,2	-	1,5		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	43,7	46,2	45,8	-	42,8	-	-0,9		
Labour force participation rate	68,9	72,0	71,8	-	69,2	-	0,3		
Mpumalanga									
Population 15–64 yrs	3 023	3 034	3 045	3 057	3 068	11	45	0,4	1,5
Labour force	1 704	1 800	1 767	1 746	1 764	18	59	1,0	3,5
Employed	1 133	1 166	1 104	1 052	1 082	30	-51	2,8	-4,5
Unemployed	571	634	663	694	681	-12	110	-1,8	19,3
Not economically active	1 319	1 234	1 279	1 311	1 304	-6	-14	-0,5	-1,1
Discouraged work-seekers	326	301	347	404	413	9	87	2,3	26,6
Other	992	933	932	907	891	-15	-101	-1,7	-10,2
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	33,5	35,2	37,5	39,7	38,6	-1,1	5,1		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	37,5	38,4	36,2	34,4	35,3	0,9	-2,2		
Labour force participation rate	56,4	59,3	58,0	57,1	57,5	0,4	1,1		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

Table 2.3: Labour force characteristics by province and metro (concluded)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Limpopo									
Population 15–64 yrs	3 865	3 877	3 890	3 904	3 917	14	52	0,3	1,4
Labour force	1 767	1 807	1 696	1 792	1 966	174	199	9,7	11,3
Employed	1 248	1 257	1 145	1 184	1 265	81	17	6,9	1,4
Unemployed	519	550	551	607	700	93	181	15,3	35,0
Not economically active	2 098	2 070	2 194	2 112	1 952	-160	-147	-7,6	-7,0
Discouraged work-seekers	592	579	665	601	511	-90	-81	-14,9	-13,7
Other	1 506	1 491	1 529	1 511	1 440	-71	-65	-4,7	-4,3
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	29,4	30,4	32,5	33,9	35,6	1,7	6,2		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	32,3	32,4	29,4	30,3	32,3	2,0	0,0		
Labour force participation rate	45,7	46,6	43,6	45,9	50,2	4,3	4,5		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

Table 2.4: Labour force characteristics by sex – Expanded definition of unemployment									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Both sexes									
Population 15–64 yrs	39 455	39 599	39 745	39 888	40 033	144	578	0,4	1,5
Labour force	26 417	26 865	26 766	27 037	27 359	323	942	1,2	3,6
Employed	14 995	14 942	14 282	14 544	14 914	370	-81	2,5	-0,5
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	10 574	10 200	9 628	9 771	10 179	408	-395	4,2	-3,7
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	2 502	2 686	2 695	2 647	2 818	171	317	6,5	12,7
Agriculture	792	862	829	868	844	-23	52	-2,7	6,6
Private households	1 127	1 194	1 130	1 258	1 072	-186	-55	-14,8	-4,9
Unemployed	11 422	11 923	12 484	12 492	12 445	-47	1 023	-0,4	9,0
Not economically active	13 038	12 735	12 979	12 852	12 673	-179	-364	-1,4	-2,8
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	43,2	44,4	46,6	46,2	45,5	-0,7	2,3		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	38,0	37,7	35,9	36,5	37,3	0,8	-0,7		
Labour force participation rate	67,0	67,8	67,3	67,8	68,3	0,5	1,3		
Women									
Population 15–64 yrs	19 907	19 977	20 047	20 117	20 187	70	280	0,3	1,4
Labour force	12 382	12 619	12 548	12 750	12 761	11	379	0,1	3,1
Employed	6 591	6 480	6 152	6 274	6 507	234	-84	3,7	-1,3
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	4 609	4 405	4 119	4 196	4 447	251	-161	6,0	-3,5
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	913	946	932	915	987	72	74	7,9	8,1
Agriculture	228	252	238	232	249	17	21	7,2	9,3
Private households	842	877	863	931	825	-106	-17	-11,4	-2,0
Unemployed	5 791	6 139	6 395	6 476	6 254	-222	463	-3,4	8,0
Not economically active	7 524	7 358	7 500	7 367	7 426	59	-99	0,8	-1,3
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	46,8	48,7	51,0	50,8	49,0	-1,8	2,2		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	33,1	32,4	30,7	31,2	32,2	1,0	-0,9		
Labour force participation rate	62,2	63,2	62,6	63,4	63,2	-0,2	1,0		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

Table 2.4: Labour force characteristics by sex – Expanded definition of unemployment (concluded)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Men									
Population 15–64 yrs	19 548	19 623	19 698	19 771	19 846	74	297	0,4	1,5
Labour force	14 035	14 246	14 218	14 286	14 598	312	563	2,2	4,0
Employed	8 404	8 462	8 130	8 270	8 407	137	3	1,7	0,0
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	5 966	5 795	5 509	5 575	5 732	157	-234	2,8	-3,9
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	1 589	1 740	1 763	1 732	1 832	100	243	5,8	15,3
Agriculture	564	610	591	635	595	-40	31	-6,3	5,5
Private households	285	317	267	328	248	-80	-38	-24,4	-13,2
Unemployed	5 631	5 784	6 089	6 016	6 191	175	560	2,9	10,0
Not economically active	5 513	5 377	5 479	5 485	5 248	-237	-266	-4,3	-4,8
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	40,1	40,6	42,8	42,1	42,4	0,3	2,3		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	43,0	43,1	41,3	41,8	42,4	0,6	-0,6		
Labour force participation rate	71,8	72,6	72,2	72,3	73,6	1,3	1,8		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

Table 2.5: Labour force characteristics by population group – Expanded definition of unemployment									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
South Africa									
Population 15–64 yrs	39 455	39 599	39 745	39 888	40 033	144	578	0,4	1,5
Labour force	26 417	26 865	26 766	27 037	27 359	323	942	1,2	3,6
Employed	14 995	14 942	14 282	14 544	14 914	370	-81	2,5	-0,5
Unemployed	11 422	11 923	12 484	12 492	12 445	-47	1 023	-0,4	9,0
Not economically active	13 038	12 735	12 979	12 852	12 673	-179	-364	-1,4	-2,8
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	43,2	44,4	46,6	46,2	45,5	-0,7	2,3		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	38,0	37,7	35,9	36,5	37,3	0,8	-0,7		
Labour force participation rate	67,0	67,8	67,3	67,8	68,3	0,5	1,3		
Black/African									
Population 15–64 yrs	32 007	32 152	32 299	32 442	32 589	146	582	0,5	1,8
Labour force	21 504	21 978	21 885	22 050	22 480	430	976	2,0	4,5
Employed	11 205	11 264	10 699	10 875	11 208	333	3	3,1	0,0
Unemployed	10 299	10 714	11 187	11 175	11 272	97	973	0,9	9,4
Not economically active	10 503	10 174	10 413	10 393	10 109	-284	-394	-2,7	-3,8
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	47,9	48,7	51,1	50,7	50,1	-0,6	2,2		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	35,0	35,0	33,1	33,5	34,4	0,9	-0,6		
Labour force participation rate	67,2	68,4	67,8	68,0	69,0	1,0	1,8		
Coloured									
Population 15–64 yrs	3 531	3 537	3 543	3 550	3 556	6	25	0,2	0,7
Labour force	2 311	2 237	2 274	2 328	2 300	-28	-11	-1,2	-0,5
Employed	1 513	1 416	1 391	1 453	1 525	72	12	4,9	0,8
Unemployed	798	820	883	875	775	-100	-23	-11,4	-2,8
Not economically active	1 220	1 301	1 270	1 222	1 256	34	36	2,7	3,0
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	34,5	36,7	38,8	37,6	33,7	-3,9	-0,8		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	42,9	40,0	39,3	40,9	42,9	2,0	0,0		
Labour force participation rate	65,5	63,2	64,2	65,6	64,7	-0,9	-0,8		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

Table 2.5: Labour force characteristics by population group – Expanded definition of unemployment (concluded)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Indian/Asian									
Population 15–64 yrs	1 026	1 029	1 031	1 033	1 035	2	8	0,2	0,8
Labour force	620	652	633	647	665	18	45	2,9	7,3
Employed	496	487	445	423	499	76	3	17,9	0,5
Unemployed	124	165	187	224	166	-57	43	-25,6	34,6
Not economically active	407	377	398	386	370	-17	-37	-4,3	-9,1
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	19,9	25,2	29,6	34,6	25,0	-9,6	5,1		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	48,3	47,4	43,2	41,0	48,2	7,2	-0,1		
Labour force participation rate	60,4	63,4	61,4	62,6	64,3	1,7	3,9		
White									
Population 15–64 yrs	2 891	2 881	2 872	2 863	2 853	-10	-38	-0,3	-1,3
Labour force	1 982	1 998	1 974	2 012	1 914	-98	-68	-4,9	-3,4
Employed	1 781	1 774	1 747	1 793	1 683	-110	-99	-6,2	-5,5
Unemployed	201	224	227	219	232	12	30	5,7	15,1
Not economically active	908	883	898	851	939	88	31	10,4	3,4
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	10,1	11,2	11,5	10,9	12,1	1,2	2,0		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	61,6	61,6	60,8	62,6	59,0	-3,6	-2,6		
Labour force participation rate	68,6	69,4	68,7	70,3	67,1	-3,2	-1,5		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

Table 2.6: Labour force characteristics by age group – Expanded definition of unemployment									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
15–64 years									
Population 15–64 yrs	39 455	39 599	39 745	39 888	40 033	144	578	0,4	1,5
Labour force	26 417	26 865	26 766	27 037	27 359	323	942	1,2	3,6
Employed	14 995	14 942	14 282	14 544	14 914	370	-81	2,5	-0,5
Unemployed	11 422	11 923	12 484	12 492	12 445	-47	1 023	-0,4	9,0
Not economically active	13 038	12 735	12 979	12 852	12 673	-179	-364	-1,4	-2,8
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	43,2	44,4	46,6	46,2	45,5	-0,7	2,3		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	38,0	37,7	35,9	36,5	37,3	0,8	-0,7		
Labour force participation rate	67,0	67,8	67,3	67,8	68,3	0,5	1,3		
15–24 years									
Population 15–24 yrs	10 247	10 240	10 235	10 233	10 230	-3	-17	0,0	-0,2
Labour force	3 062	3 307	3 298	3 388	3 688	300	626	8,8	20,4
Employed	775	833	745	778	919	141	144	18,1	18,6
Unemployed	2 287	2 474	2 553	2 610	2 769	159	482	6,1	21,1
Not economically active	7 185	6 934	6 937	6 844	6 542	-302	-643	-4,4	-8,9
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	74,7	74,8	77,4	77,0	75,1	-1,9	0,4		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	7,6	8,1	7,3	7,6	9,0	1,4	1,4		
Labour force participation rate	29,9	32,3	32,2	33,1	36,1	3,0	6,2		
25–34 years									
Population 25–34 yrs	10 305	10 337	10 368	10 396	10 424	28	119	0,3	1,2
Labour force	8 703	8 844	8 783	8 896	8 885	-11	181	-0,1	2,1
Employed	4 230	4 214	3 927	4 088	4 192	103	-39	2,5	-0,9
Unemployed	4 473	4 630	4 856	4 808	4 693	-115	220	-2,4	4,9
Not economically active	1 602	1 494	1 585	1 500	1 540	40	-62	2,6	-3,9
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	51,4	52,3	55,3	54,0	52,8	-1,2	1,4		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	41,0	40,8	37,9	39,3	40,2	0,9	-0,8		
Labour force participation rate	84,5	85,6	84,7	85,6	85,2	-0,4	0,7		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

Table 2.6: Labour force characteristics by age group – Expanded definition of unemployment (concluded)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
35–44 years									
Population 35–44 yrs	8 547	8 591	8 637	8 683	8 729	46	182	0,5	2,1
Labour force	7 575	7 573	7 622	7 670	7 691	21	116	0,3	1,5
Employed	4 849	4 714	4 641	4 665	4 739	73	-111	1,6	-2,3
Unemployed	2 725	2 859	2 980	3 005	2 953	-52	227	-1,7	8,3
Not economically active	973	1 018	1 015	1 013	1 038	25	66	2,5	6,7
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	36,0	37,7	39,1	39,2	38,4	-0,8	2,4		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	56,7	54,9	53,7	53,7	54,3	0,6	-2,4		
Labour force participation rate	88,6	88,1	88,2	88,3	88,1	-0,2	-0,5		
45–54 years									
Population 45–54 yrs	6 233	6 285	6 337	6 387	6 439	51	206	0,8	3,3
Labour force	5 105	5 160	5 167	5 235	5 269	34	164	0,6	3,2
Employed	3 629	3 647	3 536	3 574	3 639	65	10	1,8	0,3
Unemployed	1 476	1 513	1 631	1 661	1 630	-31	154	-1,9	10,4
Not economically active	1 128	1 125	1 169	1 152	1 170	18	42	1,5	3,7
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	28,9	29,3	31,6	31,7	30,9	-0,8	2,0		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	58,2	58,0	55,8	56,0	56,5	0,5	-1,7		
Labour force participation rate	81,9	82,1	81,5	82,0	81,8	-0,2	-0,1		
55–64 years									
Population 55–64 yrs	4 123	4 146	4 168	4 189	4 210	21	88	0,5	2,1
Labour force	1 972	1 981	1 896	1 847	1 827	-20	-145	-1,1	-7,4
Employed	1 512	1 533	1 433	1 439	1 426	-13	-86	-0,9	-5,7
Unemployed	460	448	463	408	401	-8	-59	-1,9	-12,9
Not economically active	2 151	2 165	2 272	2 342	2 383	41	233	1,8	10,8
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	23,3	22,6	24,4	22,1	21,9	-0,2	-1,4		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	36,7	37,0	34,4	34,3	33,9	-0,4	-2,8		
Labour force participation rate	47,8	47,8	45,5	44,1	43,4	-0,7	-4,4		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

Table 2.7: Labour force characteristics by province and metro – Expanded definition of unemployment									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
South Africa									
Population 15–64 yrs	39 455	39 599	39 745	39 888	40 033	144	578	0,4	1,5
Labour force	26 417	26 865	26 766	27 037	27 359	323	942	1,2	3,6
Employed	14 995	14 942	14 282	14 544	14 914	370	-81	2,5	-0,5
Unemployed	11 422	11 923	12 484	12 492	12 445	-47	1 023	-0,4	9,0
Not economically active	13 038	12 735	12 979	12 852	12 673	-179	-364	-1,4	-2,8
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	43,2	44,4	46,6	46,2	45,5	-0,7	2,3		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	38,0	37,7	35,9	36,5	37,3	0,8	-0,7		
Labour force participation rate	67,0	67,8	67,3	67,8	68,3	0,5	1,3		
Western Cape									
Population 15–64 yrs	4 796	4 818	4 839	4 859	4 879	20	83	0,4	1,7
Labour force	3 200	3 181	3 191	3 250	3 237	-13	36	-0,4	1,1
Employed	2 309	2 256	2 225	2 263	2 298	35	-11	1,5	-0,5
Unemployed	892	925	966	988	939	-48	48	-4,9	5,4
Not economically active	1 596	1 637	1 647	1 608	1 642	34	47	2,1	2,9
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	27,9	29,1	30,3	30,4	29,0	-1,4	1,1		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	48,1	46,8	46,0	46,6	47,1	0,5	-1,0		
Labour force participation rate	66,7	66,0	66,0	66,9	66,3	-0,6	-0,4		
Western Cape – Non-metro									
Population 15–64 yrs	1 748	1 757	1 764	-	1 774	-	26	-	1,5
Labour force	1 125	1 113	1 103	-	1 202	-	77	-	6,8
Employed	848	804	767	-	872	-	25	-	2,9
Unemployed	278	308	336	-	330	-	52	-	18,7
Not economically active	623	644	660	-	572	-	-51	-	-8,1
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	24,7	27,7	30,5	-	27,4	-	2,7		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	48,5	45,8	43,5	-	49,2	-	0,7		
Labour force participation rate	64,4	63,3	62,5	-	67,8	-	3,4		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

Table 2.7: Labour force characteristics by province and metro – Expanded definition of unemployment (continued)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Western Cape – City of Cape Town									
Population 15–64 yrs	3 048	3 061	3 075	-	3 105	-	57	-	1,9
Labour force	2 075	2 068	2 088	-	2 035	-	-40	-	-1,9
Employed	1 461	1 452	1 458	-	1 425	-	-36	-	-2,5
Unemployed	614	616	630	-	609	-	-4	-	-0,7
Not economically active	973	993	987	-	1 070	-	97	-	10,0
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	29,6	29,8	30,2	-	30,0	-	0,4		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	47,9	47,4	47,4	-	45,9	-	-2,0		
Labour force participation rate	68,1	67,6	67,9	-	65,5	-	-2,6		
Eastern Cape									
Population 15–64 yrs	4 371	4 382	4 396	4 410	4 425	15	54	0,3	1,2
Labour force	2 579	2 629	2 675	2 668	2 726	58	147	2,2	5,7
Employed	1 301	1 235	1 216	1 247	1 293	45	-8	3,6	-0,6
Unemployed	1 278	1 394	1 459	1 421	1 433	12	155	0,9	12,1
Not economically active	1 792	1 754	1 721	1 742	1 699	-43	-93	-2,5	-5,2
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	49,6	53,0	54,5	53,2	52,6	-0,6	3,0		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	29,8	28,2	27,7	28,3	29,2	0,9	-0,6		
Labour force participation rate	59,0	60,0	60,9	60,5	61,6	1,1	2,6		
Eastern Cape – Non-metro									
Population 15–64 yrs	2 997	3 004	3 012	-	3 029	-	32	-	1,1
Labour force	1 664	1 729	1 764	-	1 753	-	89	-	5,3
Employed	724	688	699	-	718	-	-6	-	-0,8
Unemployed	940	1 041	1 065	-	1 035	-	94	-	10,0
Not economically active	1 333	1 276	1 248	-	1 276	-	-57	-	-4,3
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	56,5	60,2	60,4	-	59,0	-	2,5		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	24,1	22,9	23,2	-	23,7	-	-0,4		
Labour force participation rate	55,5	57,5	58,6	-	57,9	-	2,4		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

Table 2.7: Labour force characteristics by province and metro – Expanded definition of unemployment (continued)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Eastern Cape – Buffalo City									
Population 15–64 yrs	529	530	532	-	538	-	10	-	1,9
Labour force	362	343	340	-	386	-	25	-	6,8
Employed	242	214	179	-	217	-	-24	-	-10,1
Unemployed	120	129	161	-	169	-	49	-	40,8
Not economically active	167	187	192	-	152	-	-15	-	-8,8
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	33,2	37,6	47,3	-	43,8	-	10,6		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	45,7	40,4	33,7	-	40,4	-	-5,3		
Labour force participation rate	68,5	64,8	63,9	-	71,8	-	3,3		
Eastern Cape – Nelson Mandela Bay									
Population 15–64 yrs	846	848	851	-	858	-	13	-	1,5
Labour force	553	557	571	-	587	-	34	-	6,2
Employed	336	333	338	-	357	-	22	-	6,5
Unemployed	217	224	233	-	229	-	12	-	5,6
Not economically active	293	292	280	-	271	-	-21	-	-7,3
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	39,3	40,2	40,8	-	39,1	-	-0,2		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	39,7	39,2	39,7	-	41,6	-	1,9		
Labour force participation rate	65,4	65,6	67,1	-	68,4	-	3,0		
Northern Cape									
Population 15–64 yrs	815	817	819	821	823	2	8	0,2	0,9
Labour force	542	516	540	530	578	48	36	9,1	6,6
Employed	313	256	275	264	321	57	8	21,6	2,6
Unemployed	229	259	265	266	257	-9	28	-3,4	12,1
Not economically active	273	302	279	291	245	-46	-28	-15,8	-10,3
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	42,2	50,3	49,1	50,1	44,4	-5,7	2,2		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	38,4	31,4	33,6	32,2	39,0	6,8	0,6		
Labour force participation rate	66,5	63,1	66,0	64,5	70,2	5,7	3,7		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

