

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).....	14
5. Summary of the labour market measures at a glance, Q3: 2021	15
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 Bias-adjustment procedure.....	22
8.4.4 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, Q2: 2021 and Q3: 2021	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, Q3: 2015 to Q3: 2021	3
Figure 2a: Quarter-to-quarter employment changes in the formal sector, Q3: 2015 to Q3: 2021	4
Figure 2b: Quarter-to-quarter employment changes in the informal sector, Q3: 2015 to Q3: 2021	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, Q3: 2021	8
Figure 8: Reasons that prevented those expected to work from doing any work, Q2: 2020 to Q3: 2021	9
Figure 9: Work from home by occupation, Q2: 2021 and Q3: 2021	10
Figure 10: Percentage of those who received pay during lockdown by age group, Q2: 2021 and Q3: 2021	10
Figure 11: Employees who received full or reduced salaries by level of education, Q2: 2021 and Q3: 2021	11
Figure 12: Quarter-to-quarter changes in unemployment, Q3: 2015 to Q3: 2021	12
Figure 13: Proportion of the unemployed by education level, Q3: 2021	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, Q3: 2013 to Q3: 2021	16
Figure 16: Year-on-year changes in formal sector employment, Q3: 2013 to Q3: 2021	16
Figure 17: Year-on-year changes in informal sector employment, Q3: 2013 to Q3: 2021	17
Figure 18: Unemployment rate by sex, Q3: 2013 to Q3: 2021	17
Figure 19: Unemployment rate by education status, Q3: 2013 to Q3: 2021	18
Figure 20: Formal sector employment trends in QLFS and QES, Q2: 2016 to Q2: 2021	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

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). To facilitate CATI, the sample that was used for QLFS Q1: 2020 was also used in Q2: 2020, Q3: 2020, Q4: 2020 and Q1: 2021. The COVID-19 restrictions limiting the movement of the general population in the country were eased prior to data collection of the QLFS in Q2: 2021 and Q3: 2021. This allowed sample rotation to take place for the QLFS in Q2: 2021 and Q3: 2021. Further, it allowed for face-to-face collection of telephone numbers for dwelling units in both the new sample (i.e. rotation group 3) and for dwelling units without contact details for the overlapping sample (i.e. rotation groups 1, 2 and 4) from Q2: 2020. Therefore, not all dwelling units on the sample had contact numbers, and as a result, the data was only collected from the part of the sample for which contact numbers were available for QLFS Q3: 2021. The dwelling units for which contact numbers were not available as of Q3: 2021 retained the status that they had in Q2: 2021. That is, dwelling units that were out-of-scope in Q2: 2021 remained out-of-scope in Q3: 2021; dwelling units that were non-contacts in Q2: 2021 remained non-contacts in Q3: 2021. For the remaining Q3: 2021 sample with contact numbers, during data collection some of the contact numbers were found to be invalid, some were not answered, and some households in the sampled dwelling units indicated that they were no longer residing at the dwelling units they had occupied during Q2: 2021. All of these were regarded as non-contacts and were adjusted for during the weighting processes. The details of how the adjustment was done are contained in the Technical notes in this report.

Given the change in the survey mode of collection and the fact that Q3: 2021 estimates are not based on a full sample, comparisons with previous quarters should be made with caution.

This report presents the key findings of the QLFS conducted from July to September 2021 (Q3: 2021).

2. Highlights of the results

Table A: Key labour market indicators

	Jul-Sep 2020	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Qtr-to-qtr change	Year-on- year change	Qtr-to-qtr change	Year-on- year change
	Thousand				Per cent		
Population 15–64 yrs	39 167	39 599	39 745	146	578	0,4	1,5
Labour force	21 224	22 768	21 925	-842	702	-3,7	3,3
Employed	14 691	14 942	14 282	-660	-409	-4,4	-2,8
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	10 306	10 200	9 628	-571	-678	-5,6	-6,6
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	2 456	2 686	2 695	9	238	0,3	9,7
Agriculture	808	862	829	-32	21	-3,8	2,6
Private households	1 121	1 194	1 130	-65	9	-5,4	0,8
Unemployed	6 533	7 826	7 643	-183	1 111	-2,3	17,0
Not economically active	17 944	16 832	17 820	988	-124	5,9	-0,7
Discouraged work-seekers	2 696	3 317	3 862	545	1 166	16,4	43,3
Other (not economically active)	15 248	13 515	13 958	443	-1 290	3,3	-8,5
Rates (%)							
Unemployment rate	30,8	34,4	34,9	0,5	4,1		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	37,5	37,7	35,9	-1,8	-1,6		
Labour force participation rate	54,2	57,5	55,2	-2,3	1,0		

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

The working-age population increased by 146 000 or 0,4% in the third quarter of 2021 compared to the second quarter of 2021. Compared to Q3: 2020, the working-age population increased by 578 000 or 1,5%. The number of employed persons decreased by 660 000 to 14,3 million in Q3: 2021, and the number of unemployed persons decreased by 183 000 to 7,6 million compared to Q2: 2021, resulting in a decrease of 842 000 (down by 3,7%) in the number of people in the labour force. The number of discouraged work-seekers increased by 545 000 (up by 16,4%) and the number of people who were not economically active for reasons other than discouragement also increased by 443 000 (up by 3,3%) between the two quarters, resulting in a net increase of 988 000 in the not economically active population.

To better understand the observed large changes in the key labour market indicators between Q2: 2021 and Q3: 2021, special tabulations were done to study movements between labour market status categories. It was observed that a large number of persons moved from the "employed" and "unemployed" statuses to the "not economically active" categories between the two quarters, which resulted in an increase of 0,5 of a percentage point in the unemployment rate to 34,9%. This is the highest unemployment rate recorded since the start of the QLFS in 2008. The labour force participation rate in Q3: 2021 was lower than that reported in Q2: 2021 as a result of these movements – decreasing by 2,3 percentage points to 55,2%. The absorption rate also decreased by 1,8 percentage points to 35,9% in the third quarter of 2021 compared to the second quarter of 2021.

The only employment increase was observed in the informal sector (9 000) in Q3: 2021, while employment losses were observed in the formal sector (571 000), Private households (65 000) and Agricultural sector (32 000).

Compared to a year ago, total employment decreased by 409 000 persons. The number of unemployed persons increased by 17,0% (1,1 million), while the number of persons who were not economically active decreased by 0,7% (124 000).

3. Employment

Figure 1: Quarter-to-quarter changes in employment, Q3: 2015 to Q3: 2021

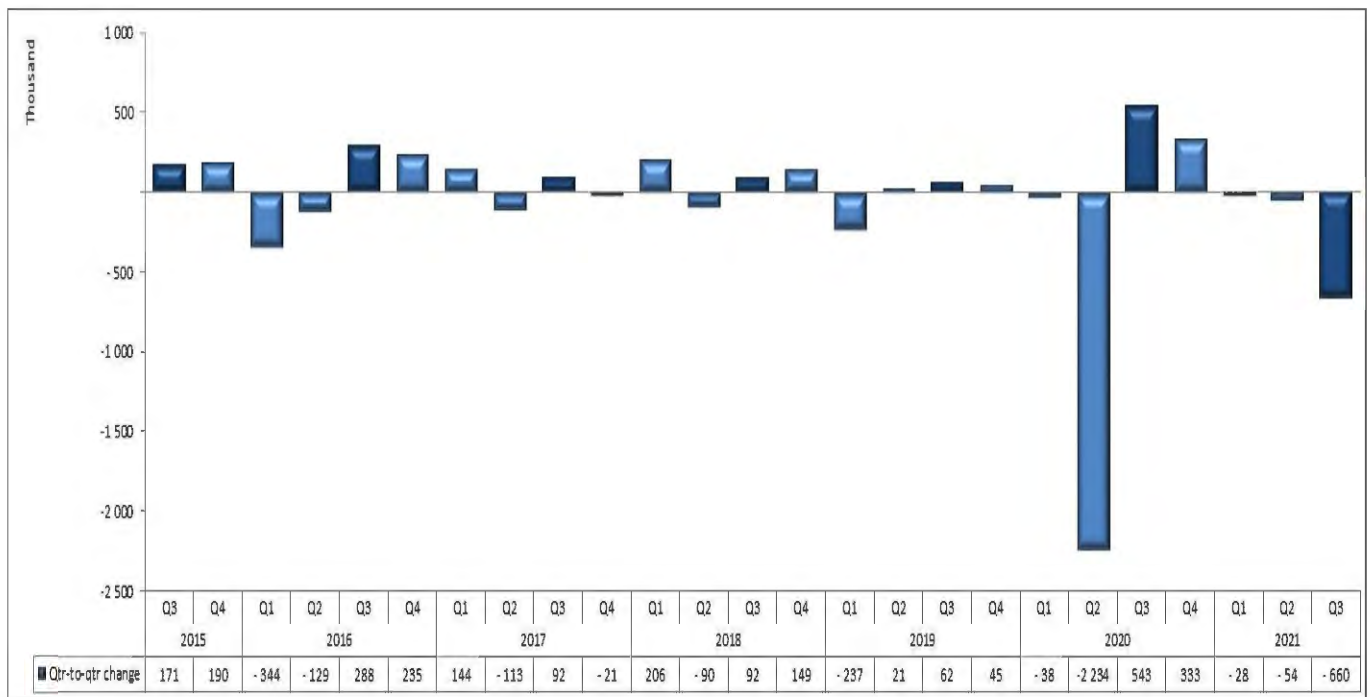


Figure 1 shows that employment decreased by 660 000 in the third quarter of 2021 following a decrease of 54 000 in the previous quarter. As depicted in Figure 1, employment has always increased in the third quarters of each year since 2015, except for a decrease observed in the current quarter. The results further confirm that this is the fourth decrease in employment since the national lockdown.

Table B: Employment by industry

Industry	Jul-Sep 2020	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Qtr-to-qtr change	Year-on-year change	Qtr-to-qtr change	Year-on-year change
	Thousand				Per cent		
Total*	14 691	14 942	14 282	-660	-409	-4,4	-2,8
Agriculture	808	862	829	-32	21	-3,8	2,6
Mining	419	398	345	-54	-74	-13,5	-17,7
Manufacturing	1 460	1 415	1 402	-13	-58	-0,9	-4,0
Utilities	90	118	96	-23	5	-19,2	5,7
Construction	1 080	1 222	1 157	-65	78	-5,3	7,2
Trade	3 008	3 087	2 778	-309	-231	-10,0	-7,7
Transport	878	969	964	-5	86	-0,5	9,8
Finance	2 434	2 248	2 386	138	-48	6,1	-2,0
Community and social services	3 381	3 401	3 191	-210	-190	-6,2	-5,6
Private households	1 121	1 194	1 130	-65	9	-5,4	0,8

*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.

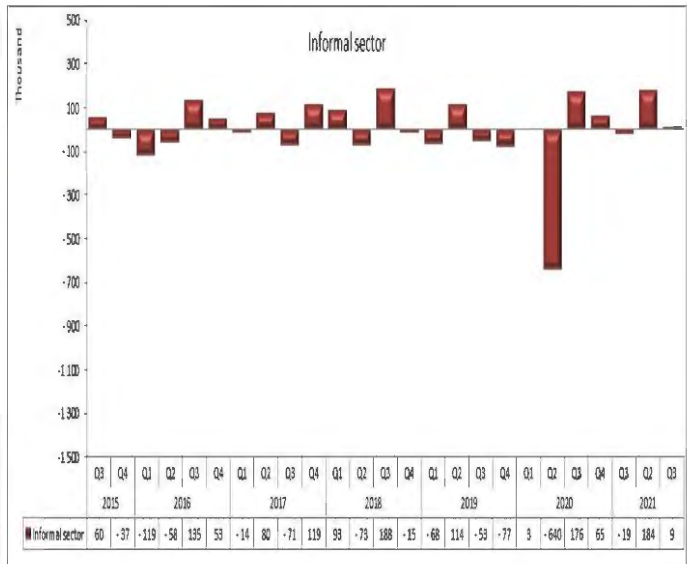
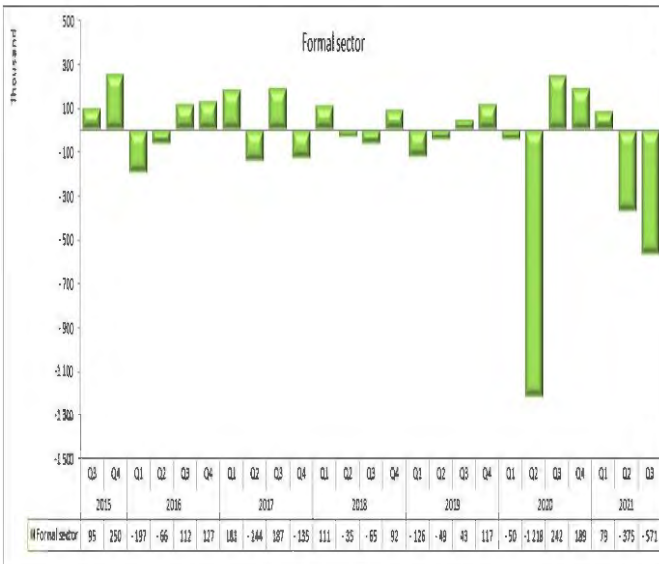
Finance refers to Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services.

Table B shows that between Q2: 2021 and Q3: 2021, the number of employed persons decreased in all industries with the exception of finance where employment increased by 138 000. The largest decrease in employment was recorded in Trade (309 000), followed by Community and social services (210 000), Construction and Private households (65 000 each).

Compared to the same period last year, a net decline of 409 000 in total employment in Q3: 2021 was largely due to decreases in the number of people employed in the Trade (231 000), Community and social services (190 000), Mining (74 000), Manufacturing (58 000) and Finance (48 000) industries.

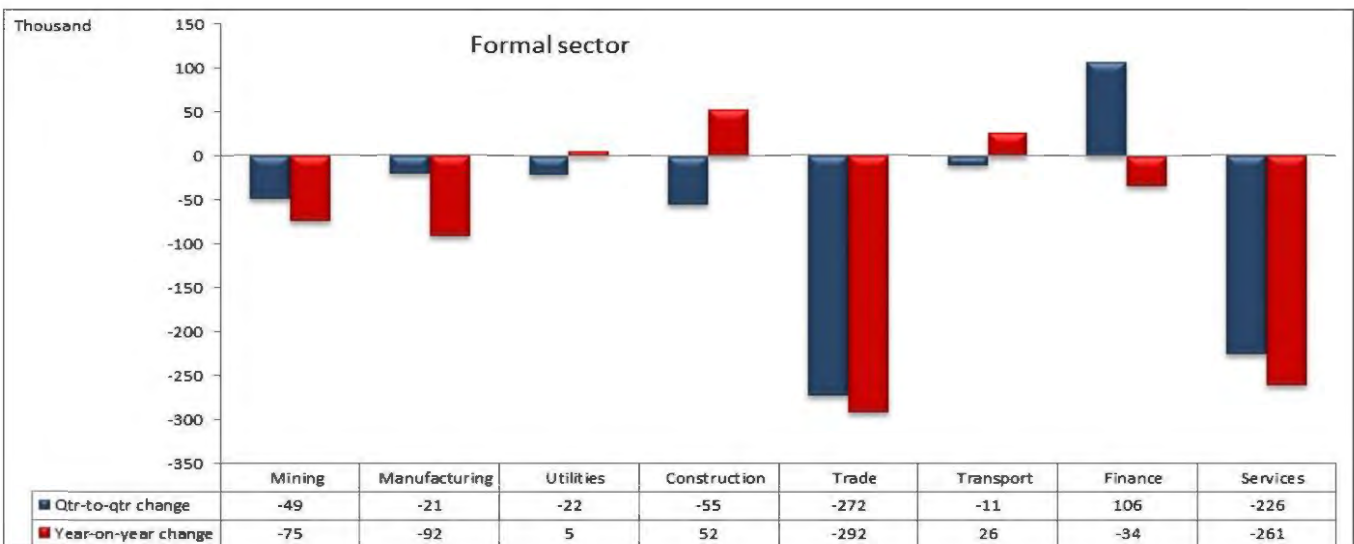
Figure 2a: Quarter-to-quarter employment changes in the formal sector, Q3: 2015 to Q3: 2021

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



Following an increase in the informal sector employment in Q2: 2021 (184 000), employment increased by 9 000 in Q3: 2021 in this sector. Employment in the formal sector decreased by 571 000 in Q3: 2021 compared to Q2: 2021.

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

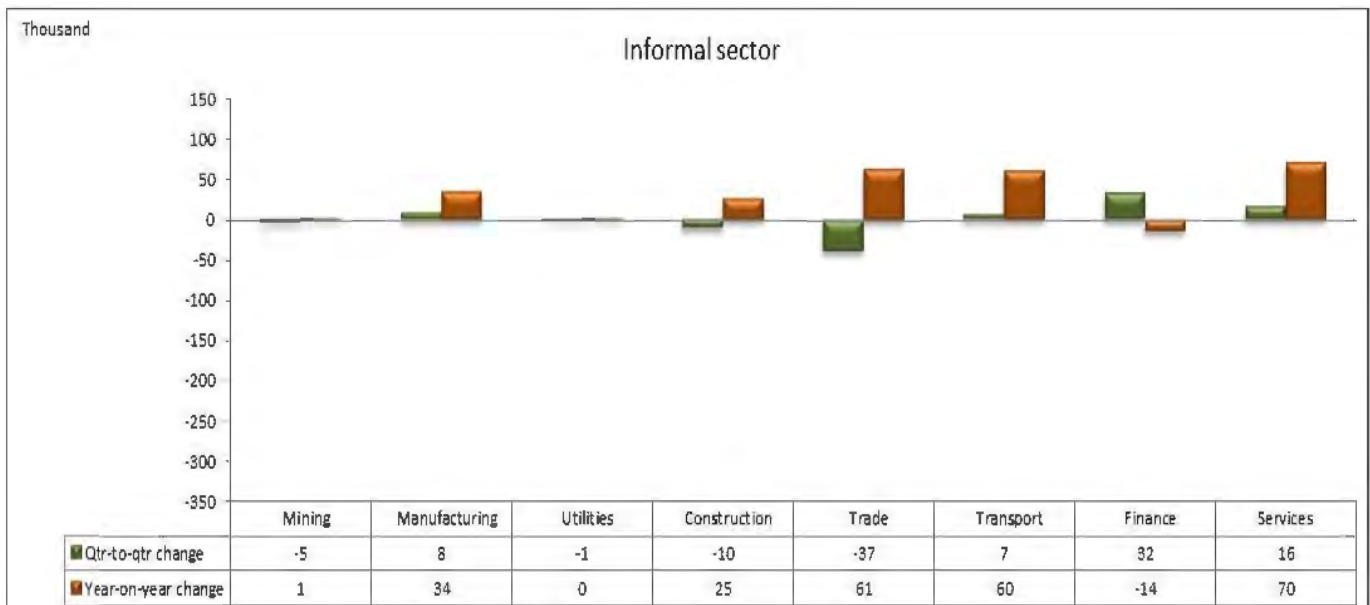


Note: Utilities refers to Electricity, gas and water supply.
 Trade refers to Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods; hotels and restaurants.
 Finance refers to Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services.
 Services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

Seven out of eight industries recorded formal sector employment losses. A decrease of 571 000 in the formal sector employment was mainly driven by the Trade (272 000), Community and social services (226 000), Construction (55 000) and Mining (49 000) industries. Finance (106 000) is the only industry that experienced gains in formal sector employment in Q3: 2021 compared to Q2: 2021.