Table 2.7: Labour force characteristics by province and metro – Expanded definition of unemployment (continued)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Free State									
Population 15–64 yrs	1 918	1 920	1 922	1 923	1 925	2	7	0,1	0,4
Labour force	1 241	1 320	1 328	1 303	1 313	11	72	0,8	5,8
Employed	703	723	720	727	781	54	79	7,4	11,2
Unemployed	538	597	608	575	532	-43	-6	-7,5	-1,2
Not economically active	677	600	593	621	612	-9	-65	-1,4	-9,6
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	43,4	45,2	45,8	44,2	40,5	-3,7	-2,9		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	36,6	37,7	37,5	37,8	40,6	2,8	4,0		
Labour force participation rate	64,7	68,7	69,1	67,7	68,2	0,5	3,5		
Free State – Non-metro									
Population 15–64 yrs	1 344	1 343	1 346	-	1 362	-	18	-	1,4
Labour force	873	909	901	-	900	-	27	-	3,1
Employed	475	481	475	-	513	-	38	-	8,1
Unemployed	398	428	426	-	387	-	-11	-	-2,8
Not economically active	471	434	445	-	463	-	-9	-	-1,9
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	45,6	47,1	47,3	-	43,0	-	-2,6		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	35,3	35,8	35,3	-	37,7	-	2,4		
Labour force participation rate	64,9	67,7	67,0	-	66,0	-	1,1		
Free State – Mangaung									
Population 15–64 yrs	574	577	575	-	563	-	-11	-	-1,9
Labour force	368	410	427	-	414	-	45	-	12,2
Employed	228	242	245	-	268	-	40	-	17,8
Unemployed	141	168	182	-	145	-	5	-	3,3
Not economically active	206	166	148	-	149	-	-56	-	-27,4
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	38,2	41,0	42,7	-	35,1	-	-3,1		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	39,7	42,0	42,5	-	47,7	-	8,0		
Labour force participation rate	64,2	71,1	74,2	-	73,5	-	9,3		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

Table 2.7: Labour force characteristics by province metro – Expanded definition of unemployment (continued)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
KwaZulu-Natal									
Population 15–64 yrs	7 291	7 317	7 343	7 370	7 397	27	106	0,4	1,5
Labour force	4 529	4 580	4 469	4 724	4 784	60	254	1,3	5,6
Employed	2 429	2 421	2 297	2 424	2 371	-53	-58	-2,2	-2,4
Unemployed	2 100	2 159	2 171	2 300	2 413	113	313	4,9	14,9
Not economically active	2 762	2 737	2 874	2 646	2 613	-33	-148	-1,3	-5,4
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	46,4	47,1	48,6	48,7	50,4	1,7	4,0		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	33,3	33,1	31,3	32,9	32,1	-0,8	-1,2		
Labour force participation rate	62,1	62,6	60,9	64,1	64,7	0,6	2,6		
KwaZulu-Natal – Non-metro									
Population 15–64 yrs	4 793	4 812	4 825	-	4 835	-	42	-	0,9
Labour force	2 807	2 883	2 787	-	2 967	-	160	-	5,7
Employed	1 307	1 350	1 282	-	1 223	-	-84	-	-6,4
Unemployed	1 499	1 532	1 505	-	1 744	-	245	-	16,3
Not economically active	1 986	1 930	2 038	-	1 868	-	-119	-	-6,0
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	53,4	53,2	54,0	-	58,8	-	5,4		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	27,3	28,1	26,6	-	25,3	-	-2,0		
Labour force participation rate	58,6	59,9	57,8	-	61,4	-	2,8		
KwaZulu-Natal – eThekweni									
Population 15–64 yrs	2 498	2 504	2 518	-	2 562	-	64	-	2,6
Labour force	1 723	1 697	1 682	-	1 817	-	94	-	5,4
Employed	1 122	1 070	1 015	-	1 148	-	26	-	2,3
Unemployed	601	627	667	-	669	-	68	-	11,3
Not economically active	775	807	837	-	746	-	-30	-	-3,9
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	34,9	36,9	39,6	-	36,8	-	1,9		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	44,9	42,7	40,3	-	44,8	-	-0,1		
Labour force participation rate	69,0	67,8	66,8	-	70,9	-	1,9		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

Table 2.7: Labour force characteristics by province metro – Expanded definition of unemployment (continued)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
North West									
Population 15–64 yrs	2 672	2 682	2 692	2 702	2 712	10	40	0,4	1,5
Labour force	1 767	1 844	1 780	1 712	1 805	94	38	5,5	2,2
Employed	933	979	851	858	917	58	-17	6,8	-1,8
Unemployed	833	865	930	853	888	35	55	4,1	6,6
Not economically active	905	838	912	990	907	-84	2	-8,4	0,2
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	47,2	46,9	52,2	49,9	49,2	-0,7	2,0		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	34,9	36,5	31,6	31,8	33,8	2,0	-1,1		
Labour force participation rate	66,1	68,7	66,1	63,3	66,6	3,3	0,5		
Gauteng									
Population 15–64 yrs	10 704	10 753	10 799	10 843	10 886	43	182	0,4	1,7
Labour force	7 925	8 109	8 071	8 132	8 104	-28	179	-0,3	2,3
Employed	4 626	4 648	4 448	4 524	4 586	62	-40	1,4	-0,9
Unemployed	3 299	3 460	3 623	3 608	3 518	-90	219	-2,5	6,6
Not economically active	2 779	2 644	2 728	2 711	2 782	72	3	2,6	0,1
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	41,6	42,7	44,9	44,4	43,4	-1,0	1,8		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	43,2	43,2	41,2	41,7	42,1	0,4	-1,1		
Labour force participation rate	74,0	75,4	74,7	75,0	74,4	-0,6	0,4		
Gauteng – Non-metro									
Population 15–64 yrs	1 369	1 371	1 382	-	1 419	-	50	-	3,6
Labour force	1 024	1 060	988	-	963	-	-61	-	-6,0
Employed	572	487	439	-	461	-	-112	-	-19,5
Unemployed	452	574	549	-	502	-	51	-	11,2
Not economically active	345	311	394	-	456	-	111	-	32,1
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	44,1	54,1	55,6	-	52,2	-	8,1		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	41,8	35,5	31,8	-	32,5	-	-9,3		
Labour force participation rate	74,8	77,3	71,5	-	67,9	-	-6,9		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

Table 2.7: Labour force characteristics by province metro – Expanded definition of unemployment (continued)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Gauteng – Ekurhuleni									
Population 15–64 yrs	2 647	2 655	2 671	-	2 716	-	69	-	2,6
Labour force	2 000	1 953	1 961	-	2 051	-	50	-	2,5
Employed	1 174	1 187	1 135	-	1 132	-	-42	-	-3,5
Unemployed	826	766	826	-	918	-	92	-	11,1
Not economically active	646	702	710	-	665	-	19	-	2,9
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	41,3	39,2	42,1	-	44,8	-	3,5		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	44,3	44,7	42,5	-	41,7	-	-2,6		
Labour force participation rate	75,6	73,6	73,4	-	75,5	-	-0,1		
Gauteng – City of Johannesburg									
Population 15–64 yrs	4 035	4 059	4 070	-	4 067	-	32	-	0,8
Labour force	2 960	3 090	3 091	-	3 133	-	174	-	5,9
Employed	1 722	1 742	1 648	-	1 845	-	123	-	7,1
Unemployed	1 238	1 349	1 443	-	1 289	-	51	-	4,1
Not economically active	1 076	969	979	-	934	-	-142	-	-13,2
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	41,8	43,6	46,7	-	41,1	-	-0,7		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	42,7	42,9	40,5	-	45,4	-	2,7		
Labour force participation rate	73,3	76,1	75,9	-	77,0	-	3,7		
Gauteng – City of Tshwane									
Population 15–64 yrs	2 653	2 667	2 677	-	2 684	-	31	-	1,2
Labour force	1 941	2 005	2 031	-	1 957	-	16	-	0,8
Employed	1 158	1 233	1 227	-	1 148	-	-10	-	-0,9
Unemployed	783	772	805	-	809	-	26	-	3,3
Not economically active	712	663	645	-	727	-	15	-	2,2
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	40,3	38,5	39,6	-	41,3	-	1,0		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	43,7	46,2	45,8	-	42,8	-	-0,9		
Labour force participation rate	73,2	75,2	75,9	-	72,9	-	-0,3		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

Table 2.7: Labour force characteristics by province metro – Expanded definition of unemployment (concluded)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Mpumalanga									
Population 15–64 yrs	3 023	3 034	3 045	3 057	3 068	11	45	0,4	1,5
Labour force	2 162	2 179	2 193	2 209	2 238	29	75	1,3	3,5
Employed	1 133	1 166	1 104	1 052	1 082	30	-51	2,8	-4,5
Unemployed	1 029	1 013	1 089	1 157	1 155	-1	126	-0,1	12,2
Not economically active	861	855	852	848	830	-17	-30	-2,0	-3,5
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	47,6	46,5	49,7	52,4	51,6	-0,8	4,0		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	37,5	38,4	36,2	34,4	35,3	0,9	-2,2		
Labour force participation rate	71,5	71,8	72,0	72,3	72,9	0,6	1,4		
Limpopo									
Population 15–64 yrs	3 865	3 877	3 890	3 904	3 917	14	52	0,3	1,4
Labour force	2 472	2 509	2 518	2 509	2 575	66	103	2,6	4,2
Employed	1 248	1 257	1 145	1 184	1 265	81	17	6,9	1,4
Unemployed	1 224	1 252	1 373	1 325	1 310	-15	86	-1,1	7,0
Not economically active	1 393	1 368	1 372	1 394	1 342	-52	-51	-3,8	-3,7
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	49,5	49,9	54,5	52,8	50,9	-1,9	1,4		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	32,3	32,4	29,4	30,3	32,3	2,0	0,0		
Labour force participation rate	64,0	64,7	64,7	64,3	65,7	1,4	1,7		

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

Note: 'Employment' refers to market production activities.

Table 3.1: Employed by industry and sex – South Africa									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Both sexes	14 995	14 942	14 282	14 544	14 914	370	-81	2,5	-0,5
Agriculture	792	862	829	868	844	-23	52	-2,7	6,6
Mining	395	398	345	370	406	36	11	9,7	2,7
Manufacturing	1 497	1 415	1 402	1 316	1 579	263	82	20,0	5,5
Utilities	115	118	96	82	103	21	-12	26,3	-10,5
Construction	1 079	1 222	1 157	1 133	1 073	-60	-6	-5,3	-0,5
Trade	2 979	3 087	2 778	2 896	2 994	98	15	3,4	0,5
Transport	903	969	964	951	960	10	58	1,0	6,4
Finance	2 527	2 248	2 386	2 404	2 332	-72	-195	-3,0	-7,7
Community and social services	3 567	3 401	3 191	3 264	3 546	281	-21	8,6	-0,6
Private households	1 127	1 194	1 130	1 258	1 072	-186	-55	-14,8	-4,9
Other	14	27	5	3	4	2	-9	70,3	-68,1
Women	6 591	6 480	6 152	6 274	6 507	234	-84	3,7	-1,3
Agriculture	228	252	238	232	249	17	21	7,2	9,3
Mining	68	84	45	44	45	1	-23	1,8	-33,8
Manufacturing	547	485	478	431	497	67	-50	15,5	-9,1
Utilities	36	37	28	20	31	11	-5	52,1	-13,7
Construction	120	164	150	159	128	-30	9	-19,0	7,2
Trade	1 337	1 391	1 239	1 268	1 376	108	39	8,5	2,9
Transport	150	167	157	163	175	13	25	7,8	16,5
Finance	1 073	887	987	1 018	938	-80	-135	-7,8	-12,6
Community and social services	2 179	2 122	1 967	2 008	2 242	234	63	11,6	2,9
Private households	842	877	863	931	825	-106	-17	-11,4	-2,0
Other	12	14	,	,	1	,	-11	,	-87,9
Men	8 404	8 462	8 130	8 270	8 407	137	3	1,7	0,0
Agriculture	564	610	591	635	595	-40	31	-6,3	5,5
Mining	328	314	299	326	361	35	34	10,8	10,3
Manufacturing	951	930	924	886	1 082	196	132	22,2	13,8
Utilities	79	81	67	61	72	11	-7	17,7	-9,0
Construction	959	1 058	1 007	974	945	-30	-14	-3,0	-1,5
Trade	1 642	1 696	1 539	1 627	1 618	-9	-24	-0,6	-1,5
Transport	752	802	807	788	785	-3	33	-0,4	4,4
Finance	1 454	1 362	1 400	1 386	1 394	8	-60	0,5	-4,1
Community and social services	1 388	1 279	1 224	1 256	1 304	48	-85	3,8	-6,1
Private households	285	317	267	328	248	-80	-38	-24,4	-13,2
Other	2	13	5	3	3	0	1	14,5	53,9

Table 3.2: Employed by industry and province									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Agriculture	792	862	829	868	844	-23	52	-2,7	6,6
Western Cape	136	185	197	178	203	26	68	14,3	49,8
Eastern Cape	101	82	107	108	93	-15	-8	-14,2	-7,7
Northern Cape	39	31	34	41	49	8	10	20,5	25,3
Free State	55	74	72	66	84	18	29	27,1	52,7
KwaZulu-Natal	130	137	113	132	85	-47	-44	-35,6	-34,2
North West	40	70	52	71	51	-19	12	-27,1	30,2
Gauteng	43	35	28	41	28	-13	-15	-31,2	-34,7
Mpumalanga	113	95	92	106	95	-11	-18	-10,2	-16,2
Limpopo	136	153	133	124	155	30	19	24,4	14,0
Mining	395	398	345	370	406	36	11	9,7	2,7
Western Cape	8	3	4	7	7	0	0	2,4	-4,1
Eastern Cape	1	1	1	4	,	,	,	,	,
Northern Cape	28	18	20	10	30	20	1	199,4	4,2
Free State	16	18	19	23	18	-5	2	-21,6	14,4
KwaZulu-Natal	2	3	6	7	4	-3	2	-45,1	110,2
North West	123	138	124	126	109	-17	-14	-13,2	-11,5
Gauteng	61	73	34	53	93	40	32	75,1	53,1
Mpumalanga	62	47	50	65	78	13	16	20,5	26,3
Limpopo	95	98	86	76	67	-9	-27	-11,5	-28,9
Manufacturing	1 497	1 415	1 402	1 316	1 579	263	82	20,0	5,5
Western Cape	311	265	283	305	341	36	30	11,9	9,8
Eastern Cape	108	115	126	115	141	26	33	22,9	30,2
Northern Cape	20	11	11	5	13	8	-7	150,0	-35,4
Free State	48	45	31	33	52	20	5	59,6	9,6
KwaZulu-Natal	277	253	271	228	285	58	8	25,3	3,0
North West	72	44	63	39	53	14	-19	36,4	-26,0
Gauteng	510	505	459	454	554	99	44	21,8	8,6
Mpumalanga	82	106	98	78	73	-5	-9	-6,4	-11,4
Limpopo	69	72	60	60	67	7	-3	11,9	-3,9

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.

Table 3.2: Employed by industry and province (continued)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Utilities	115	118	96	82	103	21	-12	26,3	-10,5
Western Cape	7	5	5	,	4	,	-3	,	-48,6
Eastern Cape	10	4	5	5	6	1	-4	28,9	-39,3
Northern Cape	3	1	3	,	5	,	2	,	62,6
Free State	5	5	5	4	9	5	4	124,1	83,7
KwaZulu-Natal	9	2	,	11	8	-2	-1	-21,0	-6,8
North West	9	5	5	5	4	-2	-6	-34,3	-62,4
Gauteng	42	45	33	20	21	1	-21	4,2	-49,5
Mpumalanga	23	40	29	27	28	1	5	2,5	24,1
Limpopo	7	11	10	9	18	9	11	101,3	147,2
Construction	1 079	1 222	1 157	1 133	1 073	-60	-6	-5,3	-0,5
Western Cape	179	198	192	169	156	-13	-23	-7,5	-12,6
Eastern Cape	120	112	122	128	116	-12	-5	-9,5	-4,0
Northern Cape	11	19	10	12	20	8	9	63,6	77,1
Free State	30	34	33	32	38	6	8	17,4	26,6
KwaZulu-Natal	184	228	227	211	203	-9	19	-4,1	10,4
North West	64	82	60	56	67	11	3	19,9	5,0
Gauteng	315	339	307	290	251	-39	-64	-13,4	-20,2
Mpumalanga	80	88	69	80	80	0	0	-0,3	0,0
Limpopo	96	121	137	154	142	-12	46	-7,8	48,2
Trade	2 979	3 087	2 778	2 896	2 994	98	15	3,4	0,5
Western Cape	447	423	370	443	412	-31	-35	-7,0	-7,9
Eastern Cape	244	252	198	228	229	1	-16	0,4	-6,5
Northern Cape	40	40	46	38	45	7	5	17,5	11,5
Free State	159	155	163	190	181	-9	21	-4,9	13,4
KwaZulu-Natal	543	532	480	514	472	-42	-71	-8,2	-13,0
North West	175	187	160	154	224	69	48	44,8	27,6
Gauteng	909	971	899	909	950	41	41	4,5	4,5
Mpumalanga	235	269	235	185	209	24	-26	12,7	-11,0
Limpopo	227	257	226	234	274	40	47	17,0	20,7

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.

Table 3.2: Employed by industry and province (continued)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Transport	903	969	964	951	960	10	58	1,0	6,4
Western Cape	128	139	147	125	175	50	46	40,1	36,0
Eastern Cape	81	70	78	84	72	-12	-9	-13,9	-10,9
Northern Cape	9	5	4	6	11	6	2	99,0	20,1
Free State	35	49	48	54	37	-17	2	-31,6	6,5
KwaZulu-Natal	168	173	163	163	174	11	6	6,7	3,3
North West	30	38	28	19	27	7	-3	37,9	-9,5
Gauteng	333	378	381	387	348	-39	14	-10,2	4,2
Mpumalanga	48	70	68	59	64	5	16	8,2	33,8
Limpopo	70	48	47	54	53	-1	-17	-1,5	-24,3
Finance	2 527	2 248	2 386	2 404	2 332	-72	-195	-3,0	-7,7
Western Cape	483	447	481	464	427	-38	-57	-8,1	-11,7
Eastern Cape	157	118	133	147	139	-7	-18	-5,0	-11,3
Northern Cape	31	16	21	21	24	3	-7	12,6	-21,3
Free State	72	65	88	74	64	-10	-8	-13,2	-11,0
KwaZulu-Natal	355	309	303	361	318	-43	-37	-11,9	-10,4
North West	96	92	93	92	103	11	7	11,7	7,1
Gauteng	1 063	996	1 047	1 021	1 048	28	-15	2,7	-1,4
Mpumalanga	152	120	130	125	115	-10	-36	-7,9	-24,0
Limpopo	119	87	91	99	94	-6	-25	-5,7	-21,2
Community and social services	3 567	3 401	3 191	3 264	3 546	281	-21	8,6	-0,6
Western Cape	492	441	417	448	446	-2	-47	-0,4	-9,5
Eastern Cape	365	376	367	333	389	56	24	16,9	6,7
Northern Cape	119	98	102	106	105	-1	-14	-0,8	-11,9
Free State	190	195	178	171	222	51	32	29,7	17,0
KwaZulu-Natal	577	563	529	551	618	67	41	12,2	7,2
North West	265	269	216	224	216	-7	-49	-3,3	-18,4
Gauteng	957	912	874	920	992	73	36	7,9	3,7
Mpumalanga	251	238	236	227	253	27	3	11,7	1,1
Limpopo	352	310	272	286	304	18	-48	6,2	-13,7

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.

Table 3.2: Employed by industry and province (concluded)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Private households	1 127	1 194	1 130	1 258	1 072	-186	-55	-14,8	-4,9
Western Cape	118	146	128	124	125	1	8	0,7	6,4
Eastern Cape	111	105	79	97	108	11	-3	11,3	-2,9
Northern Cape	11	18	24	25	20	-5	9	-21,9	83,7
Free State	93	84	82	80	76	-4	-17	-5,2	-18,7
KwaZulu-Natal	186	222	206	246	204	-42	18	-17,3	9,5
North West	59	51	50	72	62	-9	3	-13,1	5,5
Gauteng	383	375	381	426	298	-128	-85	-30,0	-22,1
Mpumalanga	89	92	97	100	87	-13	-2	-13,0	-1,8
Limpopo	78	101	82	88	92	4	15	4,8	19,2

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.

Table 3.3: Employed by sector and industry – South Africa									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Total employed	14 995	14 942	14 282	14 544	14 914	370	-81	2,5	-0,5
Formal and informal sector (non-agricultural)	13 076	12 886	12 323	12 418	12 998	580	-78	4,7	-0,6
Mining	395	398	345	370	406	36	11	9,7	2,7
Manufacturing	1 497	1 415	1 402	1 316	1 579	263	82	20,0	5,5
Utilities	115	118	96	82	103	21	-12	26,3	-10,5
Construction	1 079	1 222	1 157	1 133	1 073	-60	-6	-5,3	-0,5
Trade	2 979	3 087	2 778	2 896	2 994	98	15	3,4	0,5
Transport	903	969	964	951	960	10	58	1,0	6,4
Finance	2 527	2 248	2 386	2 404	2 332	-72	-195	-3,0	-7,7
Community and social services	3 567	3 401	3 191	3 264	3 546	281	-21	8,6	-0,6
Other	14	27	5	3	4	2	-9	70,3	-68,1
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	10 574	10 200	9 628	9 771	10 179	408	-395	4,2	-3,7
Mining	393	391	342	347	373	25	-20	7,2	-5,2
Manufacturing	1 323	1 218	1 197	1 155	1 393	237	70	20,5	5,3
Utilities	113	112	91	78	89	11	-24	14,0	-21,1
Construction	683	794	739	698	628	-70	-55	-10,1	-8,0
Trade	2 024	1 982	1 710	1 801	1 869	67	-156	3,7	-7,7
Transport	611	642	631	669	646	-23	35	-3,4	5,6
Finance	2 253	2 024	2 130	2 152	2 075	-76	-178	-3,5	-7,9
Community and social services	3 161	3 010	2 784	2 868	3 104	236	-56	8,2	-1,8
Other	14	26	5	3	3	0	-11	14,5	-78,6
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	2 502	2 686	2 695	2 647	2 818	171	317	6,5	12,7
Mining	2	7	2	23	33	11	31	47,8	1325,4
Manufacturing	175	197	205	161	187	26	12	16,0	6,8
Utilities	2	6	5	4	14	10	12	291,4	514,5
Construction	396	428	418	435	445	10	49	2,4	12,4
Trade	955	1 105	1 068	1 094	1 125	31	170	2,8	17,8
Transport	291	326	333	282	314	33	23	11,6	7,9
Finance	274	224	256	252	257	4	-17	1,6	-6,2
Community and social services	406	391	407	396	441	45	35	11,3	8,6
Other		1			1				
Agriculture	792	862	829	868	844	-23	52	-2,7	6,6
Private households	1 127	1 194	1 130	1 258	1 072	-186	-55	-14,8	-4,9

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.

Table 3.4: Employed by province and sector									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
South Africa	14 995	14 942	14 282	14 544	14 914	370	-81	2,5	-0,5
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	10 574	10 200	9 628	9 771	10 179	408	-395	4,2	-3,7
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	2 502	2 686	2 695	2 647	2 818	171	317	6,5	12,7
Agriculture	792	862	829	868	844	-23	52	-2,7	6,6
Private households	1 127	1 194	1 130	1 258	1 072	-186	-55	-14,8	-4,9
Western Cape	2 309	2 256	2 225	2 263	2 298	35	-11	1,5	-0,5
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	1 815	1 708	1 691	1 744	1 717	-27	-98	-1,5	-5,4
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	240	217	208	217	252	35	12	16,2	4,9
Agriculture	136	185	197	178	203	26	68	14,3	49,8
Private households	118	146	128	124	125	1	8	0,7	6,4
Western Cape – Non-metro	848	804	767	-	872	-	25	-	2,9
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	591	501	449	-	545	-	-46	-	-7,8
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	80	65	82	-	84	-	4	-	4,7
Agriculture	122	176	181	-	189	-	67	-	54,9
Private households	54	63	55	-	54	-	0	-	0,2
Western Cape – City of Cape Town	1 461	1 452	1 458	-	1 425	-	-36	-	-2,5
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	1 224	1 208	1 242	-	1 172	-	-52	-	-4,3
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	160	152	126	-	168	-	8	-	5,1
Agriculture	14	9	17	-	14	-	1	-	4,5
Private households	63	83	73	-	71	-	7	-	11,7
Eastern Cape	1 301	1 235	1 216	1 247	1 293	45	-8	3,6	-0,6
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	765	736	723	720	790	70	25	9,7	3,3
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	324	312	306	322	302	-20	-22	-6,3	-6,8
Agriculture	101	82	107	108	93	-15	-8	-14,2	-7,7
Private households	111	105	79	97	108	11	-3	11,3	-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.

Table 3.4: Employed by province and sector (continued)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Eastern Cape – Non-metro	724	688	699	-	718	-	-6	-	-0,8
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	376	376	359	-	352	-	-24	-	-6,5
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	207	189	194	-	215	-	8	-	4,0
Agriculture	90	71	98	-	85	-	-5	-	-5,8
Private households	51	52	48	-	67	-	16	-	31,1
Eastern Cape – Buffalo City	242	214	179	-	217	-	-24	-	-10,1
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	162	140	137	-	165	-	3	-	1,9
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	48	49	35	-	36	-	-12	-	-25,4
Agriculture	7	7	2	-	2	-	-4	-	-65,6
Private households	25	19	6	-	14	-	-11	-	-43,0
Eastern Cape – Nelson Mandela Bay	336	333	338	-	357	-	22	-	6,5
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	227	220	227	-	274	-	46	-	20,4
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	69	74	78	-	51	-	-18	-	-26,3
Agriculture	4	5	8	-	6	-	2	-	50,1
Private households	35	34	26	-	27	-	-8	-	-23,2
Northern Cape	313	256	275	264	321	57	8	21,6	2,6
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	245	188	197	174	223	48	-22	27,8	-9,0
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	19	20	20	24	30	6	11	24,6	60,6
Agriculture	39	31	34	41	49	8	10	20,5	25,3
Private households	11	18	24	25	20	-5	9	-21,9	83,7
Free State	703	723	720	727	781	54	79	7,4	11,2
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	438	457	445	452	486	34	48	7,5	11,0
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	116	108	120	129	135	6	19	4,9	16,1
Agriculture	55	74	72	66	84	18	29	27,1	52,7
Private households	93	84	82	80	76	-4	-17	-5,2	-18,7

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.

Table 3.4: Employed by province and sector (continued)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Free State – Non-metro	475	481	475	-	513	-	38	-	8,1
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	279	285	275	-	280	-	1	-	0,2
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	79	64	70	-	99	-	20	-	25,2
Agriculture	53	74	72	-	84	-	30	-	56,9
Private households	63	58	59	-	51	-	-13	-	-19,9
Free State – Mangaung	228	242	245	-	268	-	40	-	17,8
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	159	172	171	-	207	-	48	-	30,1
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	37	44	50	-	36	-	-1	-	-3,1
Agriculture	2		1	-	1	-	-1	-	-67,5
Private households	30	26	23	-	25	-	-5	-	-16,3
KwaZulu-Natal	2 429	2 421	2 297	2 424	2 371	-53	-58	-2,2	-2,4
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	1 655	1 617	1 500	1 594	1 661	67	6	4,2	0,4
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	458	445	478	451	420	-30	-38	-6,7	-8,2
Agriculture	130	137	113	132	85	-47	-44	-35,6	-34,2
Private households	186	222	206	246	204	-42	18	-17,3	9,5
KwaZulu-Natal – Non-metro	1 307	1 350	1 282	-	1 223	-	-84	-	-6,4
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	823	813	765	-	800	-	-23	-	-2,7
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	270	282	297	-	255	-	-15	-	-5,5
Agriculture	118	134	103	-	81	-	-37	-	-31,2
Private households	96	122	118	-	86	-	-10	-	-10,5
KwaZulu-Natal – eThekweni	1 122	1 070	1 015	-	1 148	-	26	-	2,3
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	833	805	735	-	861	-	29	-	3,4
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	188	162	181	-	165	-	-23	-	-12,2
Agriculture	11	3	10	-	4	-	-7	-	-65,7
Private households	90	100	88	-	117	-	28	-	30,9

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.

Table 3.4: Employed by province and sector (continued)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
North West	933	979	851	858	917	58	-17	6,8	-1,8
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	722	692	613	588	606	18	-116	3,1	-16,1
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	112	166	136	128	197	69	84	53,6	74,9
Agriculture	40	70	52	71	51	-19	12	-27,1	30,2
Private households	59	51	50	72	62	-9	3	-13,1	5,5
Gauteng	4 626	4 648	4 448	4 524	4 586	62	-40	1,4	-0,9
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	3 511	3 469	3 238	3 274	3 426	152	-85	4,6	-2,4
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	689	770	801	782	834	51	145	6,6	21,1
Agriculture	43	35	28	41	28	-13	-15	-31,2	-34,7
Private households	383	375	381	426	298	-128	-85	-30,0	-22,1
Gauteng – Non-metro	572	487	439	-	461	-	-112	-	-19,5
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	357	289	254	-	316	-	-41	-	-11,6
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	102	115	95	-	98	-	-4	-	-4,0
Agriculture	26	19	9	-	10	-	-16	-	-61,0
Private households	87	64	81	-	37	-	-50	-	-57,7
Gauteng – Ekurhuleni	1 174	1 187	1 135	-	1 132	-	-42	-	-3,5
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	942	960	875	-	909	-	-33	-	-3,5
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	163	159	208	-	170	-	7	-	4,1
Agriculture	12	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private households	57	65	46	-	54	-	-4	-	-6,1
Gauteng – City of Johannesburg	1 722	1 742	1 648	-	1 845	-	123	-	7,1
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	1 251	1 267	1 156	-	1 290	-	39	-	3,1
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	312	303	295	-	404	-	92	-	29,5
Agriculture	3	4	6	-	4	-	1	-	29,0
Private households	156	168	192	-	147	-	-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.

Table 3.4: Employed by province and sector (concluded)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Gauteng – City of Tshwane	1 158	1 233	1 227	-	1 148	-	-10	-	-0,9
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	962	954	954	-	911	-	-50	-	-5,2
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	112	192	203	-	162	-	50	-	45,0
Agriculture	2	9	7	-	14	-	12	-	474,3
Private households	82	78	63	-	61	-	-22	-	-26,5
Mpumalanga	1 133	1 166	1 104	1 052	1 082	30	-51	2,8	-4,5
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	669	672	610	586	602	16	-67	2,7	-10,1
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	262	306	305	260	298	38	36	14,6	13,9
Agriculture	113	95	92	106	95	-11	-18	-10,2	-16,2
Private households	89	92	97	100	87	-13	-2	-13,0	-1,8
Limpopo	1 248	1 257	1 145	1 184	1 265	81	17	6,9	1,4
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	753	661	610	638	668	30	-85	4,7	-11,3
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	282	342	320	334	350	17	69	5,0	24,5
Agriculture	136	153	133	124	155	30	19	24,4	14,0
Private households	78	101	82	88	92	4	15	4,8	19,2

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.

Table 3.5: Employed by sex and occupation – South Africa									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Both sexes	14 995	14 942	14 282	14 544	14 914	370	-81	2,5	-0,5
Manager	1 342	1 406	1 342	1 257	1 241	-16	-101	-1,3	-7,5
Professional	990	992	946	933	997	63	7	6,8	0,7
Technician	1 399	1 320	1 235	1 265	1 421	156	22	12,4	1,6
Clerk	1 595	1 474	1 411	1 371	1 466	95	-129	6,9	-8,1
Sales and services	2 483	2 322	2 149	2 316	2 483	167	0	7,2	0,0
Skilled agriculture	62	45	63	68	68	0	6	0,0	8,9
Craft and related trade	1 630	1 599	1 526	1 519	1 613	93	-17	6,1	-1,0
Plant and machine operator	1 285	1 242	1 219	1 236	1 324	89	39	7,2	3,0
Elementary	3 317	3 605	3 534	3 630	3 492	-138	175	-3,8	5,3
Domestic worker	848	892	856	949	808	-141	-40	-14,9	-4,7
Women	6 591	6 480	6 152	6 274	6 507	234	-84	3,7	-1,3
Manager	419	465	432	394	402	8	-17	2,0	-3,9
Professional	486	435	430	400	478	79	-8	19,7	-1,6
Technician	814	751	713	744	815	71	0	9,5	0,1
Clerk	1 152	1 106	1 072	1 060	1 010	-51	-142	-4,8	-12,3
Sales and services	1 109	1 032	920	1 018	1 175	157	66	15,4	6,0
Skilled agriculture	11	16	13	8	13	5	1	63,8	13,1
Craft and related trade	172	190	170	143	188	45	17	31,7	9,7
Plant and machine operator	156	158	137	122	152	30	-5	24,9	-2,9
Elementary	1 448	1 467	1 441	1 487	1 491	4	43	0,2	3,0
Domestic worker	815	843	825	898	783	-115	-32	-12,8	-3,9
Men	8 404	8 462	8 130	8 270	8 407	137	3	1,7	0,0
Manager	923	941	911	862	838	-24	-85	-2,8	-9,2
Professional	504	557	516	534	519	-15	15	-2,9	3,0
Technician	585	568	522	521	607	85	22	16,4	3,7
Clerk	443	368	339	311	456	146	13	46,9	2,9
Sales and services	1 373	1 289	1 229	1 297	1 307	10	-66	0,7	-4,8
Skilled agriculture	51	29	51	60	55	-5	4	-8,4	8,0
Craft and related trade	1 458	1 408	1 356	1 376	1 424	48	-34	3,5	-2,3
Plant and machine operator	1 129	1 084	1 083	1 114	1 172	58	43	5,2	3,8
Elementary	1 869	2 138	2 093	2 143	2 001	-142	132	-6,6	7,1
Domestic worker	33	49	31	51	25	-27	-8	-51,8	-24,3

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.

Table 3.6: Employed by sex and status in employment – South Africa									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Both sexes	14 995	14 942	14 282	14 544	14 914	370	-81	2,5	-0,5
Employee	12 649	12 460	11 892	12 034	12 418	384	-231	3,2	-1,8
Employer	826	883	806	812	791	-21	-34	-2,5	-4,2
Own-account worker	1 409	1 495	1 499	1 554	1 594	40	185	2,6	13,1
Unpaid household member	112	103	86	144	111	-33	-1	-22,9	-0,8
Women	6 591	6 480	6 152	6 274	6 507	234	-84	3,7	-1,3
Employee	5 772	5 642	5 317	5 457	5 646	189	-126	3,5	-2,2
Employer	194	196	179	172	194	22	0	12,9	-0,1
Own-account worker	568	601	623	607	631	24	64	4,0	11,2
Unpaid household member	58	40	34	39	37	-2	-21	-5,2	-36,8
Men	8 404	8 462	8 130	8 270	8 407	137	3	1,7	0,0
Employee	6 877	6 818	6 575	6 578	6 772	194	-105	3,0	-1,5
Employer	632	687	626	640	598	-43	-34	-6,7	-5,4
Own-account worker	841	894	876	947	963	16	121	1,7	14,4
Unpaid household member	54	63	52	105	74	-31	20	-29,4	37,8

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.

Table 3.7: Employed by sex and usual hours of work – South Africa									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Both sexes	14 995	14 942	14 282	14 544	14 914	370	-81	2,5	-0,5
Working less than 15 hours per week	366	469	399	378	581	204	216	54,0	58,9
Working 15–29 hours per week	1 050	1 106	1 081	1 156	1 045	-111	-5	-9,6	-0,5
Working 30–39 hours per week	1 144	1 096	1 050	1 013	1 082	69	-61	6,8	-5,4
Working 40–45 hours per week	8 397	8 348	8 045	8 159	8 134	-25	-263	-0,3	-3,1
Working more than 45 hours per week	4 039	3 923	3 707	3 837	4 072	235	33	6,1	0,8
Women	6 591	6 480	6 152	6 274	6 507	234	-84	3,7	-1,3
Working less than 15 hours per week	215	253	212	213	314	101	100	47,2	46,5
Working 15–29 hours per week	662	648	670	681	624	-58	-38	-8,5	-5,7
Working 30–39 hours per week	721	642	610	573	659	86	-62	15,1	-8,5
Working 40–45 hours per week	3 733	3 704	3 466	3 666	3 575	-91	-158	-2,5	-4,2
Working more than 45 hours per week	1 261	1 233	1 194	1 139	1 335	196	74	17,2	5,9
Men	8 404	8 462	8 130	8 270	8 407	137	3	1,7	0,0
Working less than 15 hours per week	151	216	187	164	267	103	116	62,8	76,6
Working 15–29 hours per week	388	458	411	475	421	-54	33	-11,3	8,5
Working 30–39 hours per week	423	453	440	441	423	-17	0	-4,0	0,0
Working 40–45 hours per week	4 664	4 644	4 578	4 493	4 559	65	-105	1,5	-2,3
Working more than 45 hours per week	2 778	2 691	2 514	2 697	2 736	39	-41	1,5	-1,5

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.

Table 3.8: Conditions of employment – South Africa									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Pension/retirement fund contribution									
Both sexes	12 649	12 460	11 892	12 034	12 418	384	-231	3,2	-1,8
Yes	6 424	6 082	5 636	5 405	5 806	401	-618	7,4	-9,6
No	6 086	6 166	6 010	6 350	6 268	-82	182	-1,3	3,0
Don't know	139	213	245	279	344	65	205	23,2	148,3
Women	5 772	5 642	5 317	5 457	5 646	189	-126	3,5	-2,2
Yes	2 765	2 583	2 340	2 334	2 507	173	-258	7,4	-9,3
No	2 948	2 959	2 877	3 008	3 007	-1	59	0,0	2,0
Don't know	58	100	100	114	132	18	73	15,5	125,9
Men	6 877	6 818	6 575	6 578	6 772	194	-105	3,0	-1,5
Yes	3 659	3 499	3 296	3 070	3 299	228	-361	7,4	-9,9
No	3 138	3 206	3 134	3 342	3 261	-81	123	-2,4	3,9
Don't know	80	113	145	165	212	47	132	28,6	164,6
Entitled to any paid leave									
Both sexes	12 649	12 460	11 892	12 034	12 418	384	-231	3,2	-1,8
Yes	9 136	8 666	8 171	8 050	8 154	103	-982	1,3	-10,7
No	3 475	3 729	3 602	3 859	4 033	175	558	4,5	16,1
Don't know	38	65	119	125	231	106	193	84,6	512,0
Women	5 772	5 642	5 317	5 457	5 646	189	-126	3,5	-2,2
Yes	4 102	3 851	3 594	3 603	3 673	70	-430	1,9	-10,5
No	1 657	1 763	1 681	1 798	1 893	96	236	5,3	14,2
Don't know	12	27	42	56	80	24	68	42,7	568,6
Men	6 877	6 818	6 575	6 578	6 772	194	-105	3,0	-1,5
Yes	5 033	4 815	4 577	4 447	4 481	34	-552	0,8	-11,0
No	1 818	1 965	1 921	2 061	2 140	79	322	3,8	17,7
Don't know	26	38	77	69	151	82	125	118,5	485,7

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.