Compared to a year ago, a net loss of 678 000 jobs in the formal sector employment was mainly driven by the Trade (292 000), Community and social services (261 000), Manufacturing (92 000), Mining (75 000) and Finance (34 000) industries in Q3: 2021.

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 third quarter of 2021, informal sector employment increased by 9 000 persons compared to the previous quarter. The gains in the informal sector employment were driven by the Finance (32 000), Community and social services (16 000), Manufacturing (8 000) and Transport (7 000) industries. The rest of the industries experienced losses in informal sector employment.

Compared to Q3: 2020, the increases in employment in the informal sector were driven by the Community and social services (70 000), Trade (61 000), Transport (60 000), Manufacturing (34 000), Construction (25 000) and Mining (1 000) industries.

Table C: Employment by occupation

Occupation	Jul-Sep 2020	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Qtr-to-qtr change	Year-on-year change	Qtr-to-qtr change	Year-on-year change
	Thousand				Per cent		
Total	14 691	14 942	14 282	-660	-409	-4,4	-2,8
Manager	1 313	1 406	1 342	-64	30	-4,5	2,2
Professional	1 019	992	946	-46	-72	-4,6	-7,1
Technician	1 318	1 320	1 235	-84	-82	-6,4	-6,2
Clerk	1 526	1 474	1 411	-63	-115	-4,3	-7,6
Sales and services	2 400	2 322	2 149	-173	-251	-7,4	-10,5
Skilled agriculture	61	45	63	18	2	40,5	3,8
Craft and related trade	1 575	1 599	1 526	-73	-49	-4,5	-3,1
Plant and machine operator	1 216	1 242	1 219	-22	3	-1,8	0,3
Elementary	3 384	3 605	3 534	-71	150	-2,0	4,4
Domestic worker	864	892	856	-36	-8	-4,0	-0,9

*Note: Total includes 'Other' occupations.

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

All occupational categories experienced declines in employment except for Skilled agriculture, where employment increased by 18 000. The largest decreases in employment were observed in the Sales and services occupations (down by 173 000), followed by Technicians (down by 84 000), Craft and related trade (down by 73 000), Elementary (down by 71 000), Managers (down by 64 000) and Clerical (down by 63 000) occupations in Q3: 2021 compared to the previous quarter.

Year-on-year losses in employment were mainly driven by Sales and services occupations (251 000), followed by Clerks (115 000), Technicians (82 000), Professionals (72 000) and Craft and related trade (49 000) occupations. The only occupations that recorded gains in employment in Q3: 2021 compared to Q3: 2020 were Elementary (150 000), Managers (30 000), Plant and machine operators (3 000) and Skilled agriculture (2 000).

Table D: Employment by province

Province	Jul-Sep 2020	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Qtr-to-qtr change	Year-on-year change	Qtr-to-qtr change	Year-on-year change
	Thousand				Per cent		
South Africa	14 691	14 942	14 282	-660	-409	-4,4	-2,8
Western Cape	2 216	2 256	2 225	-31	9	-1,4	0,4
Eastern Cape	1 212	1 235	1 216	-19	4	-1,5	0,3
Northern Cape	287	256	275	19	-11	7,3	-4,0
Free State	723	723	720	-3	-3	-0,4	-0,5
KwaZulu-Natal	2 389	2 421	2 297	-123	-91	-5,1	-3,8
North West	930	979	851	-128	-80	-13,1	-8,6
Gauteng	4 506	4 648	4 448	-200	-58	-4,3	-1,3
Mpumalanga	1 161	1 166	1 104	-62	-57	-5,3	-4,9
Limpopo	1 266	1 257	1 145	-112	-121	-8,9	-9,6

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

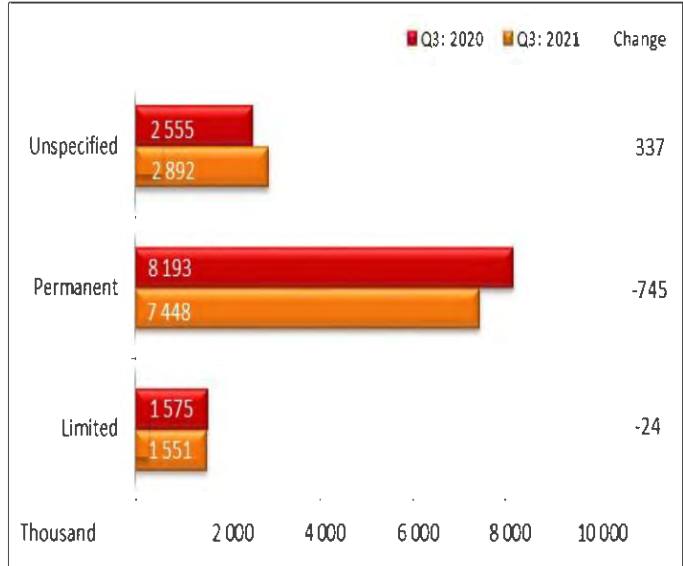
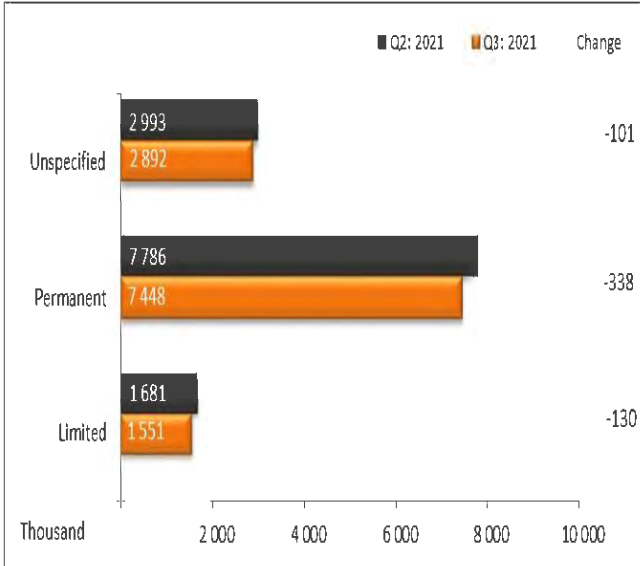
Table D shows that the number of employed persons decreased in eight provinces between Q2: 2021 and Q3: 2021. The largest employment decreases were recorded in Gauteng (down by 200 000), North West (down by 128 000), KwaZulu-Natal (down by 123 000) and Limpopo (down by 112 000). Employment gains were only recorded in Northern Cape at 19 000 during the same period. North West had the biggest change in employment with a decrease of 13,1%, followed by Limpopo with a decrease of 8,9%.

Compared to Q3: 2020, the largest decreases in employment were recorded in Limpopo (down by 121 000), KwaZulu-Natal (down by 91 000), North West (down by 80 000), Gauteng (down by 58 000) and Mpumalanga (down by 57 000). Free State recorded the least decrease in the number of employed persons at 3 000. Western Cape and Eastern Cape were the only provinces that recorded gains in employment at 9 000 and 4 000, respectively. Limpopo had the biggest change in employment with a decrease of 9,6%, followed by North West with a decrease of 8,6%.

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 second and the third quarters of 2021, the number of employees with contracts of unspecified duration decreased by 101 000, while those with contracts of a limited duration and contracts of a permanent nature also decreased by 130 000 and 338 000, respectively.

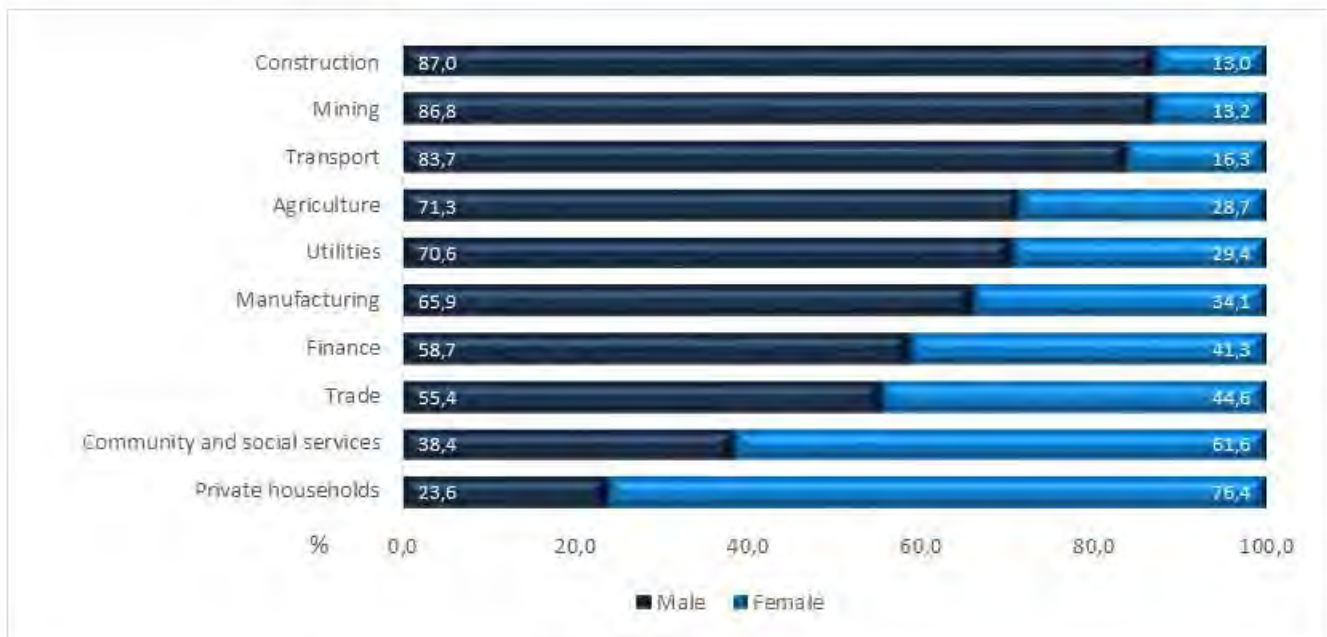
The year-on-year comparisons indicate that the number of employees with contracts of unspecified duration increased by 337 000, while the number of employees with permanent employment contracts and contracts of limited duration decreased by 745 000 and 24 000, respectively.

3.2 Additional analysis on employment in relation to COVID-19

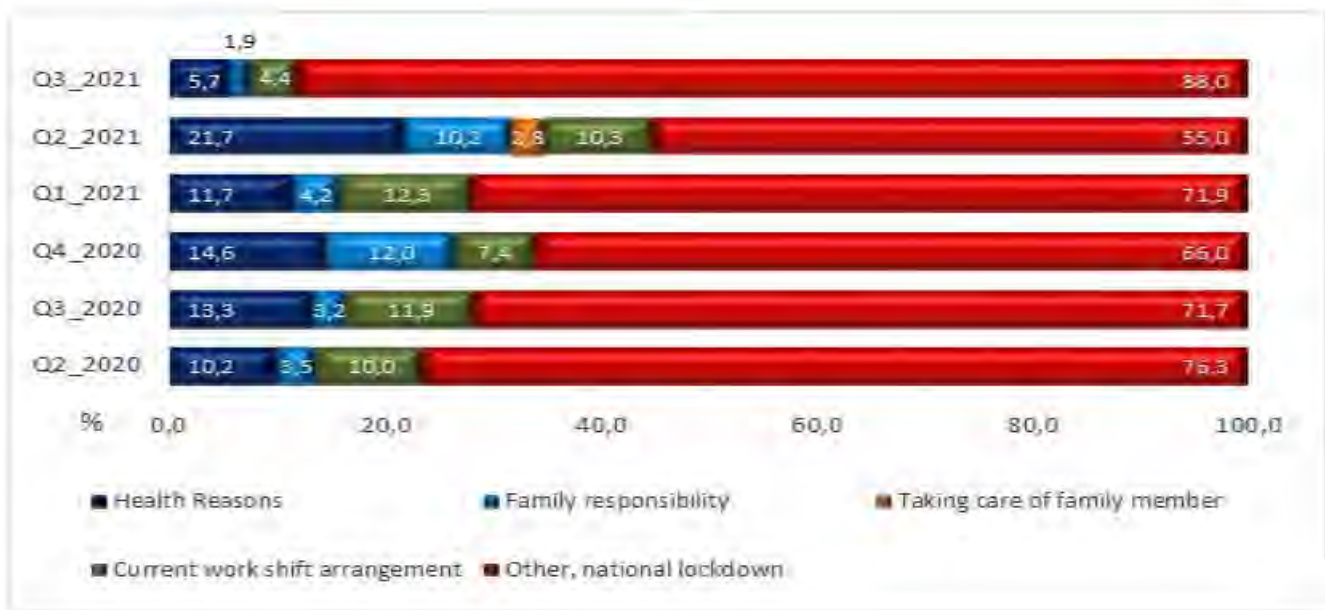
In a quest to protect South African citizens from the novel coronavirus, the government announced a national lockdown that brought about a shutdown of the economy, which in turn resulted in a shock in the labour market and a big change in the way people went about doing their work. Some additional questions were included in the Q3: 2021 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 14,3 million persons who were employed in Q3: 2021, about four out of every five persons (85,2%) 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, Q3: 2021



There were 12,4 million persons who were expected to work by their companies and did some work during the national lockdown in Q3: 2021. These were predominantly men in most industries, except in the Community and social services and Private households industries, where the majority were women. Four out of every five people employed within the Construction industry who worked during the lockdown were men.

Figure 8: Reasons that prevented those expected to work from doing any work, Q2: 2020 to Q3: 2021

Some of the people with jobs indicated that they were expected to work during the national lockdown in Q3: 2021, but could not do any work during that period. About 9 in 10 (88,0%) of these people cited the national lockdown as the main reason for not actually working. This is 33,0 percentage points higher than in the previous quarter. Health reasons were cited by 5,7% of the employed people while the rest indicated that they did not work due to family responsibility (1,9%) or work shift arrangements (4,4%) in Q3: 2021.

Table E: Work location by province, Q2: 2021 and Q3: 2021

Province	Apr-Jun 2021			Jul-Sep 2021			Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Qtr-to-qtr change (%)
	Usual place of work	Work from home	Total	Usual place of work	Work from home	Total	% worked from home Q2: 2021	% worked from home Q3: 2021	
	Thousand			Thousand			%		
Western Cape	1 436	250	1 687	1 499	276	1 775	14,8	15,6	0,7
Eastern Cape	749	74	823	881	52	933	9,0	5,5	-3,4
Northern Cape	180	6	186	201	5	206	3,2	2,6	-0,6
Free State	571	25	596	564	38	602	4,1	6,3	2,2
KwaZulu-Natal	2 082	65	2 147	1 958	93	2 051	3,0	4,5	1,5
North West	484	28	511	501	13	514	5,5	2,4	-3,0
Gauteng	3 817	312	4 129	3 462	379	3 841	7,6	9,9	2,3
Mpumalanga	1 089	44	1 133	1 027	48	1 075	3,9	4,4	0,5
Limpopo	1 042	42	1 084	978	32	1 010	3,8	3,1	-0,7
South Africa	11 450	846	12 296	11 072	936	12 008	6,9	7,8	0,9

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 Q2: 2021 and Q3: 2021. In Q3: 2021, 7,8% of the employees indicated that they worked from home, which is 0,9 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 Q3: 2021 compared to Q2: 2021. Only Eastern Cape, Northern Cape, North West and Limpopo recorded decreases in this regard.

Figure 9: Work from home by occupation, Q2: 2021 and Q3: 2021

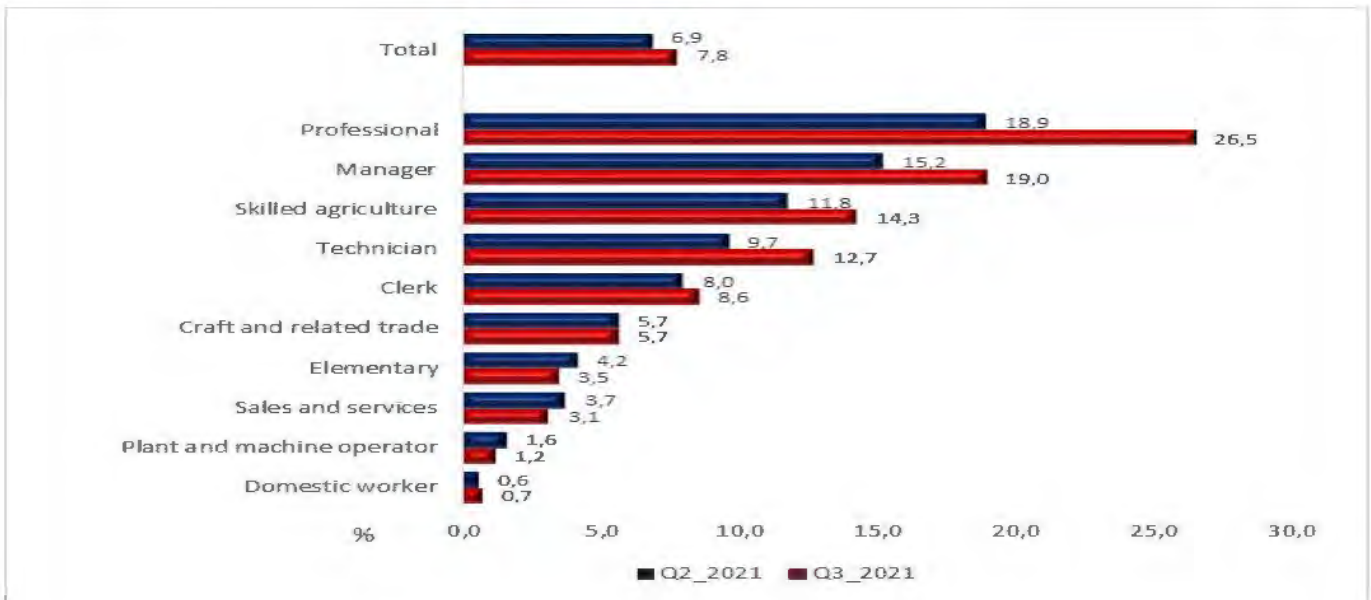
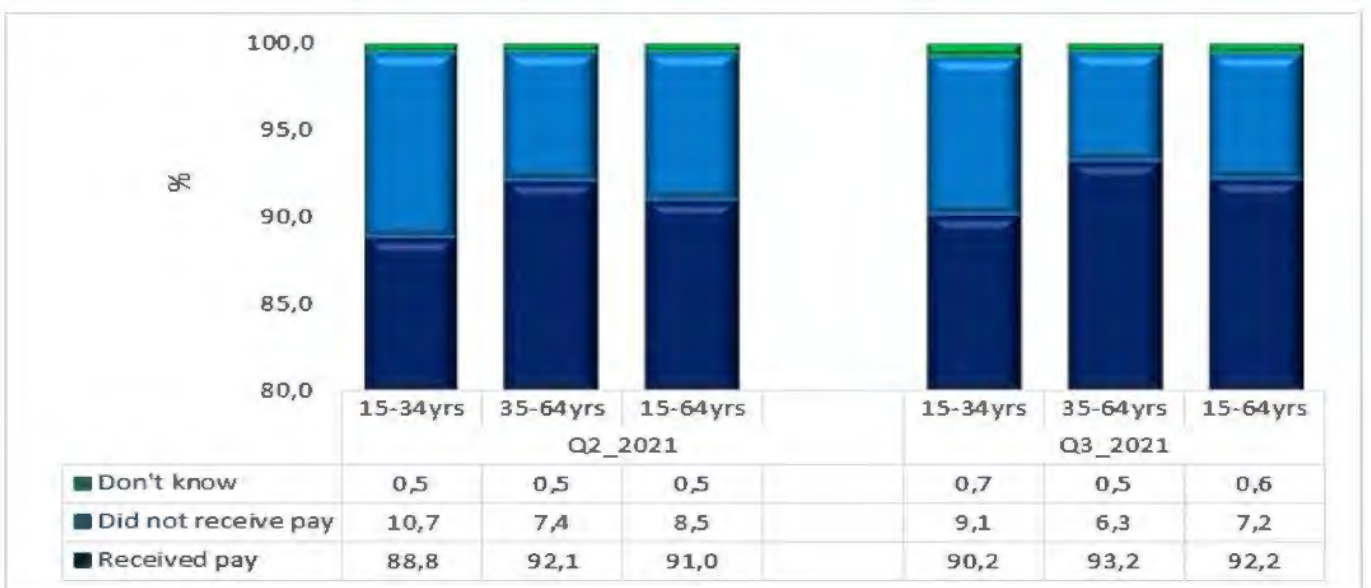


Figure 9 shows that in Q3: 2021 the share of those who worked from home was higher among those in Professional (26,5%) and Managerial (19,0%) occupations, indicating access to tools of trade to facilitate work from home for these workers. Domestic workers and Plant and machine operators were the least likely to work from home at 0,7% and 1,2%, respectively.