Table 3.8: Conditions of employment – South Africa (continued)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Entitled to paid sick leave									
Both sexes	12 649	12 460	11 892	12 034	12 418	384	-231	3,2	-1,8
Yes	9 822	9 343	8 839	8 748	8 965	217	-857	2,5	-8,7
No	2 761	3 042	2 939	3 160	3 263	103	502	3,2	18,2
Don't know	66	75	114	126	190	64	124	50,9	187,7
Women	5 772	5 642	5 317	5 457	5 646	189	-126	3,5	-2,2
Yes	4 389	4 135	3 911	3 930	4 020	90	-369	2,3	-8,4
No	1 360	1 469	1 366	1 475	1 561	86	202	5,8	14,8
Don't know	24	38	40	51	65	14	41	27,4	173,7
Men	6 877	6 818	6 575	6 578	6 772	194	-105	3,0	-1,5
Yes	5 434	5 208	4 928	4 818	4 945	127	-489	2,6	-9,0
No	1 401	1 573	1 572	1 685	1 701	17	300	1,0	21,4
Don't know	43	37	74	75	126	50	83	66,8	195,4
Entitled to maternity/paternity leave									
Both sexes	12 649	12 459	11 892	12 034	12 418	384	-231	3,2	-1,8
Yes	10 666	10 402	6 534	6 364	6 492	128	-4 174	2,0	-39,1
No	1 983	2 057	5 130	5 406	5 509	104	3 526	1,9	177,8
Women	5 772	5 641	5 317	5 457	5 646	189	-126	3,5	-2,2
Yes	4 491	4 333	3 076	3 016	3 099	84	-1 392	2,8	-31,0
No	1 280	1 309	2 175	2 352	2 416	64	1 136	2,7	88,7
Men	6 877	6 818	6 575	6 578	6 772	194	-105	3,0	-1,5
Yes	6 174	6 069	3 458	3 348	3 393	44	-2 782	1,3	-45,1
No	703	748	2 955	3 053	3 093	39	2 390	1,3	340,1

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.

Table 3.8: Conditions of employment – South Africa (continued)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
UIF contribution									
Both sexes	12 649	12 460	11 892	12 034	12 418	384	-231	3,2	-1,8
Yes	8 015	7 875	7 518	7 604	7 653	48	-362	0,6	-4,5
No	4 469	4 449	4 166	4 216	4 425	210	-44	5,0	-1,0
Don't know	165	136	207	214	340	126	175	58,6	106,4
Women	5 772	5 642	5 317	5 457	5 646	189	-126	3,5	-2,2
Yes	3 381	3 315	3 141	3 230	3 187	-43	-194	-1,3	-5,7
No	2 316	2 273	2 096	2 136	2 306	170	-10	8,0	-0,4
Don't know	74	54	80	90	152	62	78	69,3	104,7
Men	6 877	6 818	6 575	6 578	6 772	194	-105	3,0	-1,5
Yes	4 635	4 560	4 377	4 374	4 466	92	-169	2,1	-3,6
No	2 152	2 176	2 070	2 079	2 119	40	-34	1,9	-1,6
Don't know	90	81	128	124	188	63	97	50,9	107,8
Medical aid benefits									
Both sexes	12 649	12 460	11 892	12 034	12 418	384	-231	3,2	-1,8
Yes	4 090	3 884	3 617	3 482	3 579	98	-510	2,8	-12,5
No	8 486	8 499	8 175	8 450	8 662	213	176	2,5	2,1
Don't know	73	77	100	103	177	74	104	71,7	141,7
Women	5 772	5 642	5 317	5 457	5 646	189	-126	3,5	-2,2
Yes	1 847	1 757	1 620	1 595	1 695	100	-152	6,3	-8,2
No	3 887	3 846	3 657	3 812	3 881	69	-6	1,8	-0,2
Don't know	37	39	40	49	70	21	33	42,1	87,3
Men	6 877	6 818	6 575	6 578	6 772	194	-105	3,0	-1,5
Yes	2 242	2 126	1 996	1 886	1 884	-3	-358	-0,1	-16,0
No	4 599	4 653	4 518	4 637	4 781	144	182	3,1	4,0
Don't know	36	38	60	54	107	53	71	98,7	198,3

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.

Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Quarter 1: 2022

Table 3.8: Conditions of employment – South Africa (continued)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Income tax (PAYE/SITE) deduction									
Both sexes	12 649	12 460	11 892	12 034	12 418	384	-231	3,2	-1,8
Yes	7 406	7 069	6 611	6 591	6 797	206	-609	3,1	-8,2
No	5 012	5 095	4 997	5 162	5 182	20	170	0,4	3,4
Don't know	231	295	283	281	439	157	208	56,0	89,8
Women	5 772	5 642	5 317	5 457	5 646	189	-126	3,5	-2,2
Yes	3 185	3 064	2 799	2 838	2 977	139	-208	4,9	-6,5
No	2 488	2 448	2 413	2 502	2 498	-4	10	-0,2	0,4
Don't know	98	131	105	117	171	55	73	47,0	74,1
Men	6 877	6 818	6 575	6 578	6 772	194	-105	3,0	-1,5
Yes	4 221	4 006	3 813	3 753	3 820	68	-401	1,8	-9,5
No	2 524	2 648	2 584	2 660	2 684	24	161	0,9	6,4
Don't know	133	164	179	165	267	103	135	62,4	101,4
Condition of employment									
Both sexes	12 649	12 460	11 892	12 034	12 418	384	-231	3,2	-1,8
Written contract	10 827	10 402	9 843	9 909	10 202	292	-626	3,0	-5,8
Verbal agreement	1 822	2 057	2 049	2 125	2 216	91	395	4,3	21,7
Women	5 772	5 642	5 317	5 457	5 646	189	-126	3,5	-2,2
Written contract	4 900	4 706	4 417	4 511	4 659	148	-241	3,3	-4,9
Verbal agreement	872	937	900	946	987	41	115	4,3	13,2
Men	6 877	6 818	6 575	6 578	6 772	194	-105	3,0	-1,5
Written contract	5 927	5 697	5 426	5 398	5 542	144	-385	2,7	-6,5
Verbal agreement	950	1 121	1 149	1 179	1 230	50	280	4,3	29,5

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.

Table 3.8: Conditions of employment – South Africa (continued)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Nature of contract/agreement (both sexes)									
Both sexes	12 649	12 460	11 892	12 034	12 418	384	-231	3,2	-1,8
Limited duration	1 754	1 681	1 551	1 715	1 808	93	54	5,4	3,1
Permanent nature	8 280	7 786	7 448	7 208	7 561	353	-719	4,9	-8,7
Unspecified duration	2 615	2 993	2 892	3 111	3 049	-62	434	-2,0	16,6
Women	5 772	5 642	5 317	5 457	5 646	189	-126	3,5	-2,2
Limited duration	925	882	812	914	980	66	55	7,2	5,9
Permanent nature	3 649	3 409	3 250	3 184	3 329	145	-320	4,6	-8,8
Unspecified duration	1 198	1 352	1 255	1 359	1 337	-22	139	-1,6	11,6
Men	6 877	6 818	6 575	6 578	6 772	194	-105	2,9	-1,5
Limited duration	829	800	739	801	828	27	-1	3,4	-0,1
Permanent nature	4 630	4 377	4 199	4 024	4 232	208	-398	5,2	-8,6
Unspecified duration	1 418	1 641	1 637	1 752	1 712	-40	294	-2,3	20,7
Trade union membership (both sexes)									
Both sexes	12 649	12 460	11 892	12 034	12 418	384	-231	3,2	-1,8
Yes	4 331	4 125	3 875	3 690	3 602	-88	-729	-2,4	-16,8
No	8 016	8 032	7 717	8 040	8 335	295	319	3,7	4,0
Don't know	303	302	300	304	481	177	178	58,2	58,7
Women	5 772	5 642	5 317	5 457	5 646	189	-126	3,5	-2,2
Yes	1 894	1 779	1 670	1 627	1 578	-49	-316	-3,0	-16,7
No	3 753	3 737	3 541	3 720	3 907	187	154	5,0	4,1
Don't know	124	126	105	110	162	52	38	47,3	30,6
Men	6 877	6 818	6 575	6 578	6 772	194	-105	2,9	-1,5
Yes	2 436	2 346	2 204	2 063	2 024	-39	-412	-1,9	-16,9
No	4 263	4 295	4 176	4 320	4 428	108	165	2,5	3,9
Don't know	178	177	194	195	320	125	142	64,1	79,8

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.

Table 3.8: Conditions of employment – South Africa (concluded)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
How annual salary increment is negotiated									
Both sexes	12 649	12 460	11 892	12 034	12 418	384	-231	3,2	-1,8
Individual and employer	952	866	849	1 124	965	-159	13	-14,1	1,4
Union and employer	3 357	3 154	2 930	2 781	2 782	1	-575	0,0	-17,1
Bargaining council	1 186	1 146	1 133	1 075	1 116	41	-70	3,8	-5,9
Employer only	6 478	6 545	6 197	6 308	6 706	398	228	6,3	3,5
No regular increment	637	732	764	717	816	99	179	13,8	28,1
Other	39	17	18	29	33	4	-6	13,8	-15,4
Women	5 772	5 642	5 317	5 457	5 646	189	-126	3,5	-2,2
Individual and employer	408	384	352	530	404	-126	-4	-23,8	-1,0
Union and employer	1 375	1 278	1 199	1 194	1 192	-2	-183	-0,2	-13,3
Bargaining council	647	618	547	549	581	32	-66	5,8	-10,2
Employer only	3 017	2 977	2 821	2 793	3 074	281	57	10,1	1,9
No regular increment	308	379	389	377	384	7	76	1,9	24,7
Other	18	5	8	13	12	-1	-6	-7,7	-33,3
Men	6 877	6 818	6 575	6 578	6 772	194	-105	2,9	-1,5
Individual and employer	544	482	497	594	561	-33	17	-5,6	3,1
Union and employer	1 982	1 876	1 731	1 587	1 590	3	-392	0,2	-19,8
Bargaining council	539	527	586	526	535	9	-4	1,7	-0,7
Employer only	3 461	3 568	3 376	3 515	3 632	117	171	3,3	4,9
No regular increment	330	353	376	340	432	92	102	27,1	30,9
Other	21	12	10	16	21	5	0	31,3	0,0

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.

Table 3.9: Time-related underemployment – South Africa									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Both sexes	785	937	846	862	832	-30	47	-3,5	5,9
Women	438	494	463	454	471	17	33	3,8	7,6
Men	348	443	383	409	361	-48	13	-11,7	3,9
As percentage of the labour force (both sexes)	3,5	4,1	3,9	3,8	3,7	-0,1	0,2		
Women	4,4	4,8	4,7	4,5	4,6	0,1	0,2		
Men	2,8	3,5	3,2	3,3	2,9	-0,4	0,1		
As percentage of total employment (both sexes)	5,2	6,3	5,9	5,9	5,6	-0,3	0,4		
Women	6,6	7,6	7,5	7,2	7,2	0,0	0,6		
Men	4,1	5,2	4,7	4,9	4,3	-0,6	0,2		
Industry	785	937	846	862	832	-30	47	-3,5	5,9
Agriculture	22	21	23	23	26	3	4	12,8	18,6
Mining		4		27					
Manufacturing	31	36	34	27	33	6	2	21,2	5,5
Utilities	2				1		-1		-54,4
Construction	84	135	130	127	105	-22	21	-17,5	25,0
Trade	161	173	144	146	160	15	-1	10,0	-0,5
Transport	12	37	29	22	25	3	13	13,4	106,9
Finance	74	70	78	57	69	13	-5	22,2	-6,4
Community and social services	142	177	138	143	172	28	29	19,7	20,8
Private households	257	284	271	291	240	-50	-17	-17,4	-6,7
Occupation	785	937	846	862	832	-30	47	-3,5	5,9
Manager	11	30	45	15	18	3	6	18,5	56,4
Professional	11	16	3	18	7	-11	-5	-63,6	-40,8
Technician	29	31	37	29	40	11	11	37,3	37,7
Clerk	30	26	16	17	28	11	-2	64,0	-7,6
Sales and services	105	86	54	69	93	24	-12	35,4	-11,0
Skilled agriculture	4	0	2		1		-3		-67,7
Craft and related trade	82	96	93	98	99	2	17	1,7	21,2
Plant and machine operator	20	41	25	26	19	-7	-2	-28,5	-7,8
Elementary	317	423	388	389	353	-35	36	-9,1	11,3
Domestic worker	175	188	184	202	174	-28	0	-13,8	-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.

Table 4: Characteristics of the unemployed – South Africa									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Unemployed	7 242	7 826	7 643	7 921	7 862	-60	620	-0,8	8,6
Job losers	2 188	2 312	2 246	2 177	2 188	11	0	0,5	0,0
Job leavers	373	324	289	267	259	-8	-114	-2,9	-30,5
New entrants	2 926	3 114	3 158	3 415	3 509	94	583	2,7	19,9
Re-entrants	360	335	305	332	282	-50	-78	-15,0	-21,6
Other	1 395	1 741	1 645	1 730	1 624	-107	229	-6,2	16,4
Unemployed	7 242	7 826	7 643	7 921	7 862	-60	620	-0,8	8,6
Long-term unemployment (1 year and more)	5 450	5 987	6 003	6 334	6 191	-143	741	-2,3	13,6
Short-term unemployment (less than 1 year)	1 792	1 839	1 641	1 587	1 671	84	-121	5,3	-6,8
Long-term unemployment (%)									
Proportion of the labour force	24,5	26,3	27,4	28,2	27,2	-1,0	2,7		
Proportion of the unemployed	75,3	76,5	78,5	80,0	78,7	-1,3	3,4		
Those who have worked in the past 5 years									
Previous occupation	2 921	2 971	2 840	2 776	2 729	-46	-192	-1,7	-6,6
Manager	68	55	83	86	74	-12	6	-14,1	9,3
Professional	47	65	49	72	47	-24	0	-34,0	0,3
Technician	156	170	153	161	171	10	15	6,5	9,9
Clerk	306	348	371	340	306	-34	0	-10,1	0,0
Sales and services	546	521	523	491	497	6	-49	1,1	-9,0
Skilled agriculture	7	7	5	3	8	5	1	133,1	22,0
Craft and related trade	438	421	454	382	376	-7	-62	-1,7	-14,2
Plant and machine operator	226	243	238	206	186	-20	-41	-9,8	-17,9
Elementary	929	883	773	821	890	69	-40	8,4	-4,3
Domestic worker	167	212	192	213	176	-38	8	-17,7	5,0
Other	32	46							

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.

Table 4: Characteristics of the unemployed – South Africa (concluded)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Previous industry	2 921	2 971	2 840	2 776	2 729	-46	-192	-1,7	-6,6
Agriculture	144	164	132	151	145	-6	1	-4,3	0,9
Mining	39	56	47	33	55	22	15	66,5	39,1
Manufacturing	336	299	271	250	238	-12	-98	-4,8	-29,2
Utilities	19	24	18	15	26	11	7	78,8	37,9
Construction	478	459	439	420	458	38	-21	9,0	-4,3
Trade	591	555	540	504	557	53	-34	10,5	-5,7
Transport	167	173	182	181	126	-54	-41	-30,2	-24,5
Finance	425	439	480	440	376	-63	-49	-14,4	-11,5
Community and social services	440	485	462	455	432	-23	-8	-5,1	-1,8
Private households	275	313	268	327	317	-11	42	-3,2	15,1
Other	7	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.

Table 5: Characteristics of the not economically active – South Africa									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Not economically active	17 218	16 832	17 820	17 423	17 257	-166	39	-1,0	0,2
Student	6 674	6 507	6 586	6 599	6 074	-525	-600	-7,9	-9,0
Homemaker	2 620	2 755	2 784	2 716	2 634	-82	14	-3,0	0,5
Illness/disability	1 496	1 508	1 604	1 539	1 556	18	60	1,1	4,0
Too old/young to work	1 578	1 626	1 681	1 808	1 853	45	276	2,5	17,5
Discouraged work-seekers	3 131	3 317	3 862	3 806	3 752	-54	620	-1,4	19,8
Other	1 719	1 119	1 302	956	1 387	431	-332	45,1	-19,3
Inactivity rate by age (both sexes)	43,6	42,5	44,8	43,7	43,1	-0,6	-0,5		
15–24 yrs	79,4	77,1	78,3	77,3	75,1	-2,2	-4,3		
25–54 yrs	26,7	25,9	28,7	27,3	27,3	0,0	0,6		
55–64 yrs	57,8	57,8	60,6	61,3	61,4	0,1	3,6		
Inactivity rate by age (women)	49,8	48,6	51,1	49,5	49,3	-0,2	-0,5		
15–24 yrs	81,3	78,7	79,6	78,9	78,4	-0,5	-2,9		
25–54 yrs	34,2	33,4	36,4	34,5	34,2	-0,3	0,0		
55–64 yrs	64,8	65,5	68,2	67,4	68,6	1,2	3,8		
Inactivity rate by age (men)	37,4	36,3	38,5	37,7	36,8	-0,9	-0,6		
15–24 yrs	77,5	75,6	76,9	75,8	71,8	-4,0	-5,7		
25–54 yrs	19,2	18,5	21,1	20,1	20,5	0,4	1,3		
55–64 yrs	49,2	48,2	51,2	53,7	52,5	-1,2	3,3		

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

Table 6: Socio-demographic characteristics – South Africa									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Age group of the employed	14 995	14 942	14 282	14 544	14 914	370	-81	2,5	-0,5
15–24 yrs	775	833	745	778	919	141	144	18,1	18,6
25–34 yrs	4 230	4 214	3 927	4 088	4 192	103	-39	2,5	-0,9
35–44 yrs	4 849	4 714	4 641	4 665	4 739	73	-111	1,6	-2,3
45–54 yrs	3 629	3 647	3 536	3 574	3 639	65	10	1,8	0,3
55–64 yrs	1 512	1 533	1 433	1 439	1 426	-13	-86	-0,9	-5,7
Age group of the unemployed	7 242	7 826	7 643	7 921	7 862	-60	620	-0,8	8,6
15–24 yrs	1 336	1 507	1 481	1 543	1 629	87	294	5,6	22,0
25–34 yrs	2 977	3 170	3 059	3 142	3 051	-91	74	-2,9	2,5
35–44 yrs	1 797	1 960	1 902	1 999	1 970	-29	174	-1,4	9,7
45–54 yrs	905	972	992	1 053	1 013	-40	108	-3,8	11,9
55–64 yrs	228	218	209	184	198	14	-30	7,7	-13,1
Age group of the not economically active	17 218	16 832	17 820	17 423	17 257	-166	39	-1,0	0,2
15–24 yrs	8 136	7 900	8 010	7 912	7 681	-230	-454	-2,9	-5,6
25–34 yrs	3 098	2 954	3 382	3 166	3 182	16	83	0,5	2,7
35–44 yrs	1 901	1 917	2 093	2 019	2 020	2	119	0,1	6,3
45–54 yrs	1 699	1 666	1 809	1 761	1 787	26	88	1,5	5,2
55–64 yrs	2 383	2 395	2 527	2 567	2 586	19	203	0,8	8,5
Highest level of education of the employed	14 995	14 942	14 282	14 544	14 914	370	-81	2,5	-0,5
No schooling	148	194	209	212	183	-29	35	-13,6	23,5
Less than primary completed	675	719	662	737	619	-117	-56	-15,9	-8,3
Primary completed	449	513	424	428	512	85	63	19,8	14,0
Secondary not completed	4 902	4 892	4 613	4 819	4 678	-141	-225	-2,9	-4,6
Secondary completed	5 296	5 144	5 043	5 051	5 479	428	183	8,5	3,5
Tertiary	3 423	3 359	3 229	3 188	3 313	126	-110	3,9	-3,2
Other	101	122	102	109	129	19	28	17,8	27,8