Figure 10: Percentage of those who received pay during lockdown by age group, Q2: 2021 and Q3: 2021



When asked if they continued to receive pay/salary from their jobs/businesses during the lockdown, 92,2% of all employed persons indicated that they did in Q3: 2021 – a 1,2 percentage points difference compared to Q2: 2021. Figure 10 shows that the proportion of employed persons who continued to receive pay/salary during the lockdown

increased by 1,4 percentage points among the youth (15–34 years), and increased by 1,1 percentage points among adults (35–64 years) in Q3: 2021 compared to Q2: 2021.

Figure 11: Employees who received full or reduced salaries by level of education, Q2: 2021 and Q3: 2021

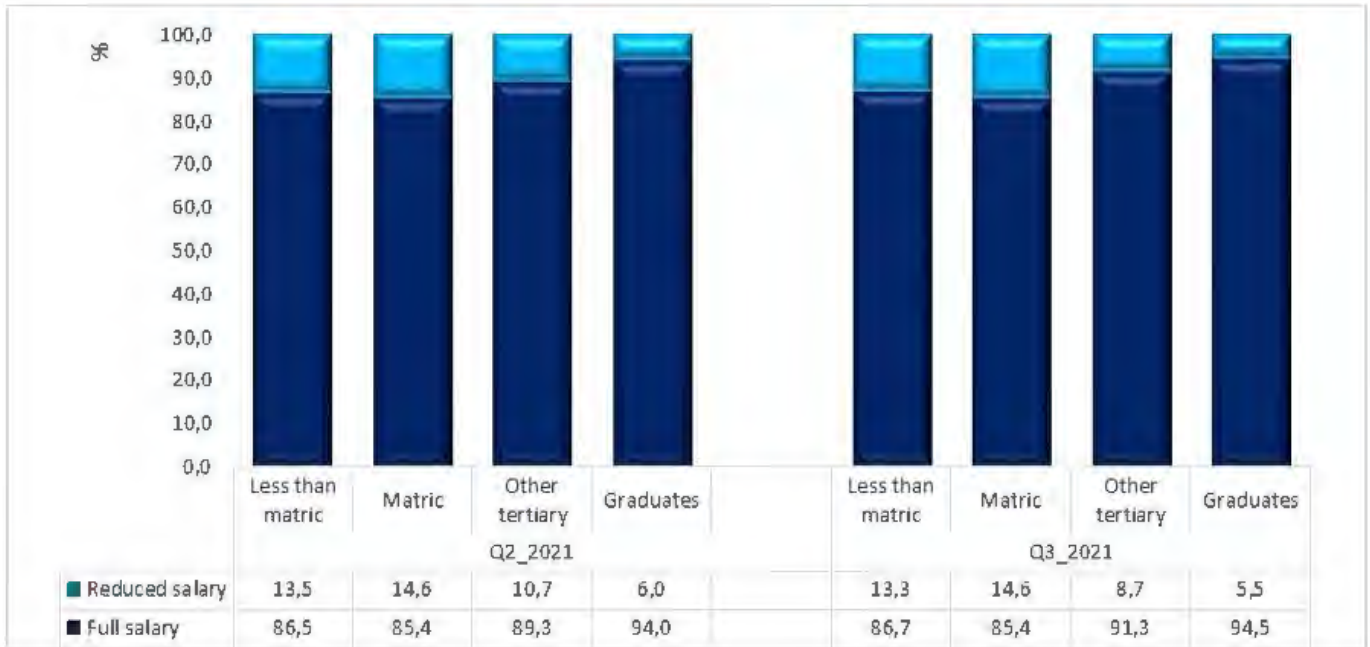


Figure 11 shows that, of those who continued to receive pay during the lockdown, some had a reduction in their pay/salary during the lockdown. There seems to be some relationship between the level of education and reduction in pay/salary. Those with higher levels of education had higher chances of receiving a full salary than those with lower levels of education in both Q2: 2021 and Q3: 2021. About 9 in every 10 employed graduates (94,5%) continued to receive full salaries, compared to 86,7% of those with less than matric as their highest level of education in Q3: 2021.

Those who were employed during the national lockdown were also asked if they would be returning to the same job after lockdown: 94,7% indicated that they will; 1,2% indicated that they will not return to the same job; and 4,1% were not sure if they would return to the same job in Q3: 2021. 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 10,4% indicated that they thought they would in Q3: 2021. This was 2,7 percentage points lower than in Q2: 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.

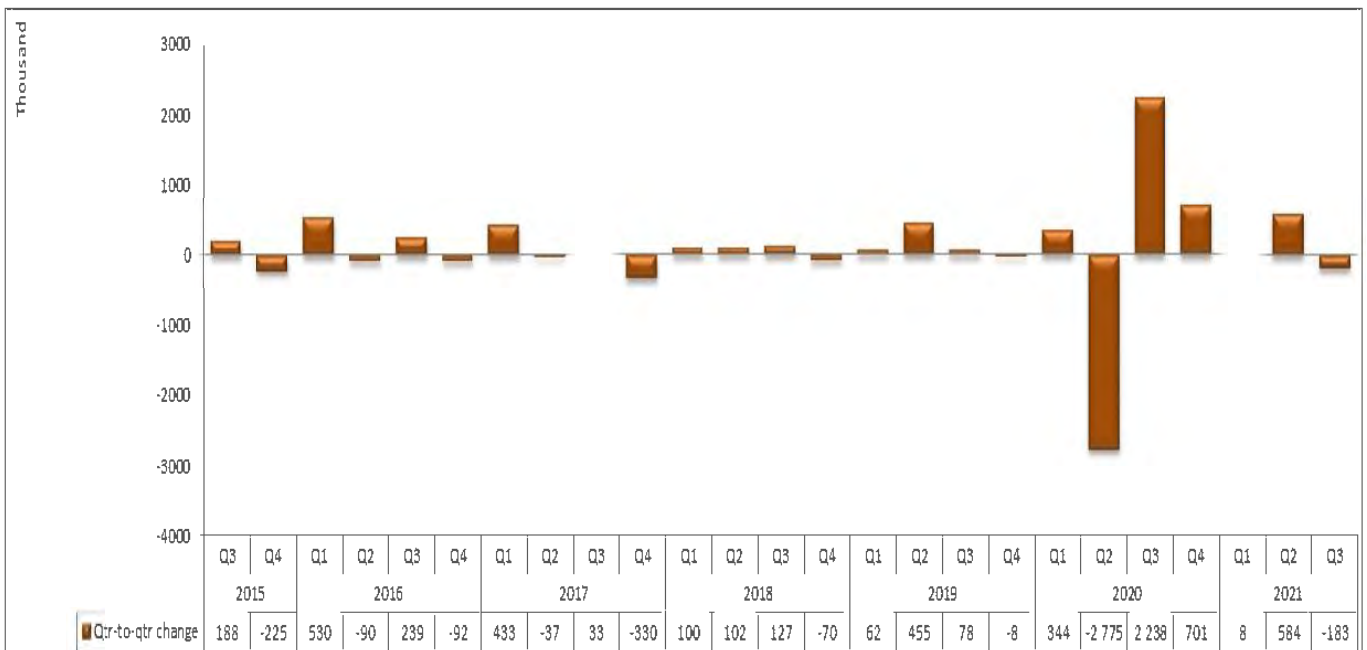
Unemployed persons according to the **Official definition** are those (aged 15–64 years) who:

- 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, Q3: 2015 to Q3: 2021



The number of unemployed persons decreased by 183 000 in Q3: 2021 following an increase of 584 000 in the previous quarter. Notable from Figure 12 is that this is the second decrease in unemployment since the COVID-19 national lockdown and it is also the first decrease in employment in the third quarter since 2015. However, it should be noted that during Q3: 2020, Q4: 2020, Q1: 2021, Q2: 2021 and Q3: 2021, 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.

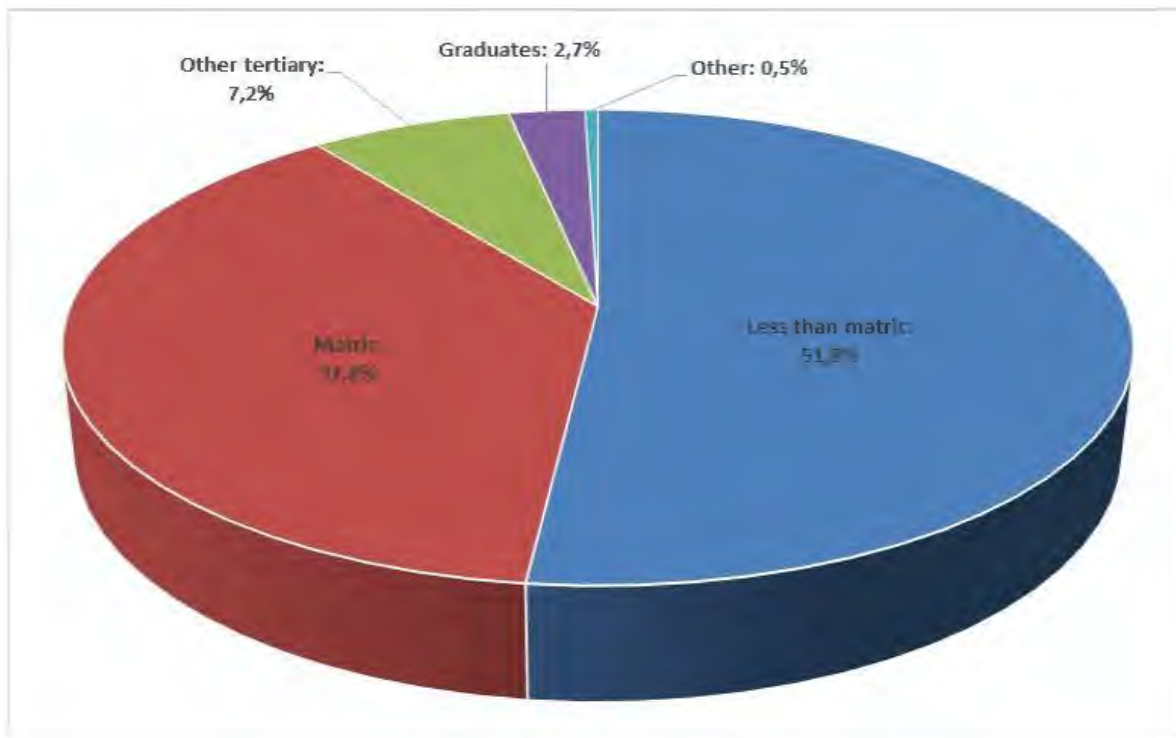
Figure 13: Proportion of the unemployed by education level, Q3: 2021

Figure 13 shows that of the 7,6 million unemployed persons in the third quarter of 2021, as many as 51,8% had education levels below matric, followed by those with matric at 37,8%. Only 2,7% of unemployed persons were graduates, while 7,2% had other tertiary qualifications as their highest level of education.

Table F: Unemployment rate by province

	Official unemployment rate					Expanded unemployment rate				
	Jul-Sep 2020	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Qtr-to-qtr change	Year-on-year change	Jul-Sep 2020	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	Qtr-to-qtr change	Year-on-year change
	Per cent			Percentage points		Per cent			Percentage points	
South Africa	30,8	34,4	34,9	0,5	4,1	43,1	44,4	46,6	2,2	3,5
Western Cape	21,6	25,8	26,3	0,5	4,7	29,1	29,1	30,3	1,2	1,2
Eastern Cape	45,8	47,1	47,4	0,3	1,6	51,2	53,0	54,5	1,5	3,3
Northern Cape	23,1	28,1	24,9	-3,2	1,8	44,0	50,3	49,1	-1,2	5,1
Free State	35,5	36,5	38,1	1,6	2,6	42,6	45,2	45,8	0,6	3,2
KwaZulu-Natal	26,4	32,5	28,7	-3,8	2,3	47,5	47,1	48,6	1,5	1,1
North West	28,3	35,2	35,7	0,5	7,4	46,5	46,9	52,2	5,3	5,7
Gauteng	33,7	35,4	37,0	1,6	3,3	41,0	42,7	44,9	2,2	3,9
Mpumalanga	27,8	35,2	37,5	2,3	9,7	45,6	46,5	49,7	3,2	4,1
Limpopo	26,3	30,4	32,5	2,1	6,2	46,9	49,9	54,5	4,6	7,6

The official unemployment rate increased by 0,5 of a percentage point to 34,9% in Q3: 2021 compared to Q2: 2021. The official unemployment rate increased in all provinces except KwaZulu-Natal and Northern Cape, where it decreased by 3,8 percentage points and 3,2 percentage points, respectively. The largest increases were recorded in Mpumalanga (up by 2,3 percentage points), followed by Limpopo (up by 2,1 percentage points), Gauteng and Free State (up by 1,6 percentage points each). Eastern Cape recorded the least increase of 0,3 of a percentage point.

Year-on-year, the official unemployment rate increased by 4,1 percentage points. The official unemployment rate increased in all the nine provinces, with the largest increase recorded in Mpumalanga (up by 9,7 percentage points), followed by North West (up by 7,4 percentage points), Limpopo (up by 6,2 percentage points) and Western Cape (up by 4,7 percentage points). Eastern Cape recorded the lowest increase of 1,6 percentage points in the official unemployment rate during the same period.

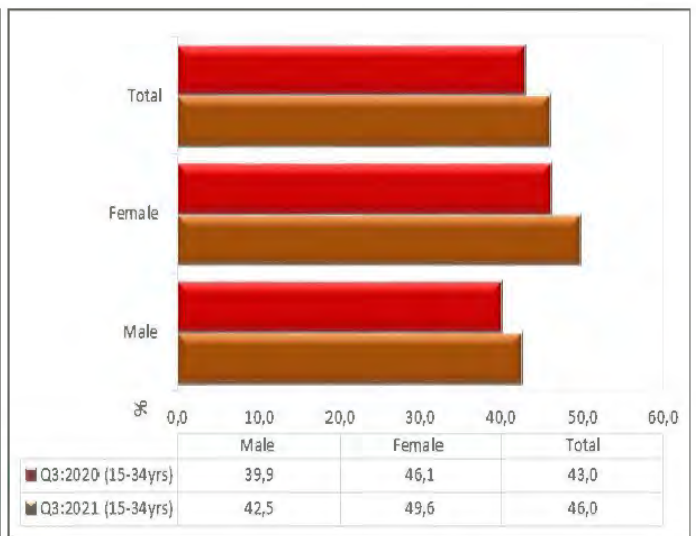
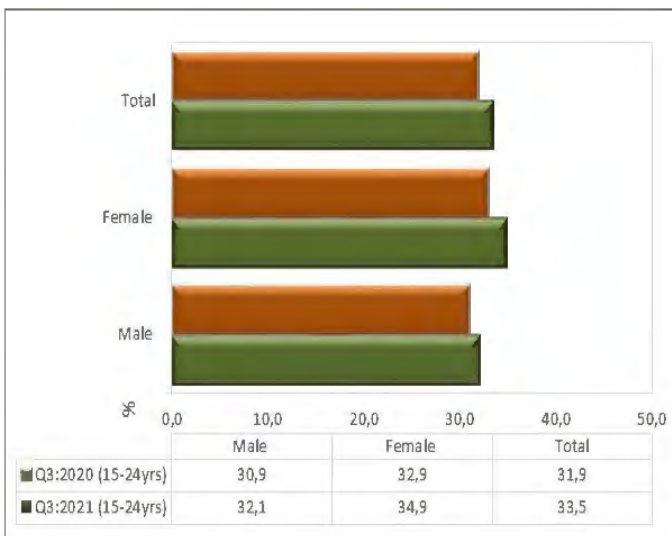
The expanded unemployment rate increased by 2,2 percentage points in Q3: 2021 compared to Q2: 2021. This is reflective of the fact that people were available for work but did not actively look for work. Eight provinces recorded an increase in the expanded unemployment rate. Northern Cape recorded a decline in expanded unemployment rate, where it decreased by 1,2 percentage points. The largest increase was recorded in North West (up by 5,3 percentage points), followed by Limpopo (up by 4,6 percentage points), Mpumalanga (up by 3,2 percentage points) and Gauteng (up by 2,2 percentage points). Compared to the same period last year, the expanded unemployment rate increased by 3,5 percentage points in Q3: 2021. All provinces recorded increases in the expanded unemployment rate. The largest increase in the expanded unemployment rate was recorded in Limpopo (up by 7,6 percentage points), followed by North West (up by 5,7 percentage points each), Northern Cape (up by 5,1 percentage points), Mpumalanga (up by 4,1 percentage points) and Gauteng (up by 3,9 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

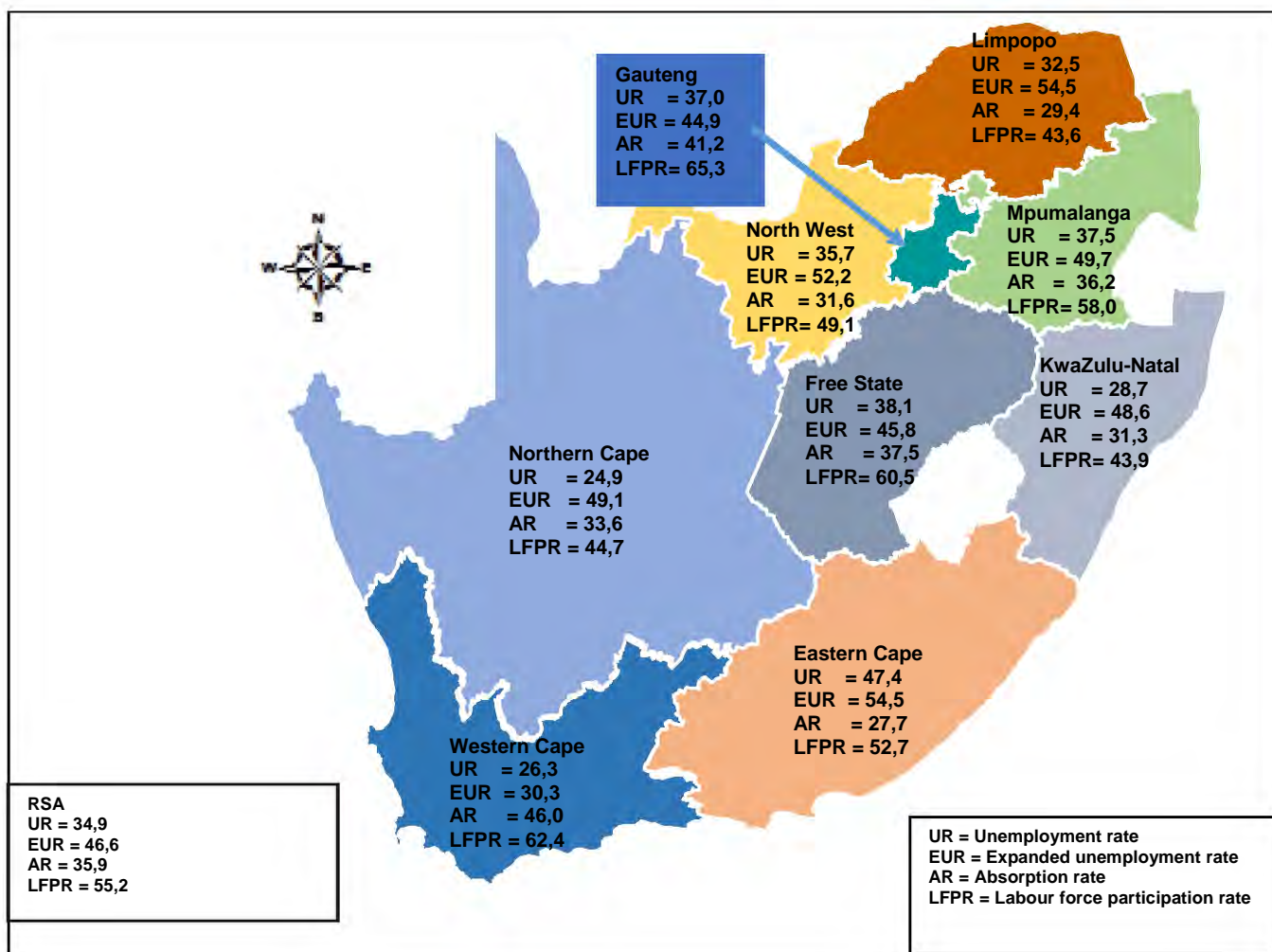
Figure 14b: NEET rates for youth aged 15–34 years by sex



There were about 10,3 million young people aged 15–24 years in Q3: 2021, of which 33,5% were not in employment, education or training (NEET) – 1,6 percentage points higher than in Q3: 2020. In this age group, the NEET rate for males and females increased by 1,2 percentage points and 2,1 percentage points, respectively. The NEET rate for females was higher than that of their male counterparts in both years (Figure 14a).

Compared to Q3: 2020, the percentage of young persons aged 15–34 years who were not in employment, education or training (NEET) increased by 3,0 percentage points from 43,0% to 46,0% (out of 20,5 million) in Q3: 2021. The NEET rate for males increased by 2,5 percentage points, while for females the rate increased by 3,5 percentage points in Q3: 2021. In both Q3: 2020 and Q3: 2021, 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, Q3: 2021



Risenga Maluleke
 Statistician-General

6. Other labour market trends

6.1 Year-on-year changes

Figure 15: Year-on-year changes in total employment, Q3: 2013 to Q3: 2021

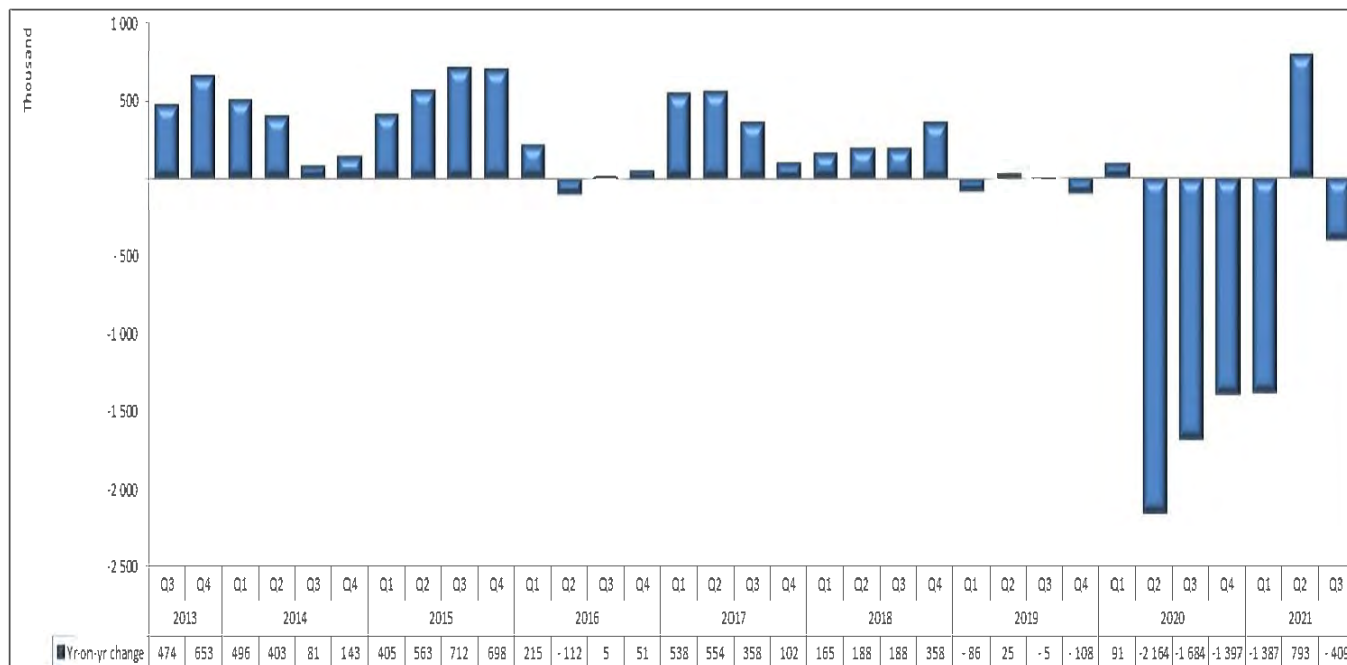


Figure 16: Year-on-year changes in formal sector employment, Q3: 2013 to Q3: 2021

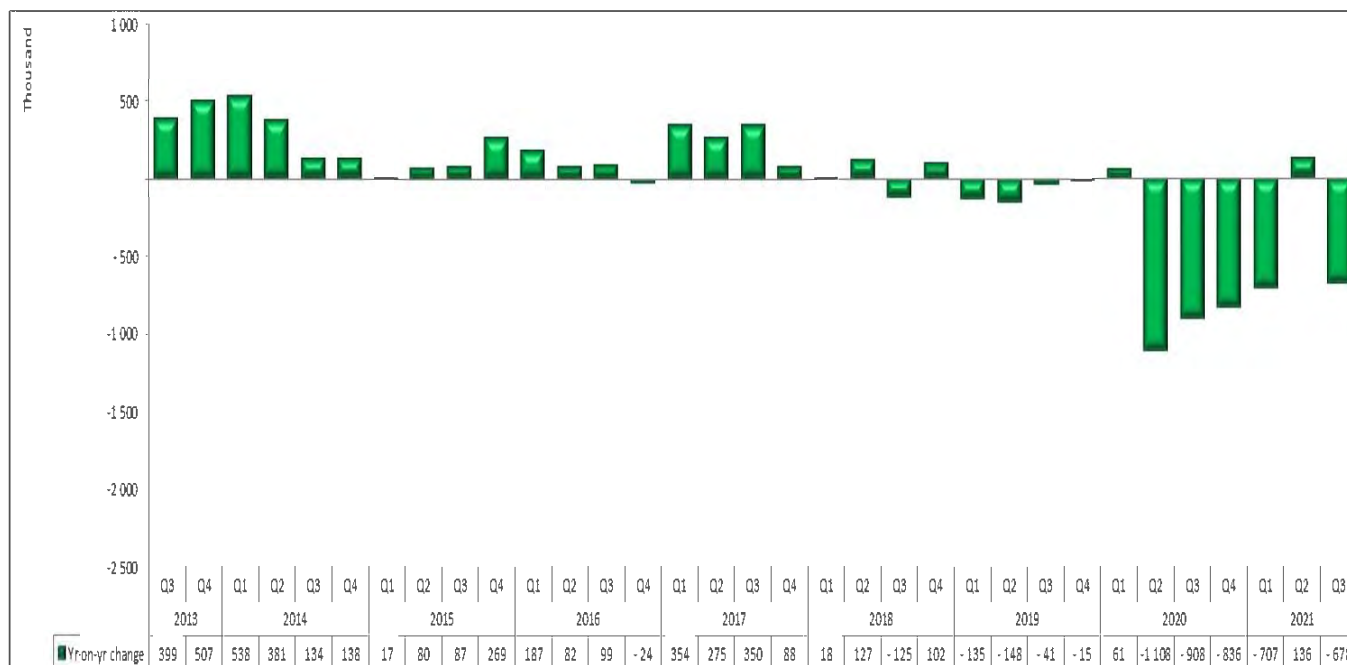
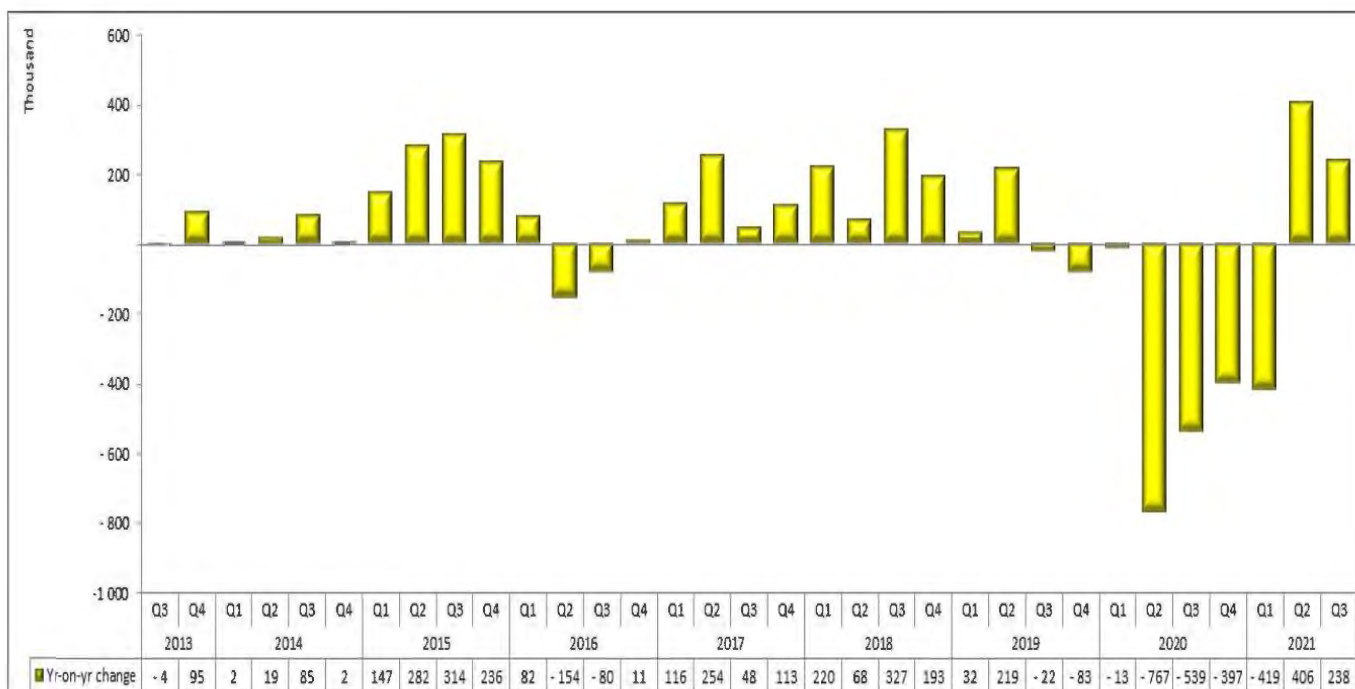


Figure 17: Year-on-year changes in informal sector employment, Q3: 2013 to Q3: 2021



6.2 Trends in unemployment rate

Figure 18: Unemployment rate by sex, Q3: 2013 to Q3: 2021

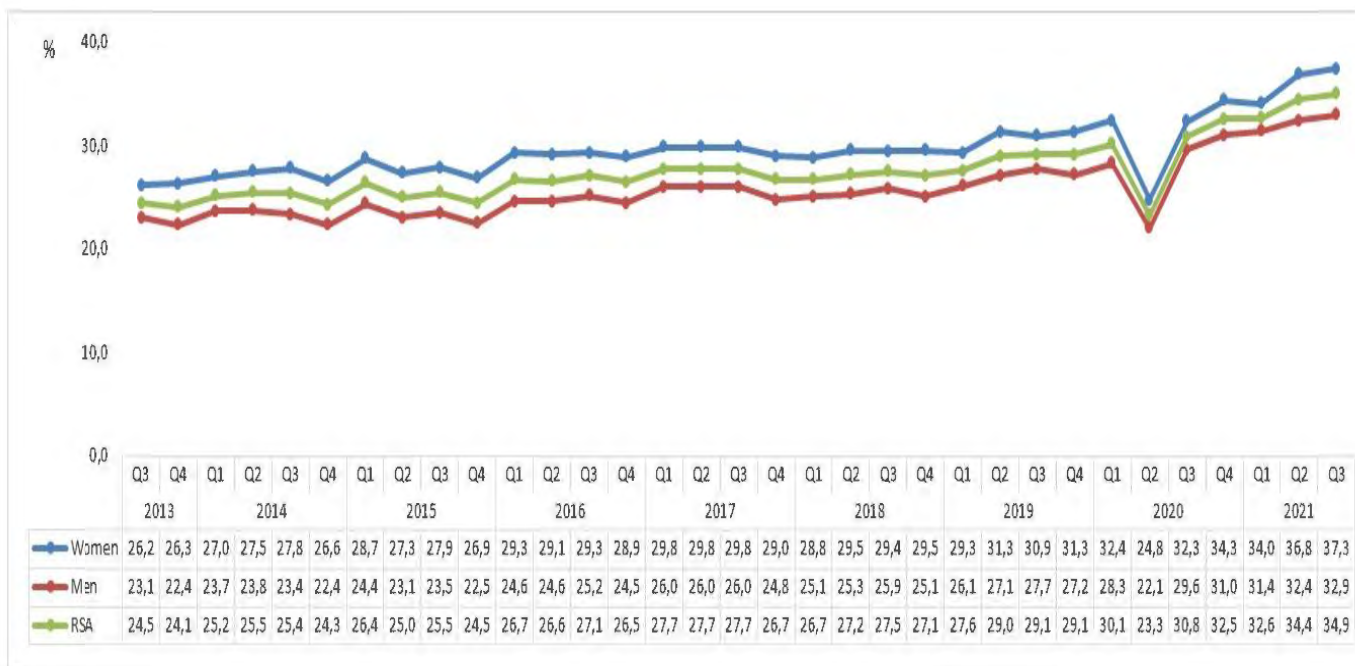
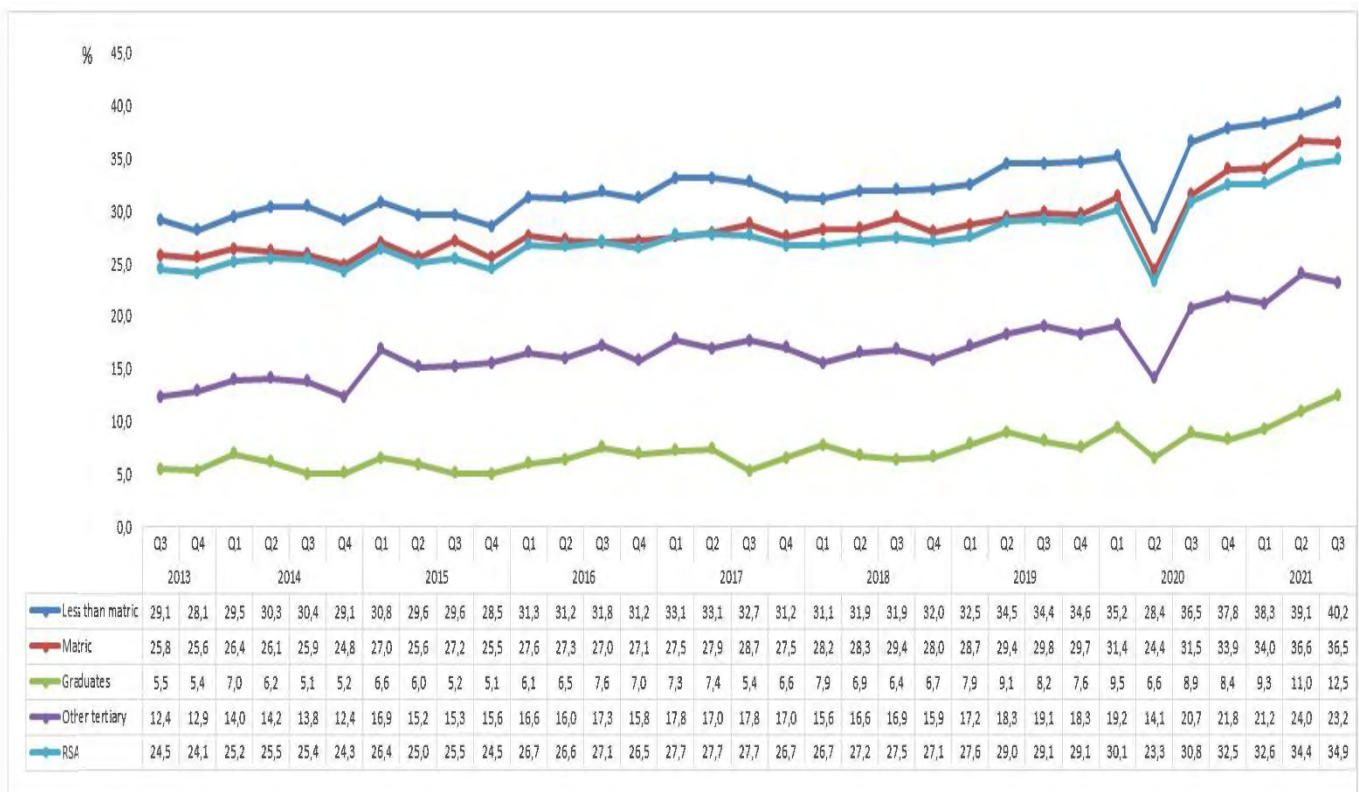


Figure 19: Unemployment rate by education status, Q3: 2013 to Q3: 2021



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.