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

Table 6: Socio-demographic characteristics – South Africa (continued)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Highest level of education of the unemployed	7 242	7 826	7 643	7 921	7 862	-60	620	-0,8	8,6
No schooling	39	56	49	63	79	16	40	25,6	103,4
Less than primary completed	314	288	286	333	321	-12	8	-3,6	2,5
Primary completed	207	224	267	291	241	-50	34	-17,1	16,5
Secondary not completed	3 256	3 467	3 365	3 410	3 313	-98	57	-2,9	1,7
Secondary completed	2 731	2 972	2 893	3 056	3 146	90	415	2,9	15,2
Tertiary	676	779	748	731	730	-2	53	-0,2	7,9
Other	20	40	35	37	32	-4	12	-11,9	60,7
Highest level of education of the not economically active	17 218	16 832	17 820	17 423	17 257	-166	39	-1,0	0,2
No schooling	415	470	521	515	574	59	159	11,5	38,4
Less than primary completed	1 154	1 262	1 323	1 281	1 287	7	133	0,5	11,6
Primary completed	833	904	911	975	884	-91	52	-9,4	6,2
Secondary not completed	9 153	8 958	9 600	9 511	9 001	-510	-152	-5,4	-1,7
Secondary completed	4 785	4 378	4 590	4 283	4 625	342	-160	8,0	-3,3
Tertiary	724	679	728	748	742	-6	18	-0,8	2,5
Other	154	180	147	110	144	33	-11	30,2	-6,9
Employed	14 995	14 942	14 282	14 544	14 914	370	-81	2,5	-0,5
Attending educational institution	183	207	156	188	255	67	72	35,9	39,0
Not attending educational institution	14 812	14 735	14 126	14 356	14 659	303	-153	2,1	-1,0
Unemployed	7 242	7 826	7 643	7 921	7 862	-60	620	-0,8	8,6
Attending educational institution	118	132	90	117	172	54	54	46,3	45,5
Not attending educational institution	7 124	7 694	7 553	7 804	7 690	-114	566	-1,5	7,9
Not economically active	17 218	16 832	17 820	17 423	17 257	-166	39	-1,0	0,2
Attending educational institution	6 515	6 353	6 420	6 450	5 870	-580	-646	-9,0	-9,9
Not attending educational institution	10 702	10 479	11 399	10 973	11 387	414	685	3,8	6,4

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

Table 6: Socio-demographic characteristics – South Africa (concluded)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Current marital status of the employed	14 995	14 942	14 282	14 544	14 914	370	-81	2,5	-0,5
Married	5 968	5 769	5 619	5 580	5 349	-231	-619	-4,1	-10,4
Living together like husband and wife	1 786	1 929	1 753	1 842	1 910	67	124	3,7	6,9
Widow/widower	373	386	385	349	359	9	-14	2,7	-3,7
Divorced or separated	445	442	419	376	470	94	25	25,0	5,7
Never married	6 424	6 416	6 105	6 396	6 826	430	403	6,7	6,3
Current marital status of the unemployed	7 242	7 826	7 643	7 921	7 862	-60	620	-0,8	8,6
Married	1 150	1 313	1 222	1 282	1 179	-103	28	-8,1	2,4
Living together like husband and wife	652	761	631	681	756	75	104	11,0	16,0
Widow/widower	81	87	63	63	73	9	-8	15,0	-10,3
Divorced or separated	102	142	123	136	114	-21	13	-15,6	12,6
Never married	5 257	5 523	5 605	5 760	5 740	-20	483	-0,3	9,2
Current marital status of the not economically active	17 218	16 832	17 820	17 423	17 257	-166	39	-1,0	0,2
Married	3 049	2 897	3 033	2 968	2 860	-109	-189	-3,7	-6,2
Living together like husband and wife	856	885	900	814	901	87	45	10,7	5,2
Widow/widower	613	624	626	675	679	4	67	0,7	10,9
Divorced or separated	295	293	308	293	261	-31	-33	-10,6	-11,3
Never married	12 405	12 132	12 953	12 674	12 555	-118	150	-0,9	1,2

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

Table 7: Profile of those not in employment, education or training – South Africa									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Both sexes	17 826	18 173	18 952	18 777	19 077	300	1 251	1,6	7,0
Women	10 013	10 263	10 601	10 513	10 544	31	531	0,3	5,3
Men	7 813	7 909	8 352	8 264	8 533	269	720	3,3	9,2
Age group	17 826	18 173	18 952	18 777	19 077	300	1 251	1,6	7,0
15–24 yrs	3 318	3 384	3 432	3 357	3 781	425	463	12,6	13,9
25–34 yrs	5 640	5 721	6 044	5 870	5 787	-84	147	-1,4	2,6
35–44 yrs	3 663	3 826	3 952	3 995	3 944	-51	281	-1,3	7,7
45–54 yrs	2 594	2 629	2 789	2 805	2 785	-20	191	-0,7	7,4
55–64 yrs	2 611	2 613	2 736	2 750	2 781	31	169	1,1	6,5
Population groups	17 826	18 173	18 952	18 777	19 077	300	1 251	1,6	7,0
Black/African	15 218	15 374	16 073	15 972	16 288	316	1 070	2,0	7,0
Coloured	1 513	1 669	1 724	1 699	1 662	-37	149	-2,2	9,8
Indian/Asian	383	429	449	466	401	-64	19	-13,8	4,9
White	712	700	706	640	726	86	14	13,4	1,9
South Africa	17 826	18 173	18 952	18 777	19 077	300	1 251	1,6	7,0
Western Cape	1 746	1 869	1 921	1 926	2 008	83	263	4,3	15,1
Eastern Cape	2 111	2 284	2 340	2 295	2 311	16	200	0,7	9,5
Northern Cape	403	453	442	446	407	-39	4	-8,8	0,9
Free State	862	857	889	876	843	-33	-18	-3,8	-2,1
KwaZulu-Natal	3 615	3 594	3 716	3 639	3 783	144	168	3,9	4,6
North West	1 311	1 327	1 433	1 431	1 385	-46	74	-3,2	5,7
Gauteng	4 552	4 581	4 781	4 764	4 881	117	329	2,4	7,2
Mpumalanga	1 372	1 322	1 403	1 450	1 488	38	116	2,6	8,4
Limpopo	1 856	1 884	2 028	1 950	1 972	22	116	1,1	6,2

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

Table 8: Involvement in non-market activities and labour market status by province									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
South Africa									
Subsistence farming	2 996	2 350	2 285	2 436	2 280	-157	-717	-6,4	-23,9
Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	4 445	4 611	4 908	4 384	4 081	-303	-365	-6,9	-8,2
Producing other goods for household use	243	287	319	193	234	41	-9	21,5	-3,8
Construction or major repairs to own or household'	370	392	441	516	534	17	163	3,4	44,1
Hunting or fishing for household use	45	24	38	108	93	-15	48	-13,5	108,3
Involvement in at least one activity	6 219	5 937	6 231	5 843	5 697	-146	-522	-2,5	-8,4
Employed	1 563	1 444	1 381	1 360	1 424	64	-139	4,7	-8,9
Unemployed	1 517	1 487	1 508	1 446	1 374	-72	-142	-5,0	-9,4
Not economically active	3 139	3 006	3 342	3 037	2 899	-138	-240	-4,5	-7,7
Western Cape									
Subsistence farming	82	63	132	82	156	74	73	90,2	88,9
Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	138	97	153	138	104	-34	-34	-24,8	-24,7
Producing other goods for household use	9		2	7	7	0	-2	-1,7	-19,9
Construction or major repairs to own or household'	1	3	5	15					
Hunting or fishing for household use			1	2	1	-1		-44,6	
Involvement in at least one activity	220	160	290	230	265	35	45	15,3	20,4
Employed	114	80	123	104	113	9	-1	8,2	-1,3
Unemployed	53	31	96	77	67	-10	14	-13,4	25,5
Not economically active	53	49	71	48	85	37	33	76,4	62,5
Eastern Cape									
Subsistence farming	982	668	515	597	682	85	-300	14,2	-30,6
Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	962	1 124	1 253	1 126	934	-193	-28	-17,1	-2,9
Producing other goods for household use	10	15	17	9	15	6	5	68,8	54,0
Construction or major repairs to own or household'	142	167	172	163	142	-22	0	-13,2	-0,1
Hunting or fishing for household use	1	8	5	1	2	1	2	69,7	192,0
Involvement in at least one activity	1 558	1 483	1 582	1 490	1 394	-96	-165	-6,5	-10,6
Employed	324	278	302	322	329	7	5	2,1	1,5
Unemployed	472	457	479	410	400	-11	-72	-2,6	-15,2
Not economically active	762	748	802	757	665	-92	-97	-12,2	-12,8

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.

Table 8: Involvement in non-market activities and labour market status by province (continued)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Northern Cape									
Subsistence farming	24	17	13	13	14	1	-10	8,5	-41,5
Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	146	121	92	113	90	-23	-56	-20,3	-38,2
Producing other goods for household use	2	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-42,0	-53,6
Construction or major repairs to own or household'	1		1						
Hunting or fishing for household use	1	1							
Involvement in at least one activity	161	130	102	123	102	-21	-59	-17,1	-36,9
Employed	41	21	29	19	21	2	-20	13,1	-48,1
Unemployed	26	25	27	29	27	-2	1	-8,5	3,4
Not economically active	95	84	46	75	54	-21	-41	-27,9	-43,0
Free State									
Subsistence farming	91	46	40	48	44	-5	-47	-9,3	-51,8
Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	57	47	31	31	25	-6	-32	-19,0	-56,0
Producing other goods for household use	3	3			1		-2		-75,8
Construction or major repairs to own or household'	2	1		2	3	0	1	18,2	48,2
Hunting or fishing for household use	1	1			2		1		100,0
Involvement in at least one activity	132	82	69	79	71	-9	-61	-10,8	-46,5
Employed	54	32	21	25	33	8	-21	31,7	-38,4
Unemployed	38	28	22	32	17	-15	-21	-46,6	-55,5
Not economically active	40	22	25	22	20	-2	-19	-7,2	-48,8
KwaZulu-Natal									
Subsistence farming	954	853	1 034	1 012	800	-212	-154	-20,9	-16,2
Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	1 569	1 521	1 673	1 355	1 321	-34	-247	-2,5	-15,8
Producing other goods for household use	140	200	263	134	154	20	14	15,0	10,3
Construction or major repairs to own or household	132	125	175	279	319	41	187	14,6	142,4
Hunting or fishing for household use	13	10	24	92	78	-14	65	-15,1	492,2
Involvement in at least one activity	2 028	1 946	2 149	1 875	1 894	18	-134	1,0	-6,6
Employed	438	426	410	359	379	20	-59	5,6	-13,6
Unemployed	393	410	403	378	355	-23	-37	-6,0	-9,5
Not economically active	1 197	1 110	1 335	1 139	1 159	21	-38	1,8	-3,1

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.

Table 8: Involvement in non-market activities and labour market status by province (continued)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
North West									
Subsistence farming	79	51	54	64	53	-12	-26	-18,3	-33,3
Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	348	436	458	495	495	0	148	0,0	42,5
Producing other goods for household use	9	14	11	14	22	8	12	59,4	133,4
Construction or major repairs to own or household	6	7	11	7	8	2	2	25,1	35,2
Hunting or fishing for household use		4	6						
Involvement in at least one activity	393	482	508	549	549	1	156	0,1	39,7
Employed	94	123	93	125	122	-2	28	-2,0	30,4
Unemployed	53	70	61	67	79	12	26	17,4	48,7
Not economically active	246	289	353	357	348	-9	102	-2,4	41,4
Gauteng									
Subsistence farming	79	47	33	61	70	9	-9	14,0	-11,3
Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	105	101	68	66	102	36	-3	53,6	-2,8
Producing other goods for household use	10	19		3	13	10	2	288,2	23,1
Construction or major repairs to own or household	16	6	21		8		-7		-47,3
Hunting or fishing for household use	8			3	3	-1	-5	-19,2	-64,6
Involvement in at least one activity	200	166	115	124	170	46	-29	36,8	-14,7
Employed	89	66	43	55	60	5	-29	8,6	-32,3
Unemployed	48	61	44	50	72	21	24	42,7	49,0
Not economically active	63	39	27	19	39	20	-24	103,9	-38,5
Mpumalanga									
Subsistence farming	247	188	133	158	122	-36	-126	-23,0	-50,9
Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	438	432	458	370	409	39	-29	10,6	-6,6
Producing other goods for household use	49	32	24	21	13	-8	-36	-38,7	-74,3
Construction or major repairs to own or household	42	46	35	41	34	-8	-8	-18,3	-18,7
Hunting or fishing for household use	9			1	2	1	-7	149,0	-78,1
Involvement in at least one activity	649	592	563	506	512	6	-137	1,3	-21,1
Employed	182	164	137	124	151	27	-31	22,2	-17,0
Unemployed	184	170	171	153	138	-15	-46	-9,8	-25,0
Not economically active	283	257	254	229	223	-6	-60	-2,6	-21,2

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.

Table 8: Involvement in non-market activities and labour market status by province (concluded)									
	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022	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
Limpopo									
Subsistence farming	457	416	331	401	340	-61	-117	-15,1	-25,6
Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	683	731	722	688	600	-89	-83	-12,9	-12,2
Producing other goods for household use	11	3	1	3	9	5	-2	165,0	-20,4
Construction or major repairs to own or household	30	37	21	9	19	10	-11	114,9	-35,1
Hunting or fishing for household use	12	1	2	8	5	-3	-7	-40,6	-62,1
Involvement in at least one activity	878	897	853	867	741	-127	-137	-14,6	-15,7
Employed	227	254	221	227	215	-12	-12	-5,2	-5,2
Unemployed	250	235	204	249	220	-29	-30	-11,7	-12,0
Not economically active	401	408	428	391	305	-86	-96	-21,9	-23,8

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.

Appendix 2

Table 2A: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by sex						
	Coefficient of variation		Qtr-to-qtr change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
Both sexes						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	0,3	0,8	310	-31	652	0,07
Employed	0,3	1,0	370	70	670	0,02
Formal sector (non-agriculture)	0,4	1,3	408	143	673	0,00
Informal sector (non-agriculture)	0,5	3,1	171	4	339	0,05
Agriculture	0,8	5,3	-23	-110	63	0,60
Private households	0,8	4,1	-186	-273	-100	0,00
Unemployed	0,3	2,1	-60	-386	267	0,72
Not economically active	0,3	1,0	-166	-507	175	0,34
Discouraged work-seekers	0,3	3,8	-54	-333	224	0,70
Other (not economically active)	0,5	1,0	-112	-387	163	0,42
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	0,2	1,8	-0,7	-1,9	0,5	0,22
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	0,3	1,0	0,8	0,0	1,5	0,04
Labour force participation rate	0,3	0,8	0,6	-0,3	1,4	0,19
Women						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	0,8	1,1	83	-168	333	0,52
Employed	1,1	1,5	234	6	462	0,05
Formal sector (non-agriculture)	1,6	2,0	251	51	452	0,01
Informal sector (non-agriculture)	4,1	4,5	72	-36	179	0,19
Agriculture	8,9	9,9	17	-39	72	0,55
Private households	1,8	4,6	-106	-186	-27	0,01
Unemployed	1,6	2,5	-151	-355	53	0,15
Not economically active	0,8	1,1	-13	-263	238	0,92
Discouraged work-seekers	2,2	3,9	-62	-234	109	0,48
Other (not economically active)	0,9	1,2	49	-169	268	0,66
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	1,3	2,2	-1,8	-3,5	-0,1	0,04
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	1,1	1,5	1,1	-0,1	2,2	0,07
Labour force participation rate	0,8	1,1	0,2	-1,0	1,5	0,71

Table 2A: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by sex (concluded)						
	Coefficient of variation		Qtr-to-qtr change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
Men						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	0,6	0,8	228	-2	458	0,05
Employed	0,8	1,2	137	-76	349	0,21
Formal sector (non-agriculture)	1,1	1,6	157	-41	354	0,12
Informal sector (non-agriculture)	2,2	3,8	100	-48	247	0,18
Agriculture	3,3	4,7	-40	-107	27	0,24
Private households	3,9	9,3	-80	-128	-32	0,00
Unemployed	1,5	2,5	91	-128	311	0,41
Not economically active	1,0	1,4	-154	-384	77	0,19
Discouraged work-seekers	2,7	4,8	8	-174	190	0,93
Other (not economically active)	1,1	1,5	-161	-350	27	0,09
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	1,3	2,1	0,1	-1,4	1,6	0,86
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	0,8	1,2	0,5	-0,5	1,6	0,33
Labour force participation rate	0,6	0,8	0,9	-0,3	2,1	0,12

Table 2.1A: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by population group						
	Coefficient of variation		Qtr-to-qtr change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
South Africa						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	0,3	0,8	310	-31	652	0,07
Employed	0,3	1,0	370	70	670	0,02
Unemployed	0,3	2,1	-60	-386	267	0,72
Not economically active	0,3	1,0	-166	-507	175	0,34
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	0,2	1,8	-0,7	-1,9	0,5	0,22
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	0,3	1,0	0,8	0,0	1,5	0,04
Labour force participation rate	0,3	0,8	0,6	-0,3	1,4	0,19
Black/African						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	0,3	0,9	402	97	708	0,01
Employed	0,4	1,1	333	80	587	0,01
Unemployed	0,3	2,3	69	-241	379	0,66
Not economically active	0,4	1,1	-256	-560	49	0,10
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	0,2	1,8	-0,5	-1,9	0,9	0,49
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	0,4	1,1	0,9	0,1	1,7	0,03
Labour force participation rate	0,3	0,9	1,0	0,1	1,9	0,04
Coloured						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	0,5	2,4	-15	-108	79	0,76
Employed	0,6	2,7	72	-7	150	0,07
Unemployed	0,5	7,8	-86	-166	-7	0,03
Not economically active	0,8	3,3	20	-73	114	0,67
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	0,3	6,6	-4,0	-7,3	-0,7	0,02
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	0,6	2,7	2,0	-0,3	4,2	0,08
Labour force participation rate	0,5	2,4	-0,5	-3,1	2,1	0,71

Table 2.1A: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by population group (concluded)						
	Coefficient of variation		Qtr-to-qtr change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
Indian/Asian						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	1,3	3,3	18	-26	61	0,43
Employed	1,3	4,0	76	33	118	0,00
Unemployed	1,6	11,6	-58	-83	-33	0,00
Not economically active	1,7	4,5	-16	-60	28	0,48
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	0,9	11,2	-10,5	-14,3	-6,6	0,00
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	1,3	4,0	7,2	3,1	11,3	0,00
Labour force participation rate	1,3	3,3	1,6	-2,6	5,8	0,46
White						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	0,9	3,3	-95	-222	32	0,14
Employed	1,1	3,6	-110	-236	16	0,09
Unemployed	2,7	13,9	16	-37	68	0,56
Not economically active	2,1	6,3	85	-42	212	0,19
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	2,9	13,4	1,3	-1,5	4,0	0,36
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	1,1	3,6	-3,7	-8,1	0,8	0,10
Labour force participation rate	0,9	3,3	-3,1	-7,5	1,4	0,17