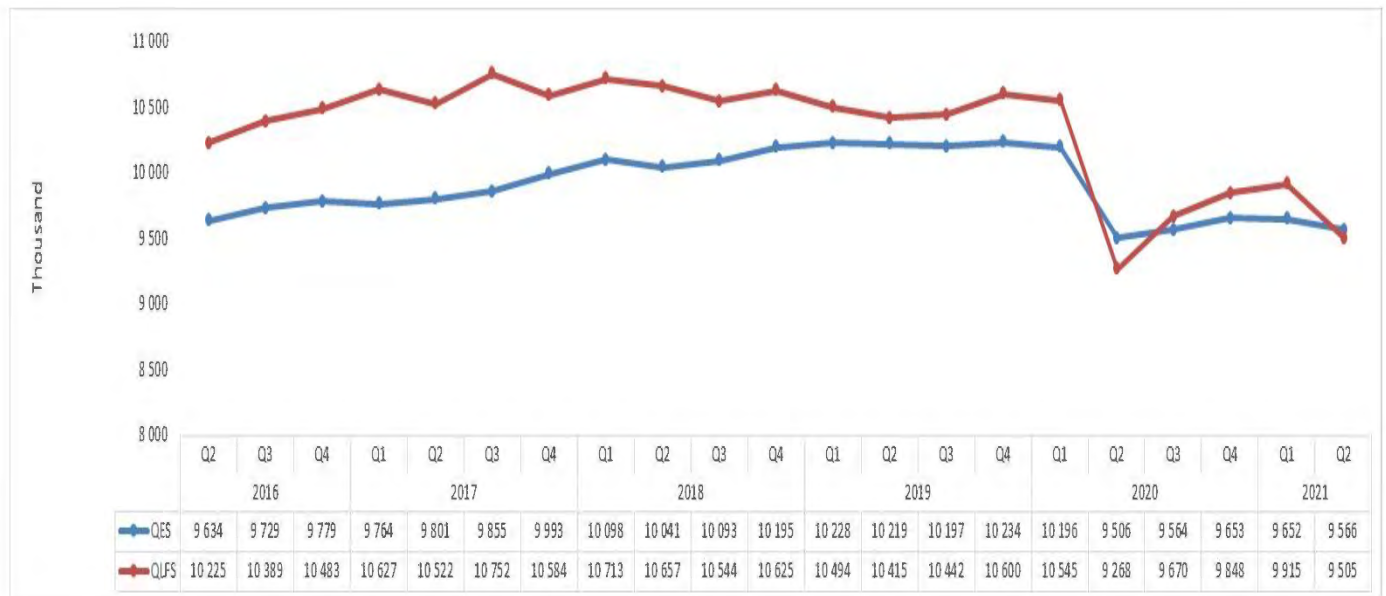
The QLFS is a survey of households that collects information from approximately 30 000 dwelling units and collects data on the labour market activities of individuals, whereas the QES is an enterprise-based survey that collects information from non-agricultural businesses and organisations from approximately 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, Q2: 2016 to Q2: 2021



8. Technical notes

8.1 Response details

Table H: Response rates by province and metropolitan area

Province/metropolitan area	Jul-Sep 2021
National	53,7
Western Cape	45,8
Non-metro	42,1
City of Cape Town	47,5
Eastern Cape	71,0
Non-metro	72,8
Buffalo City	58,8
Nelson Mandela Bay	72,5
Northern Cape	52,8
Free State	70,1
Non-metro	71,1
Mangaung	67,3
KwaZulu-Natal	58,8
Non-metro	57,5
eThekweni	60,9
North West	56,5
Gauteng	32,8
Non-metro	25,0
Ekurhuleni	37,6
City of Johannesburg	28,1
City of Tshwane	40,1
Mpumalanga	71,2
Limpopo	70,5

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; and raking to bias-adjusted control estimates from a bias-adjustment procedure to compensate for the non-coverage bias in the sample due to only observing those households that can be contacted by telephone.

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 Bias-adjustment procedure

The non-telephone households were not enumerated during the QLFS Q3: 2021 data collection because of COVID-19. Thus, the sample consisting of telephone-only households was a biased sample of the entire SA population due to differences in the characteristics of the telephone and non-telephone households, e.g. a significantly higher unemployment rate for the non-telephone households compared to the telephone households. The "Calibrated survey weights" defined in 8.4.2 would have been the final survey weights if both the telephone and non-telephone households sampled for Q3: 2021 were enumerated. Since only the telephone households were enumerated, we applied bias adjustment to the Q3: 2021 calibrated weights using the Q1: 2020 QLFS data. We computed the bias adjustment factors for various labour market dimensions (i.e. status, sector, industry and occupation) and demographic (i.e. age, race and gender groups) characteristics at national level and individual metropolitan and non-metropolitan area levels within provinces. The bias adjustment factors were computed as the ratio between the estimates for each cell of the selected variables (or cross-classification of the selected variables) for the combined (telephone and non-telephone) households and telephone-only households. The bias-adjustment factors based on the Q1: 2020 data were then used to compute the combined telephone and non-telephone estimates from the Q3: 2021 estimates that were based on the telephone sample only. These Q3: 2021 estimates will not be consistent with the demographic population estimates because the bias-adjustment factors are non-linear statistics. Therefore, the Q1: 2021 estimates that were adjusted for the non-telephone non-coverage bias were further adjusted to achieve consistency simultaneously with the known total population aged 15 and older, and the internal consistency across all variables (or cross-classification of variables). These adjusted estimates were then used as control totals to compute the final survey weights as described in the next sub-section.

8.4.4 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. Moreover, the second application of raking would introduce variability in the estimates of employment/unemployment while correcting for the bias due to non-coverage of the non-telephone households.

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)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	39 167	39 311	39 455	39 599	39 745	146	578	0,4	1,5
Women	19 767	19 837	19 907	19 977	20 047	71	280	0,4	1,4
Men	19 400	19 474	19 548	19 623	19 698	75	297	0,4	1,5
Population groups	39 167	39 311	39 455	39 599	39 745	146	578	0,4	1,5
Black/African	31 720	31 865	32 007	32 152	32 299	146	579	0,5	1,8
Coloured	3 517	3 523	3 531	3 537	3 543	6	27	0,2	0,8
Indian/Asian	1 022	1 024	1 026	1 029	1 031	2	9	0,2	0,8
White	2 909	2 899	2 891	2 881	2 872	-9	-37	-0,3	-1,3
South Africa	39 167	39 311	39 455	39 599	39 745	146	578	0,4	1,5
Western Cape	4 753	4 766	4 796	4 818	4 839	21	86	0,4	1,8
Eastern Cape	4 348	4 369	4 371	4 382	4 396	13	48	0,3	1,1
Northern Cape	812	816	815	817	819	2	7	0,2	0,9
Free State	1 915	1 917	1 918	1 920	1 922	2	7	0,1	0,3
KwaZulu-Natal	7 240	7 268	7 291	7 317	7 343	26	103	0,4	1,4
North West	2 651	2 661	2 672	2 682	2 692	10	41	0,4	1,5
Gauteng	10 607	10 634	10 704	10 753	10 799	47	193	0,4	1,8
Mpumalanga	3 001	3 016	3 023	3 034	3 045	11	44	0,4	1,5
Limpopo	3 841	3 864	3 865	3 877	3 890	13	49	0,3	1,3

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

Table 2: Labour force characteristics by sex – All population groups									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	39 167	39 311	39 455	39 599	39 745	146	578	0,4	1,5
Labour force	21 224	22 257	22 237	22 768	21 925	-842	702	-3,7	3,3
Employed	14 691	15 024	14 995	14 942	14 282	-660	-409	-4,4	-2,8
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	10 306	10 495	10 574	10 200	9 628	-571	-678	-5,6	-6,6
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	2 456	2 521	2 502	2 686	2 695	9	238	0,3	9,7
Agriculture	808	810	792	862	829	-32	21	-3,8	2,6
Private households	1 121	1 197	1 127	1 194	1 130	-65	9	-5,4	0,8
Unemployed	6 533	7 233	7 242	7 826	7 643	-183	1 111	-2,3	17,0
Not economically active	17 944	17 054	17 218	16 832	17 820	988	-124	5,9	-0,7
Discouraged work-seekers	2 696	2 930	3 131	3 317	3 862	545	1 166	16,4	43,3
Other (not economically active)	15 248	14 124	14 086	13 515	13 958	443	-1 290	3,3	-8,5
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	30,8	32,5	32,6	34,4	34,9	0,5	4,1		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	37,5	38,2	38,0	37,7	35,9	-1,8	-1,6		
Labour force participation rate	54,2	56,6	56,4	57,5	55,2	-2,3	1,0		
Women									
Population 15–64 yrs	19 767	19 837	19 907	19 977	20 047	71	280	0,4	1,4
Labour force	9 463	10 036	9 992	10 259	9 810	-449	347	-4,4	3,7
Employed	6 410	6 592	6 591	6 480	6 152	-327	-258	-5,1	-4,0
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	4 456	4 554	4 609	4 405	4 119	-286	-336	-6,5	-7,5
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	858	901	913	946	932	-14	74	-1,5	8,6
Agriculture	230	249	228	252	238	-13	9	-5,3	3,8
Private households	867	888	842	877	863	-14	-4	-1,6	-0,5
Unemployed	3 053	3 445	3 401	3 779	3 657	-122	605	-3,2	19,8
Not economically active	10 304	9 800	9 914	9 717	10 237	520	-67	5,4	-0,6
Discouraged work-seekers	1 447	1 604	1 693	1 855	2 085	230	638	12,4	44,1
Other (not economically active)	8 857	8 197	8 221	7 863	8 152	290	-705	3,7	-8,0
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	32,3	34,3	34,0	36,8	37,3	0,5	5,0		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	32,4	33,2	33,1	32,4	30,7	-1,7	-1,7		
Labour force participation rate	47,9	50,6	50,2	51,4	48,9	-2,5	1,0		

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)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	19 400	19 474	19 548	19 623	19 698	75	297	0,4	1,5
Labour force	11 761	12 221	12 245	12 508	12 116	-393	355	-3,1	3,0
Employed	8 281	8 432	8 404	8 462	8 130	-332	-151	-3,9	-1,8
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	5 850	5 942	5 966	5 795	5 509	-286	-341	-4,9	-5,8
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	1 598	1 620	1 589	1 740	1 763	23	164	1,3	10,3
Agriculture	578	561	564	610	591	-19	13	-3,1	2,2
Private households	254	309	285	317	267	-50	13	-15,8	5,2
Unemployed	3 480	3 789	3 841	4 047	3 986	-61	506	-1,5	14,5
Not economically active	7 639	7 253	7 303	7 114	7 582	468	-57	6,6	-0,8
Discouraged work-seekers	1 248	1 326	1 439	1 462	1 776	314	528	21,5	42,3
Other (not economically active)	6 391	5 927	5 865	5 652	5 806	153	-585	2,7	-9,2
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	29,6	31,0	31,4	32,4	32,9	0,5	3,3		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	42,7	43,3	43,0	43,1	41,3	-1,8	-1,4		
Labour force participation rate	60,6	62,8	62,6	63,7	61,5	-2,2	0,9		

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									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	39 167	39 311	39 455	39 599	39 745	146	578	0,4	1,5
Labour force	21 224	22 257	22 237	22 768	21 925	-842	702	-3,7	3,3
Employed	14 691	15 024	14 995	14 942	14 282	-660	-409	-4,4	-2,8
Unemployed	6 533	7 233	7 242	7 826	7 643	-183	1 111	-2,3	17,0
Not economically active	17 944	17 054	17 218	16 832	17 820	988	-124	5,9	-0,7
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	30,8	32,5	32,6	34,4	34,9	0,5	4,1		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	37,5	38,2	38,0	37,7	35,9	-1,8	-1,6		
Labour force participation rate	54,2	56,6	56,4	57,5	55,2	-2,3	1,0		
Black/African									
Population 15–64 yrs	31 720	31 865	32 007	32 152	32 299	146	579	0,5	1,8
Labour force	16 830	17 696	17 693	18 240	17 434	-806	604	-4,4	3,6
Employed	11 015	11 228	11 205	11 264	10 699	-565	-317	-5,0	-2,9
Unemployed	5 815	6 468	6 488	6 976	6 735	-241	921	-3,5	15,8
Not economically active	14 889	14 169	14 314	13 912	14 865	952	-25	6,8	-0,2
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	34,6	36,5	36,7	38,2	38,6	0,4	4,0		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	34,7	35,2	35,0	35,0	33,1	-1,9	-1,6		
Labour force participation rate	53,1	55,5	55,3	56,7	54,0	-2,7	0,9		
Coloured									
Population 15–64 yrs	3 517	3 523	3 531	3 537	3 543	6	27	0,2	0,8
Labour force	1 893	2 055	2 023	1 981	1 997	16	104	0,8	5,5
Employed	1 448	1 528	1 513	1 416	1 391	-25	-56	-1,8	-3,9
Unemployed	446	527	510	565	606	41	160	7,2	35,9
Not economically active	1 623	1 468	1 508	1 556	1 547	-9	-77	-0,6	-4,7
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	23,5	25,7	25,2	28,5	30,3	1,8	6,8		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	41,2	43,4	42,9	40,0	39,3	-0,7	-1,9		
Labour force participation rate	53,8	58,3	57,3	56,0	56,4	0,4	2,6		

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 (concluded)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	1 022	1 024	1 026	1 029	1 031	2	9	0,2	0,8
Labour force	586	580	583	605	571	-35	-15	-5,7	-2,6
Employed	478	512	496	487	445	-42	-33	-8,6	-6,8
Unemployed	108	68	87	118	125	7	17	6,3	16,1
Not economically active	436	444	444	423	460	37	24	8,7	5,5
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	18,4	11,8	14,9	19,5	22,0	2,5	3,6		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	46,7	50,0	48,3	47,4	43,2	-4,2	-3,5		
Labour force participation rate	57,3	56,7	56,8	58,8	55,4	-3,4	-1,9		
White									
Population 15–64 yrs	2 909	2 899	2 891	2 881	2 872	-9	-37	-0,3	-1,3
Labour force	1 914	1 926	1 938	1 941	1 924	-17	9	-0,9	0,5
Employed	1 750	1 756	1 781	1 774	1 747	-27	-3	-1,5	-0,2
Unemployed	164	170	157	167	177	10	13	5,9	7,6
Not economically active	994	973	952	940	948	8	-46	0,8	-4,7
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	8,6	8,8	8,1	8,6	9,2	0,6	0,6		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	60,2	60,6	61,6	61,6	60,8	-0,8	0,6		
Labour force participation rate	65,8	66,4	67,1	67,4	67,0	-0,4	1,2		

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									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	39 167	39 311	39 455	39 599	39 745	146	578	0,4	1,5
Labour force	21 224	22 257	22 237	22 768	21 925	-842	702	-3,7	3,3
Employed	14 691	15 024	14 995	14 942	14 282	-660	-409	-4,4	-2,8
Unemployed	6 533	7 233	7 242	7 826	7 643	-183	1 111	-2,3	17,0
Not economically active	17 944	17 054	17 218	16 832	17 820	988	-124	5,9	-0,7
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	30,8	32,5	32,6	34,4	34,9	0,5	4,1		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	37,5	38,2	38,0	37,7	35,9	-1,8	-1,6		
Labour force participation rate	54,2	56,6	56,4	57,5	55,2	-2,3	1,0		
15–24 years									
Population 15–24 yrs	10 259	10 253	10 247	10 240	10 235	-5	-24	0,0	-0,2
Labour force	2 057	2 111	2 111	2 340	2 226	-114	169	-4,9	8,2
Employed	796	776	775	833	745	-88	-51	-10,6	-6,5
Unemployed	1 261	1 335	1 336	1 507	1 481	-26	220	-1,7	17,4
Not economically active	8 202	8 142	8 136	7 900	8 010	110	-193	1,4	-2,3
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	61,3	63,2	63,3	64,4	66,5	2,1	5,2		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	7,8	7,6	7,6	8,1	7,3	-0,8	-0,5		
Labour force participation rate	20,1	20,6	20,6	22,9	21,7	-1,2	1,6		
25–34 years									
Population 25–34 yrs	10 241	10 273	10 305	10 337	10 368	31	127	0,3	1,2
Labour force	6 878	7 304	7 207	7 384	6 986	-398	108	-5,4	1,6
Employed	4 280	4 298	4 230	4 214	3 927	-287	-353	-6,8	-8,2
Unemployed	2 598	3 006	2 977	3 170	3 059	-110	461	-3,5	17,7
Not economically active	3 363	2 969	3 098	2 954	3 382	428	19	14,5	0,6
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	37,8	41,2	41,3	42,9	43,8	0,9	6,0		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	41,8	41,8	41,0	40,8	37,9	-2,9	-3,9		
Labour force participation rate	67,2	71,1	69,9	71,4	67,4	-4,0	0,2		

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)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	8 460	8 504	8 547	8 591	8 637	46	176	0,5	2,1
Labour force	6 289	6 559	6 646	6 674	6 544	-131	255	-2,0	4,1
Employed	4 650	4 760	4 849	4 714	4 641	-73	-8	-1,5	-0,2
Unemployed	1 639	1 799	1 797	1 960	1 902	-58	264	-2,9	16,1
Not economically active	2 172	1 945	1 901	1 917	2 093	176	-79	9,2	-3,6
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	26,1	27,4	27,0	29,4	29,1	-0,3	3,0		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	55,0	56,0	56,7	54,9	53,7	-1,2	-1,3		
Labour force participation rate	74,3	77,1	77,8	77,7	75,8	-1,9	1,5		
45–54 years									
Population 45–54 yrs	6 130	6 181	6 233	6 285	6 337	52	206	0,8	3,4
Labour force	4 296	4 531	4 534	4 619	4 528	-91	232	-2,0	5,4
Employed	3 476	3 656	3 629	3 647	3 536	-111	61	-3,0	1,8
Unemployed	821	875	905	972	992	20	171	2,1	20,8
Not economically active	1 834	1 650	1 699	1 666	1 809	142	-25	8,6	-1,4
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	19,1	19,3	20,0	21,0	21,9	0,9	2,8		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	56,7	59,1	58,2	58,0	55,8	-2,2	-0,9		
Labour force participation rate	70,1	73,3	72,7	73,5	71,5	-2,0	1,4		
55–64 years									
Population 55–64 yrs	4 076	4 100	4 123	4 146	4 168	22	92	0,5	2,3
Labour force	1 703	1 752	1 740	1 751	1 642	-109	-62	-6,2	-3,6
Employed	1 489	1 533	1 512	1 533	1 433	-100	-57	-6,5	-3,8
Unemployed	214	219	228	218	209	-8	-5	-3,8	-2,2
Not economically active	2 373	2 347	2 383	2 395	2 527	131	154	5,5	6,5
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	12,6	12,5	13,1	12,4	12,7	0,3	0,1		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	36,5	37,4	36,7	37,0	34,4	-2,6	-2,1		
Labour force participation rate	41,8	42,7	42,2	42,2	39,4	-2,8	-2,4		

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									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	39 167	39 311	39 455	39 599	39 745	146	578	0,4	1,5
Labour force	21 224	22 257	22 237	22 768	21 925	-842	702	-3,7	3,3
Employed	14 691	15 024	14 995	14 942	14 282	-660	-409	-4,4	-2,8
Unemployed	6 533	7 233	7 242	7 826	7 643	-183	1 111	-2,3	17,0
Not economically active	17 944	17 054	17 218	16 832	17 820	988	-124	5,9	-0,7
Discouraged work-seekers	2 696	2 930	3 131	3 317	3 862	545	1 166	16,4	43,3
Other	15 248	14 124	14 086	13 515	13 958	443	-1 290	3,3	-8,5
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	30,8	32,5	32,6	34,4	34,9	0,5	4,1		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	37,5	38,2	38,0	37,7	35,9	-1,8	-1,6		
Labour force participation rate	54,2	56,6	56,4	57,5	55,2	-2,3	1,0		
Western Cape									
Population 15–64 yrs	4 753	4 766	4 796	4 818	4 839	21	86	0,4	1,8
Labour force	2 828	3 018	3 027	3 040	3 019	-21	192	-0,7	6,8
Employed	2 216	2 338	2 309	2 256	2 225	-31	9	-1,4	0,4
Unemployed	612	680	718	784	794	10	183	1,3	29,8
Not economically active	1 925	1 748	1 769	1 778	1 819	42	-105	2,3	-5,5
Discouraged work-seekers	106	87	97	62	85	24	-21	38,1	-19,6
Other	1 819	1 662	1 672	1 716	1 734	18	-85	1,1	-4,7
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	21,6	22,5	23,7	25,8	26,3	0,5	4,7		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	46,6	49,0	48,1	46,8	46,0	-0,8	-0,6		
Labour force participation rate	59,5	63,3	63,1	63,1	62,4	-0,7	2,9		

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)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	1 731	1 743	1 748	1 757	1 764	7	33	0,4	1,9
Labour force	984	1 053	1 038	1 036	1 007	-29	22	-2,8	2,3
Employed	798	884	848	804	767	-37	-31	-4,6	-3,9
Unemployed	186	168	191	231	240	8	54	3,6	28,7
Not economically active	747	690	710	721	757	36	10	5,0	1,4
Discouraged work-seekers	75	58	60	45	58	13	-16	28,2	-22,1
Other	672	632	650	676	699	23	27	3,4	4,0
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	18,9	16,0	18,4	22,3	23,8	1,5	4,9		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	46,1	50,8	48,5	45,8	43,5	-2,3	-2,6		
Labour force participation rate	56,9	60,4	59,4	59,0	57,1	-1,9	0,2		
Western Cape – City of Cape Town									
Population 15–64 yrs	3 022	3 023	3 048	3 061	3 075	14	53	0,5	1,8
Labour force	1 844	1 965	1 989	2 004	2 013	8	169	0,4	9,2
Employed	1 418	1 453	1 461	1 452	1 458	6	40	0,4	2,8
Unemployed	425	512	528	552	554	2	129	0,4	30,3
Not economically active	1 178	1 058	1 059	1 057	1 062	6	-116	0,5	-9,8
Discouraged work-seekers	31	28	37	16	27	11	-4	65,8	-13,8
Other	1 147	1 030	1 021	1 040	1 035	-5	-111	-0,5	-9,7
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	23,1	26,0	26,5	27,6	27,5	-0,1	4,4		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	46,9	48,1	47,9	47,4	47,4	0,0	0,5		
Labour force participation rate	61,0	65,0	65,3	65,5	65,5	0,0	4,5		

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)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	4 348	4 369	4 371	4 382	4 396	13	48	0,3	1,1
Labour force	2 238	2 374	2 314	2 335	2 314	-20	77	-0,9	3,4
Employed	1 212	1 236	1 301	1 235	1 216	-19	4	-1,5	0,3
Unemployed	1 025	1 138	1 013	1 100	1 098	-2	73	-0,2	7,1
Not economically active	2 111	1 995	2 057	2 048	2 081	33	-29	1,6	-1,4
Discouraged work-seekers	162	172	180	219	298	79	136	35,9	83,4
Other	1 948	1 823	1 877	1 828	1 783	-45	-165	-2,5	-8,5
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	45,8	47,9	43,8	47,1	47,4	0,3	1,6		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	27,9	28,3	29,8	28,2	27,7	-0,5	-0,2		
Labour force participation rate	51,5	54,3	52,9	53,3	52,7	-0,6	1,2		
Eastern Cape – Non-metro									
Population 15–64 yrs	2 983	3 000	2 997	3 004	3 012	8	30	0,3	1,0
Labour force	1 397	1 478	1 415	1 464	1 446	-19	48	-1,3	3,4
Employed	681	698	724	688	699	11	18	1,6	2,6
Unemployed	716	780	692	776	747	-30	30	-3,8	4,2
Not economically active	1 585	1 522	1 582	1 540	1 567	27	-19	1,7	-1,2
Discouraged work-seekers	160	169	176	200	260	60	100	29,9	62,5
Other	1 425	1 353	1 405	1 339	1 306	-33	-119	-2,5	-8,3
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	51,3	52,8	48,9	53,0	51,6	-1,4	0,3		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	22,8	23,3	24,1	22,9	23,2	0,3	0,4		
Labour force participation rate	46,9	49,3	47,2	48,7	48,0	-0,7	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 (continued)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	526	526	529	530	532	2	6	0,4	1,2
Labour force	329	350	347	318	299	-18	-30	-5,8	-9,2
Employed	227	223	242	214	179	-35	-48	-16,3	-21,1
Unemployed	102	127	105	103	120	17	18	16,0	17,4
Not economically active	196	176	182	212	233	21	37	9,7	18,6
Discouraged work-seekers	1	3	3	18	38	20	36	111,4	2735,9
Other	195	173	179	194	195	1	0	0,3	0,1
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	31,0	36,3	30,3	32,6	40,1	7,5	9,1		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	43,2	42,4	45,7	40,4	33,7	-6,7	-9,5		
Labour force participation rate	62,7	66,6	65,6	59,9	56,2	-3,7	-6,5		
Eastern Cape – Nelson Mandela Bay									
Population 15–64 yrs	840	843	846	848	851	3	12	0,4	1,4
Labour force	511	546	552	553	570	17	59	3,0	11,5
Employed	304	315	336	333	338	5	34	1,5	11,2
Unemployed	207	231	217	220	232	12	25	5,3	12,0
Not economically active	329	297	293	296	282	-14	-47	-4,6	-14,4
Discouraged work-seekers	1		1	1					
Other	328	297	293	295	282	-13	-46	-4,3	-14,1
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	40,5	42,3	39,2	39,8	40,7	0,9	0,2		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	36,2	37,3	39,7	39,2	39,7	0,5	3,5		
Labour force participation rate	60,8	64,7	65,3	65,2	66,9	1,7	6,1		

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)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	812	816	815	817	819	2	7	0,2	0,9
Labour force	373	431	409	357	366	10	-6	2,7	-1,7
Employed	287	308	313	256	275	19	-11	7,3	-4,0
Unemployed	86	124	96	100	91	-9	5	-9,2	5,8
Not economically active	439	384	406	461	453	-8	14	-1,7	3,2
Discouraged work-seekers	91	74	98	125	137	12	45	9,3	49,6
Other	348	311	309	335	316	-19	-31	-5,8	-9,1
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	23,1	28,7	23,4	28,1	24,9	-3,2	1,8		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	35,3	37,7	38,4	31,4	33,6	2,2	-1,7		
Labour force participation rate	45,9	52,9	50,2	43,6	44,7	1,1	-1,2		
Free State									
Population 15–64 yrs	1 915	1 917	1 918	1 920	1 922	2	7	0,1	0,3
Labour force	1 121	1 119	1 091	1 138	1 163	25	42	2,2	3,8
Employed	723	745	703	723	720	-3	-3	-0,4	-0,5
Unemployed	398	374	388	415	443	28	46	6,8	11,5
Not economically active	794	798	827	782	758	-23	-36	-3,0	-4,5
Discouraged work-seekers	65	80	104	145	128	-18	63	-12,1	95,6
Other	729	718	723	636	631	-6	-98	-0,9	-13,5
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	35,5	33,4	35,6	36,5	38,1	1,6	2,6		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	37,8	38,9	36,6	37,7	37,5	-0,2	-0,3		
Labour force participation rate	58,5	58,4	56,9	59,3	60,5	1,2	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)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	1 346	1 347	1 344	1 343	1 346	4	0	0,3	0,0
Labour force	754	790	789	824	817	-7	63	-0,8	8,3
Employed	495	503	475	481	475	-6	-19	-1,2	-3,9
Unemployed	260	288	314	343	342	-1	82	-0,3	31,6
Not economically active	592	557	555	519	530	10	-62	2,0	-10,5
Discouraged work-seekers	38	42	54	58	58	1	20	1,0	52,7
Other	554	515	501	461	471	10	-83	2,1	-14,9
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	34,4	36,4	39,8	41,6	41,8	0,2	7,4		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	36,7	37,3	35,3	35,8	35,3	-0,5	-1,4		
Labour force participation rate	56,0	58,7	58,7	61,3	60,7	-0,6	4,7		
Free State – Mangaung									
Population 15–64 yrs	569	570	574	577	575	-2	6	-0,3	1,1
Labour force	366	328	302	314	346	32	-20	10,1	-5,5
Employed	229	242	228	242	245	3	16	1,1	7,0
Unemployed	138	86	74	72	102	29	-36	40,3	-26,4
Not economically active	202	242	272	262	229	-34	27	-12,8	13,1
Discouraged work-seekers	27	39	51	88	69	-18	42	-20,7	156,2
Other	175	203	221	175	159	-15	-16	-8,8	-9,0
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	37,6	26,2	24,6	23,0	29,3	6,3	-8,3		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	40,2	42,5	39,7	42,0	42,5	0,5	2,3		
Labour force participation rate	64,4	57,6	52,6	54,5	60,2	5,7	-4,2		

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)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	7 240	7 268	7 291	7 317	7 343	26	103	0,4	1,4
Labour force	3 245	3 488	3 496	3 584	3 221	-363	-23	-10,1	-0,7
Employed	2 389	2 454	2 429	2 421	2 297	-123	-91	-5,1	-3,8
Unemployed	856	1 034	1 067	1 163	924	-239	68	-20,6	8,0
Not economically active	3 995	3 780	3 795	3 732	4 122	389	126	10,4	3,2
Discouraged work-seekers	753	786	773	823	968	145	215	17,7	28,6
Other	3 242	2 994	3 022	2 910	3 154	244	-89	8,4	-2,7
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	26,4	29,6	30,5	32,5	28,7	-3,8	2,3		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	33,0	33,8	33,3	33,1	31,3	-1,8	-1,7		
Labour force participation rate	44,8	48,0	48,0	49,0	43,9	-5,1	-0,9		
KwaZulu-Natal – Non-metro									
Population 15–64 yrs	4 754	4 783	4 793	4 812	4 825	12	71	0,3	1,5
Labour force	2 012	2 092	2 083	2 138	1 923	-215	-89	-10,1	-4,4
Employed	1 330	1 346	1 307	1 350	1 282	-68	-47	-5,0	-3,5
Unemployed	683	745	775	788	641	-147	-42	-18,7	-6,2
Not economically active	2 742	2 692	2 710	2 674	2 902	228	160	8,5	5,8
Discouraged work-seekers	557	590	563	611	690	79	134	13,0	24,0
Other	2 185	2 102	2 146	2 063	2 211	148	26	7,2	1,2
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	33,9	35,6	37,2	36,8	33,3	-3,5	-0,6		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	28,0	28,1	27,3	28,1	26,6	-1,5	-1,4		
Labour force participation rate	42,3	43,7	43,5	44,4	39,9	-4,5	-2,4		

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)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	2 486	2 484	2 498	2 504	2 518	14	32	0,6	1,3
Labour force	1 232	1 396	1 414	1 446	1 298	-148	66	-10,2	5,4
Employed	1 059	1 108	1 122	1 070	1 015	-55	-44	-5,2	-4,2
Unemployed	173	288	292	376	283	-92	110	-24,5	63,8
Not economically active	1 254	1 088	1 085	1 058	1 220	162	-34	15,3	-2,7
Discouraged work-seekers	196	196	209	212	278	66	81	31,2	41,4
Other	1 057	892	875	847	942	96	-115	11,3	-10,9
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	14,0	20,6	20,6	26,0	21,8	-4,2	7,8		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	42,6	44,6	44,9	42,7	40,3	-2,4	-2,3		
Labour force participation rate	49,6	56,2	56,6	57,7	51,6	-6,1	2,0		
North West									
Population 15–64 yrs	2 651	2 661	2 672	2 682	2 692	10	41	0,4	1,5
Labour force	1 298	1 416	1 376	1 511	1 323	-189	25	-12,5	1,9
Employed	930	944	933	979	851	-128	-80	-13,1	-8,6
Unemployed	368	472	443	533	472	-61	104	-11,4	28,4
Not economically active	1 353	1 245	1 295	1 170	1 369	199	16	17,0	1,2
Discouraged work-seekers	247	241	285	264	355	91	108	34,4	43,9
Other	1 106	1 004	1 010	906	1 014	108	-92	11,9	-8,3
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	28,3	33,3	32,2	35,2	35,7	0,5	7,4		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	35,1	35,5	34,9	36,5	31,6	-4,9	-3,5		
Labour force participation rate	49,0	53,2	51,5	56,4	49,1	-7,3	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)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	10 607	10 634	10 704	10 753	10 799	47	193	0,4	1,8
Labour force	6 797	6 935	7 052	7 196	7 056	-141	259	-2,0	3,8
Employed	4 506	4 570	4 626	4 648	4 448	-200	-58	-4,3	-1,3
Unemployed	2 291	2 365	2 426	2 548	2 607	59	317	2,3	13,8
Not economically active	3 810	3 699	3 652	3 557	3 744	187	-66	5,3	-1,7
Discouraged work-seekers	490	622	676	799	879	80	389	10,1	79,3
Other	3 320	3 077	2 975	2 758	2 865	107	-455	3,9	-13,7
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	33,7	34,1	34,4	35,4	37,0	1,6	3,3		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	42,5	43,0	43,2	43,2	41,2	-2,0	-1,3		
Labour force participation rate	64,1	65,2	65,9	66,9	65,3	-1,6	1,2		
Gauteng – Non-metro									
Population 15–64 yrs	1 364	1 369	1 369	1 371	1 382	10	17	0,8	1,3
Labour force	716	742	820	722	642	-81	-75	-11,2	-10,4
Employed	535	542	572	487	439	-48	-97	-9,8	-18,0
Unemployed	181	201	248	236	203	-33	22	-14,1	12,1
Not economically active	648	627	548	649	740	91	92	14,0	14,2
Discouraged work-seekers	166	231	187	291	303	12	137	4,1	82,5
Other	482	396	361	358	438	79	-45	22,1	-9,3
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	25,2	27,0	30,2	32,6	31,6	-1,0	6,4		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	39,2	39,6	41,8	35,5	31,8	-3,7	-7,4		
Labour force participation rate	52,5	54,2	59,9	52,7	46,4	-6,3	-6,1		

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)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	2 630	2 630	2 647	2 655	2 671	16	41	0,6	1,6
Labour force	1 677	1 739	1 789	1 773	1 712	-62	35	-3,5	2,1
Employed	1 136	1 173	1 174	1 187	1 135	-52	-1	-4,4	-0,1
Unemployed	541	567	615	586	577	-9	36	-1,6	6,6
Not economically active	953	890	858	882	959	77	6	8,8	0,7
Discouraged work-seekers	130	150	192	161	212	51	82	32,0	63,5
Other	823	740	665	721	747	26	-76	3,6	-9,2
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	32,3	32,6	34,4	33,1	33,7	0,6	1,4		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	43,2	44,6	44,3	44,7	42,5	-2,2	-0,7		
Labour force participation rate	63,8	66,1	67,6	66,8	64,1	-2,7	0,3		
Gauteng – City of Johannesburg									
Population 15–64 yrs	3 988	4 005	4 035	4 059	4 070	11	82	0,3	2,1
Labour force	2 583	2 649	2 614	2 780	2 781	2	199	0,1	7,7
Employed	1 718	1 719	1 722	1 742	1 648	-94	-70	-5,4	-4,1
Unemployed	865	930	892	1 038	1 133	96	269	9,2	31,1
Not economically active	1 405	1 356	1 421	1 279	1 289	10	-116	0,8	-8,3
Discouraged work-seekers	154	178	218	284	293	10	140	3,4	90,8
Other	1 252	1 178	1 203	996	996	0	-256	0,0	-20,4
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	33,5	35,1	34,1	37,3	40,8	3,5	7,3		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	43,1	42,9	42,7	42,9	40,5	-2,4	-2,6		
Labour force participation rate	64,8	66,1	64,8	68,5	68,3	-0,2	3,5		

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)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	2 624	2 631	2 653	2 667	2 677	9	52	0,3	2,0
Labour force	1 821	1 805	1 828	1 921	1 921	0	101	0,0	5,5
Employed	1 117	1 136	1 158	1 233	1 227	-6	110	-0,5	9,9
Unemployed	704	669	670	688	694	6	-10	0,9	-1,4
Not economically active	804	826	825	746	756	9	-48	1,2	-6,0
Discouraged work-seekers	41	62	79	63	71	8	30	11,9	72,8
Other	763	764	746	683	685	2	-78	0,2	-10,3
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	38,7	37,0	36,7	35,8	36,1	0,3	-2,6		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	42,6	43,2	43,7	46,2	45,8	-0,4	3,2		
Labour force participation rate	69,4	68,6	68,9	72,0	71,8	-0,2	2,4		
Mpumalanga									
Population 15–64 yrs	3 001	3 016	3 023	3 034	3 045	11	44	0,4	1,5
Labour force	1 607	1 714	1 704	1 800	1 767	-33	160	-1,8	9,9
Employed	1 161	1 148	1 133	1 166	1 104	-62	-57	-5,3	-4,9
Unemployed	446	566	571	634	663	29	217	4,6	48,5
Not economically active	1 394	1 302	1 319	1 234	1 279	44	-116	3,6	-8,3
Discouraged work-seekers	253	296	326	301	347	46	94	15,3	37,0
Other	1 141	1 006	992	933	932	-2	-209	-0,2	-18,4
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	27,8	33,0	33,5	35,2	37,5	2,3	9,7		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	38,7	38,1	37,5	38,4	36,2	-2,2	-2,5		
Labour force participation rate	53,5	56,8	56,4	59,3	58,0	-1,3	4,5		