Table 2.3A: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by province						
	Coefficient of variation		Qtr-to-qtr change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
South Africa						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	0,3	0,8	310	-31	652	0,07
Employed	0,3	1,0	370	70	670	0,02
Unemployed	0,3	2,1	-60	-386	267	0,72
Not economically active	0,3	1,0	-166	-507	175	0,34
Discouraged work-seekers	0,3	3,8	-54	-333	224	0,70
Other (not economically active)	0,5	1,0	-112	-387	163	0,42
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	0,2	1,8	-0,7	-1,9	0,5	0,22
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	0,3	1,0	0,8	0,0	1,5	0,04
Labour force participation rate	0,3	0,8	0,6	-0,3	1,4	0,19
Western Cape						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	1,6	2,1	-72	-217	73	0,33
Employed	2,4	2,7	35	-88	158	0,58
Unemployed	3,8	6,8	-107	-208	-6	0,04
Not economically active	2,9	3,5	92	-53	237	0,21
Discouraged work-seekers	27,0	33,7	54	-20	127	0,15
Other (not economically active)	2,8	3,3	38	-97	174	0,58
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	3,8	6,2	-2,8	-5,6	0,0	0,05
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	2,4	2,7	0,5	-2,0	3,1	0,68
Labour force participation rate	1,6	2,1	-1,7	-4,7	1,2	0,25

Table 2.3A: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by province (continued)						
	Coefficient of variation		Qtr-to-qtr change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
Western Cape – Non-metro						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	3,4	3,6	-11	-108	85	0,82
Employed	3,8	3,3	31	-51	114	0,45
Unemployed	7,4	13,7	-43	-89	4	0,07
Not economically active	5,9	5,9	16	-80	113	0,74
Discouraged work-seekers	36,7	44,1	46	-26	117	0,21
Other (not economically active)	5,9	4,8	-29	-108	49	0,47
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	6,3	11,6	-3,6	-7,4	0,2	0,06
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	3,8	3,3	1,6	-3,0	6,3	0,49
Labour force participation rate	3,4	3,6	-0,8	-6,3	4,6	0,77
Western Cape – City of Cape Town						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	1,8	2,7	-61	-178	57	0,31
Employed	3,4	3,9	3	-96	103	0,95
Unemployed	4,5	7,6	-64	-147	19	0,13
Not economically active	3,4	4,6	75	-42	193	0,21
Discouraged work-seekers	32,4	18,8	8	-7	23	0,30
Other (not economically active)	3,3	4,5	67	-47	182	0,25
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	5,1	7,2	-2,3	-5,9	1,2	0,20
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	3,4	3,9	-0,1	-3,3	3,1	0,95
Labour force participation rate	1,8	2,7	-2,3	-6,1	1,5	0,24

Table 2.3A: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by province (continued)						
	Coefficient of variation		Qtr-to-qtr change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
Eastern Cape						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	2,7	2,2	41	-56	137	0,41
Employed	4,4	2,9	45	-33	123	0,25
Unemployed	4,4	4,6	-5	-86	77	0,91
Not economically active	2,9	2,4	-26	-122	70	0,60
Discouraged work-seekers	9,6	6,8	-9	-60	42	0,74
Other (not economically active)	3,0	2,8	-17	-113	78	0,72
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	3,8	3,4	-1,0	-3,8	1,8	0,49
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	4,4	2,9	0,9	-0,8	2,7	0,30
Labour force participation rate	2,7	2,2	0,8	-1,4	2,9	0,50
Eastern Cape – Non-metro						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	4,0	3,3	-17	-104	71	0,71
Employed	6,5	4,2	-18	-85	48	0,59
Unemployed	5,2	5,8	1	-64	67	0,97
Not economically active	3,7	2,9	25	-63	113	0,58
Discouraged work-seekers	10,6	7,4	7	-36	49	0,75
Other (not economically active)	3,6	3,5	18	-63	99	0,66
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	4,4	3,9	0,7	-2,8	4,1	0,70
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	6,5	4,2	-0,7	-2,9	1,5	0,55
Labour force participation rate	4,0	3,3	-0,7	-3,6	2,2	0,64

Table 2.3A: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by province (continued)						
	Coefficient of variation		Qtr-to-qtr change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
Eastern Cape – Buffalo City						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	6,3	3,6	37	10	64	0,01
Employed	9,2	5,5	24	0	47	0,05
Unemployed	20,2	17,1	13	-16	43	0,37
Not economically active	7,5	5,6	-34	-61	-7	0,01
Discouraged work-seekers	25,0	18,1	-14	-40	12	0,29
Other (not economically active)	12,0	8,9	-20	-62	22	0,36
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	17,5	14,5	0,3	-7,9	8,5	0,94
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	9,2	5,5	4,2	-0,3	8,6	0,07
Labour force participation rate	6,3	3,6	6,6	1,5	11,6	0,01
Eastern Cape – Nelson Mandela Bay						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	2,8	2,7	21	-5	46	0,11
Employed	7,1	5,0	40	11	69	0,01
Unemployed	7,8	6,1	-19	-51	13	0,24
Not economically active	4,9	5,1	-17	-42	8	0,18
Discouraged work-seekers	49,0	35,8	-1	-9	6	0,71
Other (not economically active)	3,1	4,7	-16	-40	9	0,21
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	8,0	6,2	-4,9	-10,2	0,3	0,07
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	7,1	5,0	4,5	1,1	7,9	0,01
Labour force participation rate	2,8	2,7	2,1	-0,8	5,1	0,15

Table 2.3A: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by province (continued)						
	Coefficient of variation		Qtr-to-qtr change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
Northern Cape						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	7,0	4,3	76	43	110	0,00
Employed	7,2	5,7	57	26	88	0,00
Unemployed	14,3	11,3	19	-3	41	0,09
Not economically active	5,2	4,7	-74	-108	-41	0,00
Discouraged work-seekers	10,5	7,8	-15	-45	16	0,34
Other (not economically active)	6,8	4,6	-60	-96	-23	0,00
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	11,4	10,6	0,0	-5,0	5,0	1,00
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	7,2	5,7	6,9	3,1	10,6	0,00
Labour force participation rate	7,0	4,3	9,2	5,1	13,2	0,00
Free State						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	2,5	2,5	-15	-101	71	0,73
Employed	3,5	3,1	54	-17	125	0,14
Unemployed	6,4	6,6	-69	-128	-11	0,02
Not economically active	3,7	3,5	17	-69	103	0,70
Discouraged work-seekers	11,4	12,1	23	-13	59	0,21
Other (not economically active)	4,2	3,0	-6	-71	58	0,85
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	5,3	5,6	-5,6	-9,9	-1,3	0,01
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	3,5	3,1	2,8	-0,9	6,5	0,14
Labour force participation rate	2,5	2,5	-0,8	-5,3	3,6	0,71

Table 2.3A: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by province (continued)						
	Coefficient of variation		Qtr-to-qtr change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
Free State – Non-metro						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	2,8	3,3	-24	-102	54	0,55
Employed	3,6	4,4	44	-6	95	0,09
Unemployed	7,4	7,8	-68	-122	-14	0,01
Not economically active	4,3	4,6	32	-46	110	0,42
Discouraged work-seekers	19,1	21,8	28	-2	58	0,07
Other (not economically active)	4,9	3,6	4	-55	63	0,90
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	5,6	6,4	-7,4	-12,0	-2,8	0,00
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	3,6	4,4	3,1	-0,7	6,8	0,11
Labour force participation rate	2,8	3,3	-2,1	-7,8	3,6	0,47
Free State – Mangaung						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	4,9	2,4	9	-27	45	0,63
Employed	7,0	3,1	10	-39	59	0,70
Unemployed	8,5	11,8	-1	-21	19	0,94
Not economically active	7,0	3,8	-15	-51	21	0,42
Discouraged work-seekers	13,2	3,2	-5	-23	14	0,61
Other (not economically active)	7,9	4,8	-10	-36	16	0,45
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	10,2	10,8	-0,8	-8,2	6,6	0,83
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	7,0	3,1	2,2	-6,4	10,8	0,62
Labour force participation rate	4,9	2,4	2,2	-4,1	8,5	0,49

Table 2.3A: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by province (continued)						
	Coefficient of variation		Qtr-to-qtr change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
KwaZulu-Natal						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	2,4	2,7	-34	-201	133	0,69
Employed	2,5	2,5	-53	-196	90	0,47
Unemployed	7,3	7,8	19	-130	168	0,80
Not economically active	2,2	2,5	61	-107	228	0,48
Discouraged work-seekers	7,1	8,5	112	-41	264	0,15
Other (not economically active)	3,1	3,3	-51	-201	99	0,50
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	5,7	5,9	0,8	-2,6	4,3	0,63
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	2,5	2,5	-0,8	-2,8	1,1	0,40
Labour force participation rate	2,4	2,7	-0,6	-2,9	1,6	0,58
KwaZulu-Natal – Non-metro						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	4,0	4,2	-81	-222	60	0,26
Employed	3,7	3,8	-81	-201	39	0,19
Unemployed	10,9	10,6	0	-123	123	1,00
Not economically active	2,9	2,8	86	-55	227	0,23
Discouraged work-seekers	8,4	9,8	103	-39	245	0,16
Other (not economically active)	4,1	4,0	-17	-144	110	0,79
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	8,0	7,5	1,5	-3,6	6,6	0,57
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	3,7	3,8	-1,7	-4,2	0,8	0,18
Labour force participation rate	4,0	4,2	-1,7	-4,6	1,2	0,25

Table 2.3A: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by province (continued)						
	Coefficient of variation		Qtr-to-qtr change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
KwaZulu-Natal – eThekweni						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	2,2	3,0	47	-35	129	0,26
Employed	3,2	3,3	28	-46	102	0,46
Unemployed	8,8	11,1	19	-62	100	0,64
Not economically active	3,4	5,1	-25	-107	57	0,55
Discouraged work-seekers	11,9	13,2	9	-46	63	0,75
Other (not economically active)	4,1	5,6	-34	-106	39	0,36
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	7,9	9,2	0,4	-4,0	4,8	0,87
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	3,2	3,3	0,7	-2,2	3,6	0,63
Labour force participation rate	2,2	3,0	1,3	-1,9	4,5	0,42
North West						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	3,1	3,4	15	-71	100	0,74
Employed	4,7	2,6	58	-20	137	0,15
Unemployed	10,5	7,6	-44	-118	30	0,25
Not economically active	2,9	3,2	-5	-90	81	0,92
Discouraged work-seekers	10,9	9,6	29	-36	94	0,38
Other (not economically active)	2,9	3,4	-34	-123	56	0,46
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	9,1	4,9	-3,7	-8,6	1,2	0,14
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	4,7	2,6	2,0	-0,9	5,0	0,17
Labour force participation rate	3,1	3,4	0,4	-2,8	3,5	0,82

Table 2.3A: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by province (continued)						
	Coefficient of variation		Qtr-to-qtr change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
Gauteng						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	1,5	1,3	108	-169	385	0,44
Employed	2,7	2,3	62	-247	371	0,69
Unemployed	3,8	3,8	46	-270	362	0,77
Not economically active	2,8	2,6	-65	-342	213	0,65
Discouraged work-seekers	9,4	9,4	-168	-365	29	0,09
Other (not economically active)	3,1	2,7	103	-109	316	0,34
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	3,6	3,5	0,1	-3,9	4,0	0,96
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	2,7	2,3	0,4	-2,4	3,3	0,78
Labour force participation rate	1,5	1,3	0,7	-1,8	3,3	0,57
Gauteng – Non-metro						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	11,9	7,4	142	-13	297	0,07
Employed	15,7	10,0	29	-96	153	0,65
Unemployed	28,4	14,5	113	3	223	0,04
Not economically active	8,4	7,6	-123	-278	32	0,12
Discouraged work-seekers	16,6	20,5	-149	-279	-19	0,03
Other (not economically active)	10,4	5,7	26	-72	124	0,60
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	27,1	12,3	10,8	-3,6	25,2	0,14
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	15,7	10,0	1,6	-7,3	10,5	0,72
Labour force participation rate	11,9	7,4	9,4	-1,6	20,5	0,09

Table 2.3A: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by province (continued)						
	Coefficient of variation		Qtr-to-qtr change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
Gauteng – Ekurhuleni						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	2,2	3,1	-62	-184	59	0,31
Employed	5,4	4,0	-7	-137	124	0,92
Unemployed	8,2	10,3	-55	-199	88	0,45
Not economically active	3,7	4,8	85	-36	206	0,17
Discouraged work-seekers	14,2	12,4	120	7	233	0,04
Other (not economically active)	7,0	7,1	-35	-132	62	0,48
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	8,7	8,7	-2,1	-9,8	5,5	0,58
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	5,4	4,0	-0,6	-5,4	4,2	0,81
Labour force participation rate	2,2	3,1	-2,8	-7,3	1,7	0,22
Gauteng – City of Johannesburg						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	3,0	1,2	145	-48	339	0,14
Employed	5,8	3,4	136	-108	381	0,27
Unemployed	7,2	4,8	9	-228	246	0,94
Not economically active	7,2	3,6	-147	-341	47	0,14
Discouraged work-seekers	29,6	28,2	-152	-274	-30	0,02
Other (not economically active)	6,0	2,8	5	-133	143	0,94
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	6,8	4,7	-1,7	-9,2	5,9	0,67
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	5,8	3,4	3,4	-2,6	9,4	0,27
Labour force participation rate	3,0	1,2	3,6	-1,2	8,4	0,14

Table 2.3A: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by province (continued)						
	Coefficient of variation		Qtr-to-qtr change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
Gauteng – City of Tshwane						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	1,5	2,8	-117	-236	3	0,06
Employed	4,5	5,1	-96	-234	42	0,17
Unemployed	8,1	7,9	-21	-198	157	0,82
Not economically active	4,3	6,3	121	1	240	0,05
Discouraged work-seekers	25,7	19,8	13	-24	50	0,49
Other (not economically active)	4,9	6,8	108	-13	228	0,08
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	7,7	7,2	1,2	-6,8	9,2	0,77
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	4,5	5,1	-3,6	-8,8	1,5	0,17
Labour force participation rate	1,5	2,8	-4,5	-8,9	0,0	0,05
Mpumalanga						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	3,1	2,4	18	-100	135	0,77
Employed	3,3	3,1	30	-63	123	0,53
Unemployed	7,7	6,9	-12	-136	111	0,85
Not economically active	4,1	3,2	-6	-123	111	0,92
Discouraged work-seekers	9,7	9,4	9	-100	118	0,87
Other (not economically active)	3,3	3,9	-15	-106	75	0,74
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	5,5	5,4	-1,1	-6,6	4,4	0,70
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	3,3	3,1	0,9	-2,2	3,9	0,58
Labour force participation rate	3,1	2,4	0,4	-3,5	4,2	0,85

Table 2.3A: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by province (concluded)						
	Coefficient of variation		Qtr-to-qtr change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
Limpopo						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	3,0	3,3	174	13	335	0,03
Employed	3,8	4,2	81	-49	212	0,22
Unemployed	6,6	4,8	93	-13	199	0,09
Not economically active	2,6	3,3	-160	-321	1	0,05
Discouraged work-seekers	7,6	11,1	-90	-233	53	0,22
Other (not economically active)	3,5	3,4	-71	-206	65	0,31
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	5,5	4,0	1,7	-2,9	6,3	0,46
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	3,8	4,2	2,0	-1,4	5,3	0,25
Labour force participation rate	3,0	3,3	4,3	0,2	8,4	0,04

Table 3.1A: Sampling variability for the employed by industry and sex						
	Coefficient of variation		Qtr-to-qtr change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
Both sexes	0,3	1,0	370	70	670	0,02
Agriculture	0,8	5,3	-23	-110	63	0,60
Mining	0,8	8,8	36	-34	106	0,32
Manufacturing	0,7	3,6	263	153	373	0,00
Utilities	0,7	21,7	21	-23	66	0,34
Construction	0,7	4,9	-60	-165	45	0,26
Trade	0,4	2,5	98	-51	248	0,20
Transport	0,6	5,1	10	-88	107	0,84
Finance	0,6	3,2	-72	-219	75	0,34
Community and social services	0,4	2,4	281	117	446	0,00
Private households	0,8	4,1	-186	-273	-100	0,00
Women	1,1	1,5	234	6	462	0,05
Agriculture	8,9	9,9	17	-39	72	0,55
Mining	20,8	17,1	1	-22	23	0,95
Manufacturing	5,7	6,0	67	-4	137	0,06
Utilities	28,5	36,7	11	-15	36	0,41
Construction	11,3	13,3	-30	-73	13	0,17
Trade	3,4	3,5	108	-10	225	0,07
Transport	11,8	11,1	13	-42	67	0,65
Finance	4,1	5,2	-80	-202	43	0,20
Community and social services	2,1	2,7	234	99	368	0,00
Private households	1,8	4,6	-106	-186	-27	0,01
Men	0,8	1,2	137	-76	349	0,21
Agriculture	3,3	4,7	-40	-107	27	0,24
Mining	3,2	9,0	35	-30	101	0,29
Manufacturing	2,7	4,5	196	93	300	0,00
Utilities	9,6	22,6	11	-22	44	0,52
Construction	2,0	5,2	-30	-135	75	0,58
Trade	2,6	3,7	-9	-138	120	0,89
Transport	2,6	5,9	-3	-101	96	0,95
Finance	2,9	4,0	8	-121	136	0,91
Community and social services	3,3	3,6	48	-69	165	0,42
Private households	3,9	9,3	-80	-128	-32	0,00

Table 3.4 A: Sampling variability for the employed by province and sector						
	Coefficient of variation		Qtr-to-qtr change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
South Africa	0,3	1,0	370	70	670	0,02
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	0,4	1,3	408	143	673	0,00
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	0,5	3,1	171	4	339	0,05
Agriculture	0,8	5,3	-23	-110	63	0,60
Private households	0,8	4,1	-186	-273	-100	0,00
Western Cape	2,4	2,7	35	-88	158	0,58
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	3,3	3,3	-27	-129	75	0,61
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	8,9	10,9	35	-17	88	0,19
Agriculture	19,7	10,4	26	-33	84	0,39
Private households	11,3	14,9	1	-26	28	0,95
Western Cape – Non-metro	3,8	3,3	31	-51	114	0,45
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	5,4	5,4	-2	-80	75	0,95
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	15,9	12,4	11	-12	34	0,34
Agriculture	21,5	10,8	26	-31	84	0,37
Private households	11,6	13,6	-4	-18	10	0,59
Western Cape – City of Cape Town	3,4	3,9	3	-96	103	0,95
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	4,3	4,2	-25	-95	45	0,49
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	11,3	15,8	24	-27	75	0,35
Agriculture	48,9	45,8	-1	-18	17	0,94
Private households	17,8	24,5	5	-18	27	0,69
Eastern Cape	4,4	2,9	45	-33	123	0,25
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	5,3	4,1	70	12	128	0,02
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	8,4	7,6	-20	-60	20	0,32
Agriculture	23,6	12,4	-15	-53	23	0,43
Private households	13,2	10,2	11	-13	35	0,37
Eastern Cape – Non-metro	6,5	4,2	-18	-85	48	0,59
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	7,8	7,0	-4	-48	39	0,84
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	11,2	9,9	-12	-47	23	0,51
Agriculture	25,1	13,3	-17	-55	21	0,37
Private households	18,1	11,6	15	-5	35	0,13

Table 3.4A: Sampling variability for the employed by province and sector (continued)						
	Coefficient of variation		Qtr-to-qtr change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
Eastern Cape – Buffalo City	9,2	5,5	24	0	47	0,05
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	11,7	6,8	19	-3	41	0,09
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	15,5	14,5	-1	-14	13	0,91
Agriculture	64,3	59,8	1	-1	3	0,44
Private households	40,4	26,5	5	-8	17	0,46
Eastern Cape – Nelson Mandela Bay	7,1	5,0	40	11	69	0,01
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	9,1	6,1	55	26	85	0,00
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	15,4	15,0	-8	-21	5	0,22
Agriculture	43,3	28,6	1	-3	5	0,63
Private households	22,5	25,1	-9	-15	-3	0,00
Northern Cape	7,2	5,7	57	26	88	0,00
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	9,1	7,5	48	22	75	0,00
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	17,9	18,4	6	-8	20	0,41
Agriculture	22,5	16,6	8	-6	23	0,26
Private households	17,5	17,5	-5	-14	3	0,22
Free State	3,5	3,1	54	-17	125	0,14
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	6,1	5,1	34	-29	97	0,29
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	11,9	10,5	6	-18	31	0,61
Agriculture	11,8	7,3	18	-2	38	0,08
Private households	14,5	13,4	-4	-21	13	0,63
Free State – Non-metro	3,6	4,4	44	-6	95	0,09
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	6,7	6,6	16	-22	53	0,41
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	15,9	11,5	13	-9	36	0,25
Agriculture	11,9	7,3	18	-2	38	0,08
Private households	20,6	18,4	-3	-19	13	0,75
Free State – Mangaung	7,0	3,1	10	-39	59	0,70
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	11,2	8,0	18	-33	70	0,48
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	16,3	23,6	-7	-15	1	0,08
Agriculture	104,3	100,9	0	-1	0	0,52
Private households	13,2	16,2	-2	-5	2	0,43

Table 3.4A: Sampling variability for the employed by province and sector (continued)						
	Coefficient of variation		Qtr-to-qtr change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
KwaZulu-Natal	2,5	2,5	-53	-196	90	0,47
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	2,8	2,8	67	-42	176	0,23
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	6,7	6,4	-30	-97	36	0,37
Agriculture	14,0	16,0	-47	-78	-16	0,00
Private households	9,0	7,7	-42	-82	-3	0,04
KwaZulu-Natal – Non-metro	3,7	3,8	-81	-201	39	0,19
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	4,5	4,0	17	-69	104	0,70
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	9,9	9,0	-13	-69	43	0,65
Agriculture	14,0	16,4	-51	-82	-20	0,00
Private households	12,7	13,4	-34	-64	-4	0,03
KwaZulu-Natal – eThekweni	3,2	3,3	28	-46	102	0,46
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	3,4	4,0	50	-5	105	0,08
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	9,0	8,5	-17	-55	20	0,36
Agriculture	348,0	70,7	4	-2	9	0,16
Private households	13,7	9,0	-8	-35	18	0,53
North West	4,7	2,6	58	-20	137	0,15
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	5,7	3,9	18	-47	83	0,58
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	14,0	13,0	69	24	114	0,00
Agriculture	16,8	11,6	-19	-46	8	0,17
Private households	15,5	16,2	-9	-31	12	0,39
Gauteng	2,7	2,3	62	-247	371	0,69
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	2,9	2,8	152	-114	417	0,26
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	5,8	6,8	51	-98	200	0,50
Agriculture	36,0	42,1	-13	-46	21	0,45
Private households	7,8	9,7	-128	-206	-50	0,00
Gauteng – Non-metro	15,7	10,0	29	-96	153	0,65
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	19,9	17,8	65	-47	177	0,26
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	24,4	14,6	12	-42	65	0,67
Agriculture	86,8	52,0	0	-8	9	0,96
Private households	26,2	18,2	-48	-87	-10	0,02

Table 3.4A: Sampling variability for the employed by province and sector (concluded)						
	Coefficient of variation		Qtr-to-qtr change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
Gauteng – Ekurhuleni	5,4	4,0	-7	-137	124	0,92
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	5,6	5,6	-7	-150	135	0,92
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	12,5	10,8	17	-37	70	0,54
Agriculture	75,7	,	,	,	,	,
Private households	14,8	18,6	-8	-32	16	0,52
Gauteng – City of Johannesburg	5,8	3,4	136	-108	381	0,27
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	6,9	3,5	143	-32	317	0,11
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	10,2	11,9	52	-81	184	0,44
Agriculture	65,5	67,4	-7	-21	8	0,37
Private households	15,8	16,6	-51	-129	27	0,20
Gauteng – City of Tshwane	4,5	5,1	-96	-234	42	0,17
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	5,0	5,4	-49	-169	71	0,43
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	14,6	13,1	-29	-91	34	0,37
Agriculture	66,0	73,6	2	-25	28	0,89
Private households	16,1	15,9	-21	-51	9	0,17
Mpumalanga	3,3	3,1	30	-63	123	0,53
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	4,8	5,0	16	-72	104	0,73
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	11,7	11,2	38	-22	97	0,21
Agriculture	13,4	9,7	-11	-38	16	0,43
Private households	15,1	12,5	-13	-52	26	0,51
Limpopo	3,8	4,2	81	-49	212	0,22
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	5,9	6,2	30	-81	141	0,60
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	6,5	6,0	17	-40	73	0,56
Agriculture	12,1	18,9	30	-34	95	0,36
Private households	14,1	10,0	4	-25	34	0,78

Table 3.5A: Sampling variability for the employed by sex and occupation						
	Coefficient of variation		Qtr-to-qtr change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Oct-Dec 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
Both sexes	0,3	1,0	370	70	670	0,02
Manager	0,9	4,8	-16	-138	105	0,79
Professional	1,3	5,5	63	-44	171	0,25
Technician	0,4	3,8	156	51	261	0,00
Clerk	0,7	4,0	95	-22	212	0,11
Sales and services	0,4	3,1	167	15	318	0,03
Skilled agriculture	5,4	20,4	0	-28	28	1,00
Craft and related trade	0,7	3,8	93	-27	213	0,13
Plant and machine operator	0,6	4,0	89	-14	191	0,09
Elementary	0,4	2,3	-138	-297	21	0,09
Domestic worker	1,0	4,4	-141	-210	-72	0,00
Women	1,1	1,5	234	6	462	0,05
Manager	7,6	7,6	8	-74	89	0,85
Professional	6,9	6,5	79	3	154	0,04
Technician	3,7	5,1	71	-20	162	0,12
Clerk	2,4	4,6	-51	-154	52	0,33
Sales and services	3,9	4,2	157	37	277	0,01
Skilled agriculture	46,2	48,1	5	-8	18	0,46
Craft and related trade	11,4	11,9	45	-6	97	0,08
Plant and machine operator	12,4	11,4	30	-15	75	0,19
Elementary	3,1	3,5	4	-119	127	0,95
Domestic worker	1,6	4,6	-115	-186	-43	0,00
Men	0,8	1,2	137	-76	349	0,21
Manager	3,8	5,5	-24	-140	92	0,69
Professional	5,4	7,7	-15	-103	72	0,73
Technician	5,2	6,4	85	-6	177	0,07
Clerk	8,5	7,5	146	62	229	0,00
Sales and services	3,0	3,8	10	-106	125	0,87
Skilled agriculture	8,7	18,4	-5	-27	17	0,65
Craft and related trade	1,4	4,2	48	-74	170	0,44
Plant and machine operator	1,6	4,2	58	-38	155	0,24
Elementary	2,1	3,0	-142	-285	1	0,05
Domestic worker	21,4	28,4	-27	-50	-3	0,03

Table 2B: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by sex						
	Coefficient of variation		Year-on-year change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Jan-Mar 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
Both sexes						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	0,3	0,8	539	200	877	0,00
Employed	0,3	1,0	-81	-378	216	0,59
Formal sector (non-agriculture)	0,3	1,3	-395	-652	-139	0,00
Informal sector (non-agriculture)	0,4	3,1	317	147	487	0,00
Agriculture	0,8	5,3	52	-34	138	0,23
Private households	0,8	4,1	-55	-145	35	0,23
Unemployed	0,3	2,1	620	296	944	0,00
Not economically active	0,4	1,0	39	-299	377	0,82
Discouraged work-seekers	0,3	3,8	620	340	901	0,00
Other (not economically active)	0,5	1,0	-582	-862	-301	0,00
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	0,2	1,8	2,0	0,8	3,1	0,00
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	0,3	1,0	-0,8	-1,5	0,0	0,05
Labour force participation rate	0,3	0,8	0,5	-0,3	1,4	0,22
Women						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	0,6	1,1	240	6	475	0,05
Employed	0,9	1,5	-84	-293	126	0,43
Formal sector (non-agriculture)	1,2	2,0	-161	-360	37	0,11
Informal sector (non-agriculture)	3,5	4,5	74	-34	181	0,18
Agriculture	8,7	9,9	21	-39	82	0,49
Private households	1,6	4,6	-17	-99	64	0,68
Unemployed	1,4	2,5	324	122	525	0,00
Not economically active	0,6	1,1	40	-194	275	0,74
Discouraged work-seekers	2,0	3,9	339	167	510	0,00
Other (not economically active)	0,7	1,2	-299	-513	-84	0,01
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	1,2	2,2	2,4	0,7	4,0	0,01
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	0,9	1,5	-0,9	-1,9	0,2	0,10
Labour force participation rate	0,6	1,1	0,5	-0,7	1,7	0,41

Table 2B: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by sex (continued)						
	Coefficient of variation		Year-on-year change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Jan-Mar 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
Men						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	0,5	0,8	299	69	528	0,01
Employed	0,7	1,2	3	-219	224	0,98
Formal sector (non-agriculture)	0,9	1,6	-234	-429	-39	0,02
Informal sector (non-agriculture)	2,1	3,8	243	88	398	0,00
Agriculture	3,3	4,7	31	-40	102	0,39
Private households	5,4	9,3	-38	-94	19	0,19
Unemployed	1,3	2,5	296	59	533	0,02
Not economically active	0,9	1,4	-1	-231	229	0,99
Discouraged work-seekers	2,4	4,8	282	119	444	0,00
Other (not economically active)	1,1	1,5	-283	-478	-88	0,01
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	1,1	2,1	1,6	0,0	3,3	0,06
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	0,7	1,2	-0,6	-1,8	0,5	0,27
Labour force participation rate	0,5	0,8	0,6	-0,6	1,7	0,34

Table 2.1B: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by population group						
	Coefficient of variation		Year-on-year change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Jan-Mar 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
South Africa						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	0,3	0,8	539	200	877	0,00
Employed	0,3	1,0	-81	-378	216	0,59
Unemployed	0,3	2,1	620	296	944	0,00
Not economically active	0,4	1,0	39	-299	377	0,82
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	0,2	1,8	2,0	0,8	3,1	0,00
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	0,3	1,0	-0,8	-1,5	0,0	0,05
Labour force participation rate	0,3	0,8	0,5	-0,3	1,4	0,22
Black/African						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	0,3	0,9	554	257	851	0,00
Employed	0,3	1,1	3	-247	253	0,98
Unemployed	0,3	2,3	551	242	860	0,00
Not economically active	0,4	1,1	28	-269	325	0,85
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	0,1	1,8	1,9	0,5	3,3	0,01
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	0,3	1,1	-0,6	-1,4	0,2	0,12
Labour force participation rate	0,3	0,9	0,7	-0,2	1,6	0,13
Coloured						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	0,8	2,4	34	-69	137	0,51
Employed	0,9	2,7	12	-75	99	0,79
Unemployed	0,8	7,8	22	-57	102	0,58
Not economically active	1,1	3,3	-9	-111	93	0,86
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	0,4	6,6	0,7	-2,6	4,0	0,69
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	0,9	2,7	0,0	-2,4	2,5	0,98
Labour force participation rate	0,8	2,4	0,6	-2,3	3,4	0,71

Table 2.1B: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by population group (concluded)						
	Coefficient of variation		Year-on-year change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Jan-Mar 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
Indian/Asian						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	1,2	3,3	19	-20	57	0,35
Employed	1,2	4,0	3	-36	41	0,90
Unemployed	1,5	11,6	16	-7	39	0,18
Not economically active	1,6	4,5	-10	-49	28	0,60
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	1,1	11,2	2,2	-1,5	5,9	0,25
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	1,2	4,0	-0,1	-3,9	3,6	0,94
Labour force participation rate	1,2	3,3	1,3	-2,4	5,1	0,48
White						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	0,9	3,3	-68	-195	59	0,29
Employed	1,0	3,6	-99	-221	24	0,11
Unemployed	1,7	13,9	31	-20	82	0,24
Not economically active	1,8	6,3	30	-97	157	0,64
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	1,8	13,4	1,9	-0,7	4,6	0,15
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	1,0	3,6	-2,6	-6,9	1,7	0,23
Labour force participation rate	0,9	3,3	-1,5	-5,9	3,0	0,51

Table 2.3B: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by province						
	Coefficient of variation		Year-on-year change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Jan-Mar 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
South Africa						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	0,3	0,8	539	200	877	0,00
Employed	0,3	1,0	-81	-378	216	0,59
Unemployed	0,3	2,1	620	296	944	0,00
Not economically active	0,4	1,0	39	-299	377	0,82
Discouraged work-seekers	0,3	3,8	620	340	901	0,00
Other (not economically active)	0,5	1,0	-582	-862	-301	0,00
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	0,2	1,8	2,0	0,8	3,1	0,00
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	0,3	1,0	-0,8	-1,5	0,0	0,05
Labour force participation rate	0,3	0,8	0,5	-0,3	1,4	0,22
Western Cape						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	1,9	2,1	45	-101	191	0,55
Employed	2,2	2,7	-11	-146	123	0,87
Unemployed	6,0	6,8	56	-77	189	0,41
Not economically active	3,3	3,5	38	-108	184	0,61
Discouraged work-seekers	22,3	33,7	9	-56	75	0,78
Other (not economically active)	3,9	3,3	29	-118	175	0,70
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	5,2	6,2	1,5	-2,4	5,3	0,45
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	2,2	2,7	-1,1	-3,8	1,7	0,46
Labour force participation rate	1,9	2,1	-0,2	-3,2	2,9	0,92

Table 2.3B: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by province (continued)						
	Coefficient of variation		Year-on-year change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Jan-Mar 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
Western Cape – Non-metro						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	4,2	3,6	70	-55	196	0,27
Employed	5,2	3,3	25	-91	140	0,67
Unemployed	10,1	13,7	46	-36	128	0,27
Not economically active	6,2	5,9	-44	-170	81	0,49
Discouraged work-seekers	33,0	44,1	21	-41	83	0,51
Other (not economically active)	9,1	4,8	-66	-202	71	0,35
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	10,1	11,6	3,0	-3,9	9,8	0,39
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	5,2	3,3	0,7	-5,9	7,3	0,84
Labour force participation rate	4,2	3,6	3,1	-4,0	10,2	0,39
Western Cape – City of Cape Town						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	2,4	2,7	-26	-119	68	0,59
Employed	3,1	3,9	-36	-123	51	0,42
Unemployed	8,1	7,6	10	-96	117	0,85
Not economically active	4,6	4,6	83	-11	176	0,08
Discouraged work-seekers	27,5	18,8	-12	-31	8	0,25
Other (not economically active)	4,6	4,5	94	10	178	0,03
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	7,2	7,2	0,9	-3,8	5,6	0,72
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	3,1	3,9	-2,0	-4,9	0,8	0,16
Labour force participation rate	2,4	2,7	-2,0	-5,1	1,0	0,19

Table 2.3B: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by province (continued)						
	Coefficient of variation		Year-on-year change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Jan-Mar 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
Eastern Cape						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	2,6	2,2	-7	-154	140	0,93
Employed	4,2	2,9	-8	-123	107	0,89
Unemployed	4,8	4,6	1	-119	121	0,99
Not economically active	3,0	2,4	61	-86	209	0,41
Discouraged work-seekers	17,3	6,8	153	75	232	0,00
Other (not economically active)	2,9	2,8	-92	-235	51	0,21
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	4,1	3,4	0,2	-3,8	4,2	0,93
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	4,2	2,9	-0,6	-3,2	2,1	0,68
Labour force participation rate	2,6	2,2	-0,8	-4,2	2,6	0,64
Eastern Cape – Non-metro						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	3,9	3,3	2	-135	139	0,98
Employed	6,3	4,2	-6	-102	90	0,91
Unemployed	6,2	5,8	7	-99	114	0,89
Not economically active	3,5	2,9	30	-107	167	0,67
Discouraged work-seekers	17,6	7,4	87	11	163	0,03
Other (not economically active)	3,4	3,5	-57	-189	75	0,40
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	5,0	3,9	0,5	-4,8	5,7	0,86
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	6,3	4,2	-0,4	-3,6	2,8	0,79
Labour force participation rate	3,9	3,3	-0,4	-5,0	4,1	0,85

Table 2.3B: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by province (continued)						
	Coefficient of variation		Year-on-year change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Jan-Mar 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
Eastern Cape – Buffalo City						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	4,0	3,6	-19	-53	15	0,27
Employed	6,9	5,5	-24	-70	21	0,29
Unemployed	7,4	17,1	5	-33	43	0,78
Not economically active	7,7	5,6	29	-5	63	0,09
Discouraged work-seekers	94,2	18,1	49	35	64	0,00
Other (not economically active)	7,0	8,9	-20	-63	23	0,36
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	8,8	14,5	3,4	-7,7	14,5	0,55
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	6,9	5,5	-5,4	-13,9	3,1	0,21
Labour force participation rate	4,0	3,6	-4,8	-11,1	1,6	0,14
Eastern Cape – Nelson Mandela Bay						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	4,4	2,7	10	-37	58	0,68
Employed	8,6	5,0	22	-30	73	0,40
Unemployed	10,4	6,1	-12	-57	34	0,61
Not economically active	8,3	5,1	2	-45	50	0,92
Discouraged work-seekers	121,2	35,8	17	3	31	0,02
Other (not economically active)	8,2	4,7	-15	-55	25	0,47
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	10,3	6,2	-2,8	-10,5	4,9	0,47
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	8,6	5,0	2,0	-4,1	8,1	0,53
Labour force participation rate	4,4	2,7	0,2	-5,4	5,8	0,94

Table 2.3B: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by province (continued)						
	Coefficient of variation		Year-on-year change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Jan-Mar 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
Northern Cape						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	5,3	4,3	19	-19	58	0,33
Employed	6,2	5,7	8	-29	45	0,67
Unemployed	13,8	11,3	11	-13	35	0,36
Not economically active	5,4	4,7	-12	-50	27	0,56
Discouraged work-seekers	17,1	7,8	24	-9	56	0,15
Other (not economically active)	4,8	4,6	-35	-64	-7	0,02
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	12,3	10,6	1,5	-3,8	6,8	0,57
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	6,2	5,7	0,6	-3,9	5,2	0,79
Labour force participation rate	5,3	4,3	1,9	-2,9	6,6	0,44
Free State						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	2,7	2,5	42	-42	127	0,32
Employed	3,5	3,1	79	11	146	0,02
Unemployed	7,0	6,6	-36	-88	15	0,16
Not economically active	3,6	3,5	-35	-120	49	0,41
Discouraged work-seekers	10,0	12,1	36	0	72	0,05
Other (not economically active)	4,5	3,0	-71	-132	-10	0,02
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	5,7	5,6	-4,6	-8,3	-0,8	0,02
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	3,5	3,1	4,0	0,5	7,5	0,03
Labour force participation rate	2,7	2,5	2,0	-2,4	6,4	0,37

Table 2.3B: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by province (continued)						
	Coefficient of variation		Year-on-year change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Jan-Mar 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
Free State – Non-metro						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	3,5	3,3	1	-81	83	0,98
Employed	3,8	4,4	38	-17	93	0,17
Unemployed	7,8	7,8	-37	-82	8	0,11
Not economically active	5,0	4,6	17	-65	99	0,68
Discouraged work-seekers	14,4	21,8	23	-10	56	0,17
Other (not economically active)	5,9	3,6	-6	-64	53	0,85
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	5,6	6,4	-4,8	-8,4	-1,1	0,01
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	3,8	4,4	2,3	-1,7	6,4	0,26
Labour force participation rate	3,5	3,3	-0,7	-6,8	5,3	0,82
Free State – Mangaung						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	3,7	2,4	41	21	62	0,00
Employed	7,3	3,1	40	2	79	0,04
Unemployed	15,1	11,8	1	-22	24	0,95
Not economically active	4,1	3,8	-52	-73	-32	0,00
Discouraged work-seekers	12,9	3,2	13	-1	26	0,07
Other (not economically active)	5,9	4,8	-65	-85	-46	0,00
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	15,9	10,8	-2,7	-11,1	5,7	0,52
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	7,3	3,1	8,0	1,2	14,8	0,02
Labour force participation rate	3,7	2,4	8,4	4,8	12,0	0,00