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)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	3 841	3 864	3 865	3 877	3 890	13	49	0,3	1,3
Labour force	1 719	1 762	1 767	1 807	1 696	-111	-23	-6,1	-1,3
Employed	1 266	1 281	1 248	1 257	1 145	-112	-121	-8,9	-9,6
Unemployed	452	481	519	550	551	1	98	0,2	21,8
Not economically active	2 122	2 102	2 098	2 070	2 194	124	72	6,0	3,4
Discouraged work-seekers	527	573	592	579	665	86	138	14,8	26,1
Other	1 595	1 529	1 506	1 491	1 529	38	-65	2,6	-4,1
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	26,3	27,3	29,4	30,4	32,5	2,1	6,2		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	33,0	33,1	32,3	32,4	29,4	-3,0	-3,6		
Labour force participation rate	44,7	45,6	45,7	46,6	43,6	-3,0	-1,1		

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									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	39 167	39 311	39 455	39 599	39 745	146	578	0,4	1,5
Labour force	25 836	26 179	26 417	26 865	26 766	-99	930	-0,4	3,6
Employed	14 691	15 024	14 995	14 942	14 282	-660	-409	-4,4	-2,8
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	10 306	10 495	10 574	10 200	9 628	-571	-678	-5,6	-6,6
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	2 456	2 521	2 502	2 686	2 695	9	238	0,3	9,7
Agriculture	808	810	792	862	829	-32	21	-3,8	2,6
Private households	1 121	1 197	1 127	1 194	1 130	-65	9	-5,4	0,8
Unemployed	11 145	11 156	11 422	11 923	12 484	561	1 339	4,7	12,0
Not economically active	13 332	13 132	13 038	12 735	12 979	244	-353	1,9	-2,6
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	43,1	42,6	43,2	44,4	46,6	2,2	3,5		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	37,5	38,2	38,0	37,7	35,9	-1,8	-1,6		
Labour force participation rate	66,0	66,6	67,0	67,8	67,3	-0,5	1,3		
Women									
Population 15–64 yrs	19 767	19 837	19 907	19 977	20 047	71	280	0,4	1,4
Labour force	12 049	12 273	12 382	12 619	12 548	-71	499	-0,6	4,1
Employed	6 410	6 592	6 591	6 480	6 152	-327	-258	-5,1	-4,0
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	4 456	4 554	4 609	4 405	4 119	-286	-336	-6,5	-7,5
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	858	901	913	946	932	-14	74	-1,5	8,6
Agriculture	230	249	228	252	238	-13	9	-5,3	3,8
Private households	867	888	842	877	863	-14	-4	-1,6	-0,5
Unemployed	5 639	5 682	5 791	6 139	6 395	256	756	4,2	13,4
Not economically active	7 718	7 563	7 524	7 358	7 500	142	-218	1,9	-2,8
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	46,8	46,3	46,8	48,7	51,0	2,3	4,2		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	32,4	33,2	33,1	32,4	30,7	-1,7	-1,7		
Labour force participation rate	61,0	61,9	62,2	63,2	62,6	-0,6	1,6		

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)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	19 400	19 474	19 548	19 623	19 698	75	297	0,4	1,5
Labour force	13 787	13 906	14 035	14 246	14 218	-27	432	-0,2	3,1
Employed	8 281	8 432	8 404	8 462	8 130	-332	-151	-3,9	-1,8
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	5 850	5 942	5 966	5 795	5 509	-286	-341	-4,9	-5,8
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	1 598	1 620	1 589	1 740	1 763	23	164	1,3	10,3
Agriculture	578	561	564	610	591	-19	13	-3,1	2,2
Private households	254	309	285	317	267	-50	13	-15,8	5,2
Unemployed	5 506	5 474	5 631	5 784	6 089	305	583	5,3	10,6
Not economically active	5 614	5 569	5 513	5 377	5 479	102	-135	1,9	-2,4
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	39,9	39,4	40,1	40,6	42,8	2,2	2,9		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	42,7	43,3	43,0	43,1	41,3	-1,8	-1,4		
Labour force participation rate	71,1	71,4	71,8	72,6	72,2	-0,4	1,1		

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									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	39 167	39 311	39 455	39 599	39 745	146	578	0,4	1,5
Labour force	25 836	26 179	26 417	26 865	26 766	-99	930	-0,4	3,6
Employed	14 691	15 024	14 995	14 942	14 282	-660	-409	-4,4	-2,8
Unemployed	11 145	11 156	11 422	11 923	12 484	561	1 339	4,7	12,0
Not economically active	13 332	13 132	13 038	12 735	12 979	244	-353	1,9	-2,6
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	43,1	42,6	43,2	44,4	46,6	2,2	3,5		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	37,5	38,2	38,0	37,7	35,9	-1,8	-1,6		
Labour force participation rate	66,0	66,6	67,0	67,8	67,3	-0,5	1,3		
Black/African									
Population 15–64 yrs	31 720	31 865	32 007	32 152	32 299	146	579	0,5	1,8
Labour force	20 948	21 281	21 504	21 978	21 885	-93	937	-0,4	4,5
Employed	11 015	11 228	11 205	11 264	10 699	-565	-317	-5,0	-2,9
Unemployed	9 933	10 053	10 299	10 714	11 187	473	1 254	4,4	12,6
Not economically active	10 772	10 584	10 503	10 174	10 413	239	-358	2,3	-3,3
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	47,4	47,2	47,9	48,7	51,1	2,4	3,7		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	34,7	35,2	35,0	35,0	33,1	-1,9	-1,6		
Labour force participation rate	66,0	66,8	67,2	68,4	67,8	-0,6	1,8		
Coloured									
Population 15–64 yrs	3 517	3 523	3 531	3 537	3 543	6	27	0,2	0,8
Labour force	2 225	2 298	2 311	2 237	2 274	37	49	1,7	2,2
Employed	1 448	1 528	1 513	1 416	1 391	-25	-56	-1,8	-3,9
Unemployed	778	770	798	820	883	62	105	7,6	13,5
Not economically active	1 292	1 225	1 220	1 301	1 270	-31	-22	-2,4	-1,7
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	34,9	33,5	34,5	36,7	38,8	2,1	3,9		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	41,2	43,4	42,9	40,0	39,3	-0,7	-1,9		
Labour force participation rate	63,3	65,2	65,5	63,2	64,2	1,0	0,9		

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)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	1 022	1 024	1 026	1 029	1 031	2	9	0,2	0,8
Labour force	650	621	620	652	633	-19	-17	-3,0	-2,7
Employed	478	512	496	487	445	-42	-33	-8,6	-6,8
Unemployed	172	109	124	165	187	23	15	13,9	9,0
Not economically active	372	403	407	377	398	22	26	5,7	7,0
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	26,5	17,6	19,9	25,2	29,6	4,4	3,1		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	46,7	50,0	48,3	47,4	43,2	-4,2	-3,5		
Labour force participation rate	63,6	60,7	60,4	63,4	61,4	-2,0	-2,2		
White									
Population 15–64 yrs	2 909	2 899	2 891	2 881	2 872	-9	-37	-0,3	-1,3
Labour force	2 013	1 980	1 982	1 998	1 974	-24	-38	-1,2	-1,9
Employed	1 750	1 756	1 781	1 774	1 747	-27	-3	-1,5	-0,2
Unemployed	262	224	201	224	227	3	-35	1,4	-13,4
Not economically active	896	920	908	883	898	15	1	1,7	0,2
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	13,0	11,3	10,1	11,2	11,5	0,3	-1,5		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	60,2	60,6	61,6	61,6	60,8	-0,8	0,6		
Labour force participation rate	69,2	68,3	68,6	69,4	68,7	-0,7	-0,5		

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									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	39 167	39 311	39 455	39 599	39 745	146	578	0,4	1,5
Labour force	25 836	26 179	26 417	26 865	26 766	-99	930	-0,4	3,6
Employed	14 691	15 024	14 995	14 942	14 282	-660	-409	-4,4	-2,8
Unemployed	11 145	11 156	11 422	11 923	12 484	561	1 339	4,7	12,0
Not economically active	13 332	13 132	13 038	12 735	12 979	244	-353	1,9	-2,6
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	43,1	42,6	43,2	44,4	46,6	2,2	3,5		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	37,5	38,2	38,0	37,7	35,9	-1,8	-1,6		
Labour force participation rate	66,0	66,6	67,0	67,8	67,3	-0,5	1,3		
15–24 years									
Population 15–24 yrs	10 259	10 253	10 247	10 240	10 235	-5	-24	0,0	-0,2
Labour force	3 076	2 966	3 062	3 307	3 298	-8	222	-0,3	7,2
Employed	796	776	775	833	745	-88	-51	-10,6	-6,5
Unemployed	2 280	2 190	2 287	2 474	2 553	80	274	3,2	12,0
Not economically active	7 183	7 287	7 185	6 934	6 937	4	-246	0,1	-3,4
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	74,1	73,8	74,7	74,8	77,4	2,6	3,3		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	7,8	7,6	7,6	8,1	7,3	-0,8	-0,5		
Labour force participation rate	30,0	28,9	29,9	32,3	32,2	-0,1	2,2		
25–34 years									
Population 25–34 yrs	10 241	10 273	10 305	10 337	10 368	31	127	0,3	1,2
Labour force	8 530	8 726	8 703	8 844	8 783	-61	252	-0,7	3,0
Employed	4 280	4 298	4 230	4 214	3 927	-287	-353	-6,8	-8,2
Unemployed	4 251	4 428	4 473	4 630	4 856	227	605	4,9	14,2
Not economically active	1 710	1 547	1 602	1 494	1 585	91	-125	6,1	-7,3
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	49,8	50,7	51,4	52,3	55,3	3,0	5,5		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	41,8	41,8	41,0	40,8	37,9	-2,9	-3,9		
Labour force participation rate	83,3	84,9	84,5	85,6	84,7	-0,9	1,4		

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)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	8 460	8 504	8 547	8 591	8 637	46	176	0,5	2,1
Labour force	7 341	7 463	7 575	7 573	7 622	49	280	0,6	3,8
Employed	4 650	4 760	4 849	4 714	4 641	-73	-8	-1,5	-0,2
Unemployed	2 692	2 703	2 725	2 859	2 980	122	289	4,3	10,7
Not economically active	1 119	1 040	973	1 018	1 015	-3	-104	-0,3	-9,3
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	36,7	36,2	36,0	37,7	39,1	1,4	2,4		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	55,0	56,0	56,7	54,9	53,7	-1,2	-1,3		
Labour force participation rate	86,8	87,8	88,6	88,1	88,2	0,1	1,4		
45–54 years									
Population 45–54 yrs	6 130	6 181	6 233	6 285	6 337	52	206	0,8	3,4
Labour force	4 961	5 067	5 105	5 160	5 167	7	206	0,1	4,1
Employed	3 476	3 656	3 629	3 647	3 536	-111	61	-3,0	1,8
Unemployed	1 486	1 410	1 476	1 513	1 631	118	145	7,8	9,8
Not economically active	1 169	1 115	1 128	1 125	1 169	45	0	4,0	0,0
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	29,9	27,8	28,9	29,3	31,6	2,3	1,7		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	56,7	59,1	58,2	58,0	55,8	-2,2	-0,9		
Labour force participation rate	80,9	82,0	81,9	82,1	81,5	-0,6	0,6		
55–64 years									
Population 55–64 yrs	4 076	4 100	4 123	4 146	4 168	22	92	0,5	2,3
Labour force	1 926	1 957	1 972	1 981	1 896	-85	-30	-4,3	-1,6
Employed	1 489	1 533	1 512	1 533	1 433	-100	-57	-6,5	-3,8
Unemployed	437	424	460	448	463	15	26	3,3	6,1
Not economically active	2 150	2 143	2 151	2 165	2 272	108	122	5,0	5,7
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	22,7	21,6	23,3	22,6	24,4	1,8	1,7		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	36,5	37,4	36,7	37,0	34,4	-2,6	-2,1		
Labour force participation rate	47,3	47,7	47,8	47,8	45,5	-2,3	-1,8		

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									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	39 167	39 311	39 455	39 599	39 745	146	578	0,4	1,5
Labour force	25 836	26 179	26 417	26 865	26 766	-99	930	-0,4	3,6
Employed	14 691	15 024	14 995	14 942	14 282	-660	-409	-4,4	-2,8
Unemployed	11 145	11 156	11 422	11 923	12 484	561	1 339	4,7	12,0
Not economically active	13 332	13 132	13 038	12 735	12 979	244	-353	1,9	-2,6
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	43,1	42,6	43,2	44,4	46,6	2,2	3,5		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	37,5	38,2	38,0	37,7	35,9	-1,8	-1,6		
Labour force participation rate	66,0	66,6	67,0	67,8	67,3	-0,5	1,3		
Western Cape									
Population 15–64 yrs	4 753	4 766	4 796	4 818	4 839	21	86	0,4	1,8
Labour force	3 125	3 193	3 200	3 181	3 191	10	66	0,3	2,1
Employed	2 216	2 338	2 309	2 256	2 225	-31	9	-1,4	0,4
Unemployed	909	855	892	925	966	41	57	4,5	6,3
Not economically active	1 627	1 573	1 596	1 637	1 647	11	20	0,7	1,2
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	29,1	26,8	27,9	29,1	30,3	1,2	1,2		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	46,6	49,0	48,1	46,8	46,0	-0,8	-0,6		
Labour force participation rate	65,8	67,0	66,7	66,0	66,0	0,0	0,2		
Western Cape – Non-metro									
Population 15–64 yrs	1 731	1 743	1 748	1 757	1 764	7	33	0,4	1,9
Labour force	1 125	1 145	1 125	1 113	1 103	-10	-22	-0,9	-1,9
Employed	798	884	848	804	767	-37	-31	-4,6	-3,9
Unemployed	327	261	278	308	336	28	10	9,0	2,9
Not economically active	606	597	623	644	660	17	54	2,6	8,9
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	29,0	22,8	24,7	27,7	30,5	2,8	1,5		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	46,1	50,8	48,5	45,8	43,5	-2,3	-2,6		
Labour force participation rate	65,0	65,7	64,4	63,3	62,5	-0,8	-2,5		

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)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	3 022	3 023	3 048	3 061	3 075	14	53	0,5	1,8
Labour force	2 001	2 047	2 075	2 068	2 088	20	88	1,0	4,4
Employed	1 418	1 453	1 461	1 452	1 458	6	40	0,4	2,8
Unemployed	582	594	614	616	630	14	47	2,2	8,1
Not economically active	1 021	976	973	993	987	-6	-34	-0,6	-3,3
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	29,1	29,0	29,6	29,8	30,2	0,4	1,1		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	46,9	48,1	47,9	47,4	47,4	0,0	0,5		
Labour force participation rate	66,2	67,7	68,1	67,6	67,9	0,3	1,7		
Eastern Cape									
Population 15–64 yrs	4 348	4 369	4 371	4 382	4 396	13	48	0,3	1,1
Labour force	2 485	2 597	2 579	2 629	2 675	47	190	1,8	7,6
Employed	1 212	1 236	1 301	1 235	1 216	-19	4	-1,5	0,3
Unemployed	1 273	1 361	1 278	1 394	1 459	65	186	4,7	14,6
Not economically active	1 863	1 772	1 792	1 754	1 721	-33	-142	-1,9	-7,6
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	51,2	52,4	49,6	53,0	54,5	1,5	3,3		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	27,9	28,3	29,8	28,2	27,7	-0,5	-0,2		
Labour force participation rate	57,2	59,4	59,0	60,0	60,9	0,9	3,7		
Eastern Cape – Non-metro									
Population 15–64 yrs	2 983	3 000	2 997	3 004	3 012	8	30	0,3	1,0
Labour force	1 630	1 691	1 664	1 729	1 764	35	134	2,0	8,2
Employed	681	698	724	688	699	11	18	1,6	2,6
Unemployed	949	993	940	1 041	1 065	24	116	2,3	12,2
Not economically active	1 353	1 309	1 333	1 276	1 248	-27	-104	-2,1	-7,7
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	58,2	58,7	56,5	60,2	60,4	0,2	2,2		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	22,8	23,3	24,1	22,9	23,2	0,3	0,4		
Labour force participation rate	54,6	56,4	55,5	57,5	58,6	1,1	4,0		

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)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	526	526	529	530	532	2	6	0,4	1,2
Labour force	341	357	362	343	340	-3	0	-0,9	-0,1
Employed	227	223	242	214	179	-35	-48	-16,3	-21,1
Unemployed	113	134	120	129	161	32	48	24,5	42,1
Not economically active	185	169	167	187	192	5	7	2,9	3,6
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	33,3	37,6	33,2	37,6	47,3	9,7	14,0		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	43,2	42,4	45,7	40,4	33,7	-6,7	-9,5		
Labour force participation rate	64,8	67,9	68,5	64,8	63,9	-0,9	-0,9		
Eastern Cape – Nelson Mandela Bay									
Population 15–64 yrs	840	843	846	848	851	3	12	0,4	1,4
Labour force	515	548	553	557	571	14	56	2,6	10,9
Employed	304	315	336	333	338	5	34	1,5	11,2
Unemployed	211	234	217	224	233	9	22	4,2	10,5
Not economically active	325	295	293	292	280	-11	-45	-3,9	-13,7
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	41,0	42,6	39,3	40,2	40,8	0,6	-0,2		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	36,2	37,3	39,7	39,2	39,7	0,5	3,5		
Labour force participation rate	61,3	65,0	65,4	65,6	67,1	1,5	5,8		
Northern Cape									
Population 15–64 yrs	812	816	815	817	819	2	7	0,2	0,9
Labour force	512	529	542	516	540	25	29	4,8	5,6
Employed	287	308	313	256	275	19	-11	7,3	-4,0
Unemployed	225	221	229	259	265	6	40	2,3	17,9
Not economically active	300	287	273	302	279	-23	-21	-7,6	-7,1
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	44,0	41,8	42,2	50,3	49,1	-1,2	5,1		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	35,3	37,7	38,4	31,4	33,6	2,2	-1,7		
Labour force participation rate	63,0	64,8	66,5	63,1	66,0	2,9	3,0		