Table 2.3B: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by province (continued)						
	Coefficient of variation		Year-on-year change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Jan-Mar 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
KwaZulu-Natal						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	2,4	2,7	55	-140	249	0,58
Employed	2,4	2,5	-58	-204	87	0,43
Unemployed	6,2	7,8	113	-46	272	0,16
Not economically active	2,2	2,5	51	-144	246	0,61
Discouraged work-seekers	8,6	8,5	311	152	470	0,00
Other (not economically active)	2,7	3,3	-260	-455	-65	0,01
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	4,8	5,9	2,7	-0,8	6,2	0,13
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	2,4	2,5	-1,3	-3,3	0,7	0,21
Labour force participation rate	2,4	2,7	0,1	-2,6	2,7	0,97
KwaZulu-Natal – Non-metro						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	3,8	4,2	-135	-307	37	0,12
Employed	4,0	3,8	-84	-205	37	0,17
Unemployed	8,3	10,6	-51	-173	71	0,41
Not economically active	2,9	2,8	177	5	349	0,04
Discouraged work-seekers	11,3	9,8	351	197	505	0,00
Other (not economically active)	3,7	4,0	-174	-344	-3	0,05
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	6,0	7,5	0,0	-4,5	4,5	0,99
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	4,0	3,8	-2,0	-4,5	0,5	0,12
Labour force participation rate	3,8	4,2	-3,2	-6,7	0,4	0,08

Table 2.3B: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by province (continued)						
	Coefficient of variation		Year-on-year change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Jan-Mar 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
KwaZulu-Natal – eThekweni						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	2,8	3,0	190	98	282	0,00
Employed	2,7	3,3	26	-61	113	0,56
Unemployed	8,9	11,1	164	62	266	0,00
Not economically active	3,6	5,1	-126	-218	-34	0,01
Discouraged work-seekers	15,4	13,2	-40	-80	1	0,06
Other (not economically active)	4,1	5,6	-86	-181	9	0,08
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	7,4	9,2	7,8	2,1	13,4	0,01
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	2,7	3,3	-0,1	-3,5	3,3	0,95
Labour force participation rate	2,8	3,0	6,0	2,4	9,6	0,00
North West						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	2,8	3,4	-65	-174	45	0,25
Employed	3,9	2,6	-17	-106	73	0,71
Unemployed	7,8	7,6	-48	-131	35	0,26
Not economically active	2,9	3,2	105	-4	214	0,06
Discouraged work-seekers	10,1	9,6	78	-3	159	0,06
Other (not economically active)	3,0	3,4	27	-67	122	0,57
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	6,8	4,9	-2,1	-7,1	3,0	0,42
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	3,9	2,6	-1,1	-4,5	2,2	0,50
Labour force participation rate	2,8	3,4	-3,2	-7,2	0,9	0,13

Table 2.3B: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by province (continued)						
	Coefficient of variation		Year-on-year change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Jan-Mar 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
Gauteng						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	1,2	1,3	191	-32	415	0,09
Employed	1,5	2,3	-40	-282	202	0,74
Unemployed	2,8	3,8	231	3	460	0,05
Not economically active	2,3	2,6	-9	-233	214	0,94
Discouraged work-seekers	8,0	9,4	4	-145	152	0,96
Other (not economically active)	2,4	2,7	-13	-200	175	0,89
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	2,3	3,5	2,3	-0,6	5,2	0,12
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	1,5	2,3	-1,1	-3,3	1,1	0,34
Labour force participation rate	1,2	1,3	0,7	-1,4	2,7	0,53
Gauteng – Non-metro						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	5,2	7,4	-102	-183	-20	0,02
Employed	6,9	10,0	-112	-205	-19	0,02
Unemployed	7,4	14,5	10	-51	72	0,75
Not economically active	7,8	7,6	151	69	233	0,00
Discouraged work-seekers	14,0	20,5	6	-82	93	0,90
Other (not economically active)	6,6	5,7	146	88	203	0,00
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	7,2	12,3	5,7	-2,7	14,0	0,18
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	6,9	10,0	-9,3	-16,0	-2,7	0,01
Labour force participation rate	5,2	7,4	-9,3	-15,1	-3,4	0,00

Table 2.3B: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by province (continued)						
	Coefficient of variation		Year-on-year change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Jan-Mar 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
Gauteng – Ekurhuleni						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	3,0	3,1	-152	-272	-33	0,01
Employed	3,4	4,0	-42	-154	71	0,47
Unemployed	6,5	10,3	-111	-223	2	0,05
Not economically active	6,2	4,8	222	102	341	0,00
Discouraged work-seekers	17,6	12,4	181	92	270	0,00
Other (not economically active)	5,9	7,1	41	-56	138	0,41
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	5,1	8,7	-3,6	-9,4	2,3	0,23
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	3,4	4,0	-2,7	-6,9	1,5	0,21
Labour force participation rate	3,0	3,1	-7,3	-11,8	-2,9	0,00
Gauteng – City of Johannesburg						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	2,2	1,2	415	261	569	0,00
Employed	2,6	3,4	123	-29	275	0,11
Unemployed	5,5	4,8	292	150	435	0,00
Not economically active	4,1	3,6	-384	-538	-230	0,00
Discouraged work-seekers	15,9	28,2	-163	-233	-94	0,00
Other (not economically active)	4,2	2,8	-220	-344	-97	0,00
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	4,4	4,7	5,0	0,6	9,4	0,03
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	2,6	3,4	2,7	-1,1	6,4	0,16
Labour force participation rate	2,2	1,2	9,7	5,9	13,5	0,00

Table 2.3B: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by province (continued)						
	Coefficient of variation		Year-on-year change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Jan-Mar 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
Gauteng – City of Tshwane						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	1,4	2,8	30	-88	148	0,62
Employed	3,1	5,1	-10	-157	137	0,90
Unemployed	5,4	7,9	40	-99	178	0,57
Not economically active	3,2	6,3	2	-116	120	0,98
Discouraged work-seekers	29,4	19,8	-19	-77	38	0,51
Other (not economically active)	5,0	6,8	21	-94	136	0,72
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	5,0	7,2	1,6	-5,5	8,6	0,67
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	3,1	5,1	-0,9	-6,4	4,6	0,75
Labour force participation rate	1,4	2,8	0,3	-4,1	4,7	0,89
Mpumalanga						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	2,3	2,4	59	-21	140	0,15
Employed	2,5	3,1	-51	-135	34	0,24
Unemployed	7,7	6,9	110	5	215	0,04
Not economically active	3,0	3,2	-14	-95	66	0,73
Discouraged work-seekers	9,4	9,4	87	-19	193	0,11
Other (not economically active)	3,4	3,9	-101	-190	-13	0,03
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	6,1	5,4	5,1	-0,1	10,3	0,05
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	2,5	3,1	-2,2	-5,0	0,6	0,12
Labour force participation rate	2,3	2,4	1,1	-1,5	3,8	0,41

Table 2.3B: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by province (concluded)						
	Coefficient of variation		Year-on-year change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Jan-Mar 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
Limpopo						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	2,7	3,3	199	60	338	0,01
Employed	3,9	4,2	17	-100	135	0,77
Unemployed	5,8	4,8	181	113	250	0,00
Not economically active	2,3	3,3	-147	-286	-7	0,04
Discouraged work-seekers	7,5	11,1	-81	-183	20	0,12
Other (not economically active)	3,4	3,4	-65	-182	51	0,27
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	5,7	4,0	6,3	3,0	9,5	0,00
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	3,9	4,2	0,0	-3,0	3,0	0,99
Labour force participation rate	2,7	3,3	4,5	0,9	8,0	0,01

Table 3.1B: Sampling variability for the employed by industry and sex						
	Coefficient of variation		Year-on-year change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Jan-Mar 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
Both sexes	0,3	1,0	-81	-378	216	0,59
Agriculture	0,8	5,3	52	-34	138	0,23
Mining	0,6	8,8	11	-59	80	0,76
Manufacturing	0,5	3,6	82	-30	194	0,15
Utilities	0,4	21,7	-12	-56	32	0,59
Construction	0,6	4,9	-6	-110	98	0,91
Trade	0,4	2,5	15	-135	164	0,85
Transport	0,6	5,1	58	-39	154	0,24
Finance	0,4	3,2	-195	-341	-49	0,01
Community and social services	0,3	2,4	-21	-188	145	0,80
Private households	0,8	4,1	-55	-145	35	0,23
Women	0,9	1,5	-84	-293	126	0,43
Agriculture	8,7	9,9	21	-39	82	0,49
Mining	15,9	17,1	-23	-45	-1	0,04
Manufacturing	4,5	6,0	-50	-122	23	0,18
Utilities	19,9	36,7	-5	-31	21	0,71
Construction	11,7	13,3	9	-34	51	0,69
Trade	2,8	3,5	39	-88	166	0,55
Transport	10,0	11,1	25	-21	70	0,29
Finance	3,2	5,2	-135	-250	-20	0,02
Community and social services	1,6	2,7	63	-75	201	0,37
Private households	1,6	4,6	-17	-99	64	0,68
Men	0,7	1,2	3	-219	224	0,98
Agriculture	3,3	4,7	31	-40	102	0,39
Mining	3,4	9,0	34	-35	102	0,34
Manufacturing	2,6	4,5	132	17	246	0,03
Utilities	9,1	22,6	-7	-43	29	0,69
Construction	1,5	5,2	-14	-118	89	0,79
Trade	2,3	3,7	-24	-169	121	0,74
Transport	2,1	5,9	33	-58	124	0,48
Finance	2,3	4,0	-60	-187	68	0,36
Community and social services	2,6	3,6	-85	-206	37	0,17
Private households	5,4	9,3	-38	-94	19	0,19

Table 3.4B: Sampling variability for the employed by province and sector						
	Coefficient of variation		Year-on-year change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Jan-Mar 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
South Africa	0,3	1,0	-81	-378	216	0,59
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	0,3	1,3	-395	-652	-139	0,00
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	0,4	3,1	317	147	487	0,00
Agriculture	0,8	5,3	52	-34	138	0,23
Private households	0,8	4,1	-55	-145	35	0,23
Western Cape	2,2	2,7	-11	-146	123	0,87
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	2,9	3,3	-98	-230	33	0,14
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	9,1	10,9	12	-40	64	0,65
Agriculture	11,9	10,4	68	10	126	0,02
Private households	14,8	14,9	8	-42	57	0,76
Western Cape – Non-metro	5,2	3,3	25	-91	140	0,67
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	8,7	5,4	-46	-150	58	0,38
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	17,4	12,4	4	-30	37	0,83
Agriculture	12,2	10,8	67	10	124	0,02
Private households	29,8	13,6	0	-36	36	1,00
Western Cape – City of Cape Town	3,1	3,9	-36	-123	51	0,42
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	3,0	4,2	-52	-143	39	0,26
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	11,2	15,8	8	-32	48	0,69
Agriculture	53,8	45,8	1	-12	13	0,92
Private households	12,6	24,5	7	-28	42	0,68
Eastern Cape	4,2	2,9	-8	-123	107	0,89
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	5,6	4,1	25	-67	117	0,59
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	10,0	7,6	-22	-101	57	0,58
Agriculture	14,2	12,4	-8	-38	23	0,62
Private households	11,6	10,2	-3	-32	26	0,83
Eastern Cape – Non-metro	6,3	4,2	-6	-102	90	0,91
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	9,0	7,0	-24	-99	50	0,52
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	12,5	9,9	8	-59	76	0,81
Agriculture	15,5	13,3	-5	-35	25	0,73
Private households	20,4	11,6	16	-12	44	0,27

Table 3.4B: Sampling variability for the employed by province and sector (continued)						
	Coefficient of variation		Year-on-year change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Jan-Mar 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
Eastern Cape – Buffalo City	6,9	5,5	-24	-70	21	0,29
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	12,4	6,8	3	-37	43	0,88
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	30,8	14,5	-12	-42	17	0,42
Agriculture	39,1	59,8	-4	-9	0	0,07
Private households	18,6	26,5	-11	-18	-4	0,00
Eastern Cape – Nelson Mandela Bay	8,6	5,0	22	-30	73	0,40
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	8,0	6,1	46	10	83	0,01
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	22,3	15,0	-18	-52	16	0,30
Agriculture	26,2	28,6	2	-2	6	0,39
Private households	19,0	25,1	-8	-15	-2	0,01
Northern Cape	6,2	5,7	8	-29	45	0,67
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	8,5	7,5	-22	-53	9	0,16
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	25,9	18,4	11	-7	29	0,22
Agriculture	33,8	16,6	10	-6	26	0,24
Private households	39,1	17,5	9	-2	20	0,12
Free State	3,5	3,1	79	11	146	0,02
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	5,0	5,1	48	-15	112	0,14
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	11,5	10,5	19	-19	57	0,33
Agriculture	14,6	7,3	29	6	52	0,02
Private households	11,6	13,4	-17	-41	6	0,14
Free State – Non-metro	3,8	4,4	38	-17	93	0,17
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	4,7	6,6	1	-43	45	0,98
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	14,7	11,5	20	-11	51	0,21
Agriculture	14,7	7,3	30	8	53	0,01
Private households	15,2	18,4	-13	-34	8	0,24
Free State – Mangaung	7,3	3,1	40	2	79	0,04
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	11,2	8,0	48	0	95	0,05
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	18,3	23,6	-1	-23	21	0,92
Agriculture	97,6	100,9	-1	-6	4	0,60
Private households	16,9	16,2	-5	-14	4	0,31

Table 3.4B: Sampling variability for the employed by province and sector (continued)						
	Coefficient of variation		Year-on-year change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Jan-Mar 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
KwaZulu-Natal	2,4	2,5	-58	-204	87	0,43
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	3,0	2,8	6	-112	124	0,92
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	6,2	6,4	-38	-110	34	0,30
Agriculture	19,2	16,0	-44	-86	-2	0,04
Private households	9,0	7,7	18	-28	64	0,45
KwaZulu-Natal – Non-metro	4,0	3,8	-84	-205	37	0,17
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	4,4	4,0	-23	-115	70	0,63
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	8,5	9,0	-15	-72	42	0,61
Agriculture	20,8	16,4	-37	-78	4	0,08
Private households	13,6	13,4	-10	-45	25	0,57
KwaZulu-Natal – eThekweni	2,7	3,3	26	-61	113	0,56
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	4,2	4,0	29	-46	103	0,45
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	9,7	8,5	-23	-68	22	0,31
Agriculture	49,8	70,7	-7	-19	4	0,21
Private households	12,0	9,0	28	-3	59	0,08
North West	3,9	2,6	-17	-106	73	0,71
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	4,0	3,9	-116	-196	-37	0,00
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	18,2	13,0	84	35	134	0,00
Agriculture	24,5	11,6	12	-14	38	0,37
Private households	13,7	16,2	3	-24	31	0,82
Gauteng	1,5	2,3	-40	-282	202	0,74
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	1,7	2,8	-85	-296	125	0,43
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	5,2	6,8	145	11	279	0,03
Agriculture	34,4	42,1	-15	-49	19	0,38
Private households	7,1	9,7	-85	-168	-1	0,05
Gauteng – Non-metro	6,9	10,0	-112	-205	-19	0,02
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	9,1	17,8	-41	-125	42	0,33
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	18,5	14,6	-4	-49	41	0,86
Agriculture	54,9	52,0	-16	-41	10	0,22
Private households	21,8	18,2	-50	-89	-11	0,01

Table 3.4B: Sampling variability for the employed by province and sector (concluded)						
	Coefficient of variation		Year-on-year change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Jan-Mar 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
Gauteng – Ekurhuleni	3,4	4,0	-42	-154	71	0,47
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	3,9	5,6	-33	-138	72	0,54
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	9,7	10,8	7	-43	57	0,80
Agriculture	36,1	,	,	,	,	,
Private households	14,6	18,6	-4	-30	23	0,80
Gauteng – City of Johannesburg	2,6	3,4	123	-29	275	0,11
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	2,8	3,5	39	-71	149	0,48
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	7,4	11,9	92	-22	206	0,11
Agriculture	70,8	67,4	1	-6	8	0,79
Private households	10,2	16,6	-9	-70	52	0,77
Gauteng – City of Tshwane	3,1	5,1	-10	-157	137	0,90
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	3,7	5,4	-50	-187	87	0,47
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	18,9	13,1	50	3	98	0,04
Agriculture	99,3	73,6	12	-8	32	0,25
Private households	26,1	15,9	-22	-74	30	0,41
Mpumalanga	2,5	3,1	-51	-135	34	0,24
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	4,5	5,0	-67	-152	18	0,12
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	8,0	11,2	36	-30	103	0,28
Agriculture	16,4	9,7	-18	-54	18	0,32
Private households	10,3	12,5	-2	-25	22	0,89
Limpopo	3,9	4,2	17	-100	135	0,77
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	5,6	6,2	-85	-182	11	0,08
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	8,7	6,0	69	6	132	0,03
Agriculture	18,3	18,9	19	-17	55	0,30
Private households	12,3	10,0	15	-10	40	0,24

Table 3.5B: Sampling variability for the employed by sex and occupation						
	Coefficient of variation		Year-on-year change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Jan-Mar 2021	Jan-Mar 2022				
Both sexes	0,3	1,0	-81	-378	216	0,59
Manager	0,7	4,8	-101	-217	15	0,09
Professional	0,5	5,5	7	-99	113	0,90
Technician	0,5	3,8	22	-83	127	0,68
Clerk	0,4	4,0	-129	-247	-11	0,03
Sales and services	0,3	3,1	0	-154	154	1,00
Skilled agriculture	5,0	20,4	6	-23	34	0,70
Craft and related trade	0,5	3,8	-17	-137	103	0,78
Plant and machine operator	0,5	4,0	39	-64	141	0,46
Elementary	0,4	2,3	175	13	338	0,04
Domestic worker	1,2	4,4	-40	-113	33	0,28
Women	0,9	1,5	-84	-293	126	0,43
Manager	6,3	7,6	-17	-94	61	0,67
Professional	4,4	6,5	-8	-79	64	0,83
Technician	2,9	5,1	0	-96	97	0,99
Clerk	2,2	4,6	-142	-241	-42	0,01
Sales and services	2,8	4,2	66	-42	175	0,23
Skilled agriculture	28,9	48,1	1	-12	15	0,83
Craft and related trade	9,8	11,9	17	-40	73	0,56
Plant and machine operator	9,6	11,4	-5	-50	41	0,84
Elementary	2,9	3,5	43	-77	163	0,48
Domestic worker	1,5	4,6	-32	-108	44	0,41
Men	0,7	1,2	3	-219	224	0,98
Manager	2,8	5,5	-85	-190	21	0,12
Professional	4,2	7,7	15	-65	95	0,71
Technician	4,1	6,4	22	-62	105	0,61
Clerk	5,6	7,5	13	-75	101	0,77
Sales and services	2,3	3,8	-66	-184	52	0,27
Skilled agriculture	10,3	18,4	4	-19	27	0,73
Craft and related trade	1,2	4,2	-34	-160	92	0,60
Plant and machine operator	1,5	4,2	43	-56	142	0,39
Elementary	2,1	3,0	132	-10	275	0,07
Domestic worker	21,4	28,4	-8	-25	10	0,37