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)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	1 915	1 917	1 918	1 920	1 922	2	7	0,1	0,3
Labour force	1 261	1 239	1 241	1 320	1 328	9	67	0,6	5,3
Employed	723	745	703	723	720	-3	-3	-0,4	-0,5
Unemployed	538	494	538	597	608	12	71	2,0	13,2
Not economically active	654	678	677	600	593	-7	-61	-1,1	-9,3
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	42,6	39,9	43,4	45,2	45,8	0,6	3,2		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	37,8	38,9	36,6	37,7	37,5	-0,2	-0,3		
Labour force participation rate	65,8	64,6	64,7	68,7	69,1	0,4	3,3		
Free State – Non-metro									
Population 15–64 yrs	1 346	1 347	1 344	1 343	1 346	4	0	0,3	0,0
Labour force	853	857	873	909	901	-8	48	-0,8	5,6
Employed	495	503	475	481	475	-6	-19	-1,2	-3,9
Unemployed	359	354	398	428	426	-2	68	-0,5	18,8
Not economically active	493	490	471	434	445	11	-48	2,6	-9,7
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	42,0	41,3	45,6	47,1	47,3	0,2	5,3		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	36,7	37,3	35,3	35,8	35,3	-0,5	-1,4		
Labour force participation rate	63,4	63,6	64,9	67,7	67,0	-0,7	3,6		
Free State – Mangaung									
Population 15–64 yrs	569	570	574	577	575	-2	6	-0,3	1,1
Labour force	407	382	368	410	427	16	19	4,0	4,7
Employed	229	242	228	242	245	3	16	1,1	7,0
Unemployed	179	140	141	168	182	14	3	8,1	1,8
Not economically active	161	188	206	166	148	-18	-13	-10,8	-8,0
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	43,9	36,6	38,2	41,0	42,7	1,7	-1,2		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	40,2	42,5	39,7	42,0	42,5	0,5	2,3		
Labour force participation rate	71,6	67,0	64,2	71,1	74,2	3,1	2,6		

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)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	7 240	7 268	7 291	7 317	7 343	26	103	0,4	1,4
Labour force	4 553	4 545	4 529	4 580	4 469	-111	-84	-2,4	-1,9
Employed	2 389	2 454	2 429	2 421	2 297	-123	-91	-5,1	-3,8
Unemployed	2 164	2 091	2 100	2 159	2 171	12	7	0,6	0,3
Not economically active	2 687	2 723	2 762	2 737	2 874	138	187	5,0	7,0
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	47,5	46,0	46,4	47,1	48,6	1,5	1,1		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	33,0	33,8	33,3	33,1	31,3	-1,8	-1,7		
Labour force participation rate	62,9	62,5	62,1	62,6	60,9	-1,7	-2,0		
KwaZulu-Natal – Non-metro									
Population 15–64 yrs	4 754	4 783	4 793	4 812	4 825	12	71	0,3	1,5
Labour force	2 869	2 874	2 807	2 883	2 787	-96	-82	-3,3	-2,9
Employed	1 330	1 346	1 307	1 350	1 282	-68	-47	-5,0	-3,5
Unemployed	1 540	1 528	1 499	1 532	1 505	-28	-35	-1,8	-2,3
Not economically active	1 884	1 909	1 986	1 930	2 038	108	153	5,6	8,1
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	53,7	53,2	53,4	53,2	54,0	0,8	0,3		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	28,0	28,1	27,3	28,1	26,6	-1,5	-1,4		
Labour force participation rate	60,4	60,1	58,6	59,9	57,8	-2,1	-2,6		
KwaZulu-Natal – eThekweni									
Population 15–64 yrs	2 486	2 484	2 498	2 504	2 518	14	32	0,6	1,3
Labour force	1 684	1 671	1 723	1 697	1 682	-16	-2	-0,9	-0,1
Employed	1 059	1 108	1 122	1 070	1 015	-55	-44	-5,2	-4,2
Unemployed	624	563	601	627	667	40	42	6,4	6,8
Not economically active	803	813	775	807	837	30	34	3,7	4,3
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	37,1	33,7	34,9	36,9	39,6	2,7	2,5		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	42,6	44,6	44,9	42,7	40,3	-2,4	-2,3		
Labour force participation rate	67,7	67,3	69,0	67,8	66,8	-1,0	-0,9		

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)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	2 651	2 661	2 672	2 682	2 692	10	41	0,4	1,5
Labour force	1 738	1 748	1 767	1 844	1 780	-63	43	-3,4	2,5
Employed	930	944	933	979	851	-128	-80	-13,1	-8,6
Unemployed	807	803	833	865	930	65	122	7,5	15,2
Not economically active	913	913	905	838	912	73	-2	8,7	-0,2
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	46,5	46,0	47,2	46,9	52,2	5,3	5,7		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	35,1	35,5	34,9	36,5	31,6	-4,9	-3,5		
Labour force participation rate	65,5	65,7	66,1	68,7	66,1	-2,6	0,6		
Gauteng									
Population 15–64 yrs	10 607	10 634	10 704	10 753	10 799	47	193	0,4	1,8
Labour force	7 640	7 747	7 925	8 109	8 071	-37	431	-0,5	5,6
Employed	4 506	4 570	4 626	4 648	4 448	-200	-58	-4,3	-1,3
Unemployed	3 134	3 177	3 299	3 460	3 623	163	489	4,7	15,6
Not economically active	2 966	2 887	2 779	2 644	2 728	84	-238	3,2	-8,0
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	41,0	41,0	41,6	42,7	44,9	2,2	3,9		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	42,5	43,0	43,2	43,2	41,2	-2,0	-1,3		
Labour force participation rate	72,0	72,9	74,0	75,4	74,7	-0,7	2,7		
Gauteng – Non-metro									
Population 15–64 yrs	1 364	1 369	1 369	1 371	1 382	10	17	0,8	1,3
Labour force	941	994	1 024	1 060	988	-72	47	-6,8	5,0
Employed	535	542	572	487	439	-48	-97	-9,8	-18,0
Unemployed	406	452	452	574	549	-25	143	-4,3	35,3
Not economically active	423	375	345	311	394	83	-29	26,5	-7,0
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	43,1	45,5	44,1	54,1	55,6	1,5	12,5		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	39,2	39,6	41,8	35,5	31,8	-3,7	-7,4		
Labour force participation rate	69,0	72,6	74,8	77,3	71,5	-5,8	2,5		

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)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	2 630	2 630	2 647	2 655	2 671	16	41	0,6	1,6
Labour force	1 877	1 933	2 000	1 953	1 961	8	84	0,4	4,5
Employed	1 136	1 173	1 174	1 187	1 135	-52	-1	-4,4	-0,1
Unemployed	741	760	826	766	826	60	85	7,8	11,5
Not economically active	753	697	646	702	710	8	-43	1,2	-5,7
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	39,5	39,3	41,3	39,2	42,1	2,9	2,6		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	43,2	44,6	44,3	44,7	42,5	-2,2	-0,7		
Labour force participation rate	71,4	73,5	75,6	73,6	73,4	-0,2	2,0		
Gauteng – City of Johannesburg									
Population 15–64 yrs	3 988	4 005	4 035	4 059	4 070	11	82	0,3	2,1
Labour force	2 905	2 918	2 960	3 090	3 091	1	186	0,0	6,4
Employed	1 718	1 719	1 722	1 742	1 648	-94	-70	-5,4	-4,1
Unemployed	1 187	1 199	1 238	1 349	1 443	95	256	7,0	21,6
Not economically active	1 083	1 087	1 076	969	979	11	-104	1,1	-9,6
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	40,9	41,1	41,8	43,6	46,7	3,1	5,8		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	43,1	42,9	42,7	42,9	40,5	-2,4	-2,6		
Labour force participation rate	72,8	72,9	73,3	76,1	75,9	-0,2	3,1		
Gauteng – City of Tshwane									
Population 15–64 yrs	2 624	2 631	2 653	2 667	2 677	9	52	0,3	2,0
Labour force	1 917	1 903	1 941	2 005	2 031	27	115	1,3	6,0
Employed	1 117	1 136	1 158	1 233	1 227	-6	110	-0,5	9,9
Unemployed	800	766	783	772	805	33	5	4,2	0,6
Not economically active	708	729	712	663	645	-18	-63	-2,6	-8,8
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	41,7	40,3	40,3	38,5	39,6	1,1	-2,1		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	42,6	43,2	43,7	46,2	45,8	-0,4	3,2		
Labour force participation rate	73,0	72,3	73,2	75,2	75,9	0,7	2,9		

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 (concluded)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	3 001	3 016	3 023	3 034	3 045	11	44	0,4	1,5
Labour force	2 135	2 141	2 162	2 179	2 193	14	58	0,6	2,7
Employed	1 161	1 148	1 133	1 166	1 104	-62	-57	-5,3	-4,9
Unemployed	974	993	1 029	1 013	1 089	76	115	7,5	11,8
Not economically active	866	874	861	855	852	-3	-14	-0,3	-1,6
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	45,6	46,4	47,6	46,5	49,7	3,2	4,1		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	38,7	38,1	37,5	38,4	36,2	-2,2	-2,5		
Labour force participation rate	71,1	71,0	71,5	71,8	72,0	0,2	0,9		
Limpopo									
Population 15–64 yrs	3 841	3 864	3 865	3 877	3 890	13	49	0,3	1,3
Labour force	2 387	2 440	2 472	2 509	2 518	8	131	0,3	5,5
Employed	1 266	1 281	1 248	1 257	1 145	-112	-121	-8,9	-9,6
Unemployed	1 120	1 159	1 224	1 252	1 373	121	252	9,6	22,5
Not economically active	1 454	1 424	1 393	1 368	1 372	5	-82	0,3	-5,6
Rates (%)									
Unemployment rate	46,9	47,5	49,5	49,9	54,5	4,6	7,6		
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	33,0	33,1	32,3	32,4	29,4	-3,0	-3,6		
Labour force participation rate	62,1	63,1	64,0	64,7	64,7	0,0	2,6		

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									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	14 691	15 024	14 995	14 942	14 282	-660	-409	-4,4	-2,8
Agriculture	808	810	792	862	829	-32	21	-3,8	2,6
Mining	419	384	395	398	345	-54	-74	-13,5	-17,7
Manufacturing	1 460	1 491	1 497	1 415	1 402	-13	-58	-0,9	-4,0
Utilities	90	99	115	118	96	-23	5	-19,2	5,7
Construction	1 080	1 166	1 079	1 222	1 157	-65	78	-5,3	7,2
Trade	3 008	3 063	2 979	3 087	2 778	-309	-231	-10,0	-7,7
Transport	878	943	903	969	964	-5	86	-0,5	9,8
Finance	2 434	2 312	2 527	2 248	2 386	138	-48	6,1	-2,0
Community and social services	3 381	3 551	3 567	3 401	3 191	-210	-190	-6,2	-5,6
Private households	1 121	1 197	1 127	1 194	1 130	-65	9	-5,4	0,8
Other	12	9	14	27	5	-22	-7	-82,3	-60,4
Women	6 410	6 592	6 591	6 480	6 152	-327	-258	-5,1	-4,0
Agriculture	230	249	228	252	238	-13	9	-5,3	3,8
Mining	77	64	68	84	45	-39	-32	-45,9	-41,1
Manufacturing	534	528	547	485	478	-7	-56	-1,4	-10,5
Utilities	31	32	36	37	28	-9	-3	-24,2	-10,2
Construction	113	131	120	164	150	-14	38	-8,6	33,4
Trade	1 344	1 392	1 337	1 391	1 239	-152	-105	-10,9	-7,8
Transport	147	182	150	167	157	-10	9	-6,0	6,3
Finance	1 049	944	1 073	887	987	100	-62	11,3	-5,9
Community and social services	2 008	2 175	2 179	2 122	1 967	-155	-41	-7,3	-2,1
Private households	867	888	842	877	863	-14	-4	-1,6	-0,5
Other	10	7	12	14					
Men	8 281	8 432	8 404	8 462	8 130	-332	-151	-3,9	-1,8
Agriculture	578	561	564	610	591	-19	13	-3,1	2,2
Mining	342	319	328	314	299	-15	-42	-4,8	-12,4
Manufacturing	925	963	951	930	924	-6	-2	-0,7	-0,2
Utilities	59	67	79	81	67	-14	8	-16,9	14,1
Construction	967	1 035	959	1 058	1 007	-51	40	-4,8	4,2
Trade	1 665	1 671	1 642	1 696	1 539	-158	-126	-9,3	-7,6
Transport	730	761	752	802	807	5	77	0,7	10,5
Finance	1 385	1 367	1 454	1 362	1 400	38	14	2,8	1,0
Community and social services	1 373	1 376	1 388	1 279	1 224	-55	-149	-4,3	-10,8
Private households	254	309	285	317	267	-50	13	-15,8	5,2
Other	2	2	2	13	5	-8	3	-62,2	116,6

Table 3.2: Employed by industry and province									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	808	810	792	862	829	-32	21	-3,8	2,6
Western Cape	137	178	136	185	197	12	61	6,7	44,3
Eastern Cape	98	101	101	82	107	25	10	30,4	9,8
Northern Cape	28	28	39	31	34	3	5	10,2	19,0
Free State	49	54	55	74	72	-2	24	-2,2	48,4
KwaZulu-Natal	132	141	130	137	113	-23	-18	-17,1	-14,0
North West	66	40	40	70	52	-18	-14	-25,7	-20,9
Gauteng	41	33	43	35	28	-7	-13	-19,5	-30,8
Mpumalanga	117	100	113	95	92	-3	-24	-3,2	-20,7
Limpopo	142	136	136	153	133	-20	-9	-13,0	-6,3
Mining	419	384	395	398	345	-54	-74	-13,5	-17,7
Western Cape	10	5	8	3	4	1	-5	30,0	-54,9
Eastern Cape	2	2	1	1	1	0	-1	-12,4	-55,7
Northern Cape	34	32	28	18	20	2	-14	12,3	-40,9
Free State	16	13	16	18	19	1	3	3,9	15,7
KwaZulu-Natal	1	2	2	3	6	3	4	115,5	278,8
North West	140	120	123	138	124	-14	-16	-9,9	-11,4
Gauteng	61	59	61	73	34	-38	-27	-52,7	-43,5
Mpumalanga	65	61	62	47	50	3	-15	6,0	-23,7
Limpopo	89	90	95	98	86	-11	-2	-11,4	-2,7
Manufacturing	1 460	1 491	1 497	1 415	1 402	-13	-58	-0,9	-4,0
Western Cape	303	311	311	265	283	17	-20	6,5	-6,7
Eastern Cape	107	102	108	115	126	11	19	10,0	17,8
Northern Cape	9	14	20	11	11	0	2	-1,0	18,4
Free State	48	49	48	45	31	-13	-17	-29,7	-34,7
KwaZulu-Natal	272	272	277	253	271	18	-1	7,1	-0,3
North West	44	51	72	44	63	19	19	44,3	42,6
Gauteng	504	525	510	505	459	-46	-45	-9,1	-8,9
Mpumalanga	91	90	82	106	98	-8	7	-7,6	7,3
Limpopo	81	76	69	72	60	-12	-21	-16,6	-26,1

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 3.2: Employed by industry and province (continued)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	90	99	115	118	96	-23	5	-19,2	5,7
Western Cape	4	3	7	5	5	0	1	9,6	28,5
Eastern Cape	4	5	10	4	5	1	0	19,3	7,1
Northern Cape		1	3	1	3	3		428,2	
Free State	3	12	5	5	5	0	3	9,8	102,3
KwaZulu-Natal	8	7	9	2					
North West	1	7	9	5	5	0	4	-2,9	503,4
Gauteng	32	30	42	45	33	-13	1	-27,8	1,9
Mpumalanga	25	26	23	40	29	-11	4	-27,5	14,3
Limpopo	13	9	7	11	10	-1	-2	-9,6	-19,7
Construction	1 080	1 166	1 079	1 222	1 157	-65	78	-5,3	7,2
Western Cape	167	199	179	198	192	-6	25	-3,2	14,7
Eastern Cape	109	115	120	112	122	10	13	8,7	11,8
Northern Cape	16	20	11	19	10	-9	-6	-47,5	-36,0
Free State	53	46	30	34	33	-2	-20	-4,7	-37,9
KwaZulu-Natal	192	199	184	228	227	-1	35	-0,2	18,2
North West	53	60	64	82	60	-21	7	-25,9	13,7
Gauteng	305	329	315	339	307	-32	2	-9,4	0,6
Mpumalanga	70	75	80	88	69	-19	-1	-22,0	-1,2
Limpopo	115	124	96	121	137	16	23	13,1	19,8
Trade	3 008	3 063	2 979	3 087	2 778	-309	-231	-10,0	-7,7
Western Cape	443	473	447	423	370	-52	-72	-12,4	-16,3
Eastern Cape	249	231	244	252	198	-54	-51	-21,3	-20,4
Northern Cape	43	46	40	40	46	6	4	14,6	8,3
Free State	160	149	159	155	163	8	3	5,4	1,9
KwaZulu-Natal	524	564	543	532	480	-53	-45	-9,9	-8,5
North West	178	176	175	187	160	-28	-18	-14,7	-10,2
Gauteng	914	906	909	971	899	-72	-15	-7,5	-1,6
Mpumalanga	250	251	235	269	235	-33	-14	-12,4	-5,7
Limpopo	248	268	227	257	226	-31	-23	-12,2	-9,1

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 3.2: Employed by industry and province (continued)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	878	943	903	969	964	-5	86	-0,5	9,8
Western Cape	131	123	128	139	147	8	17	6,0	12,8
Eastern Cape	59	82	81	70	78	8	20	12,0	33,6
Northern Cape	7	7	9	5	4	-1	-3	-26,8	-47,5
Free State	42	46	35	49	48	-1	6	-1,4	14,7
KwaZulu-Natal	168	180	168	173	163	-10	-5	-5,9	-2,9
North West	35	29	30	38	28	-10	-7	-26,6	-20,5
Gauteng	324	362	333	378	381	3	57	0,9	17,7
Mpumalanga	67	64	48	70	68	-2	1	-3,0	1,0
Limpopo	47	50	70	48	47	0	1	-0,5	1,9
Finance	2 434	2 312	2 527	2 248	2 386	138	-48	6,1	-2,0
Western Cape	421	407	483	447	481	35	61	7,8	14,5
Eastern Cape	150	125	157	118	133	15	-17	12,8	-11,6
Northern Cape	27	37	31	16	21	6	-6	36,8	-21,4
Free State	78	59	72	65	88	23	10	35,7	12,7
KwaZulu-Natal	309	313	355	309	303	-6	-6	-1,9	-2,1
North West	110	107	96	92	93	1	-18	0,8	-15,9
Gauteng	1 075	1 013	1 063	996	1 047	50	-28	5,1	-2,6
Mpumalanga	145	147	152	120	130	10	-16	7,9	-10,7
Limpopo	119	102	119	87	91	4	-28	4,9	-23,8
Community and social services	3 381	3 551	3 567	3 401	3 191	-210	-190	-6,2	-5,6
Western Cape	476	513	492	441	417	-24	-60	-5,4	-12,5
Eastern Cape	340	365	365	376	367	-9	28	-2,5	8,1
Northern Cape	107	106	119	98	102	3	-5	3,4	-4,7
Free State	194	222	190	195	178	-17	-16	-8,5	-8,1
KwaZulu-Natal	598	589	577	563	529	-33	-69	-5,9	-11,6
North West	242	282	265	269	216	-53	-26	-19,7	-10,8
Gauteng	889	907	957	912	874	-38	-15	-4,1	-1,6
Mpumalanga	236	243	251	238	236	-3	-1	-1,1	-0,3
Limpopo	299	324	352	310	272	-37	-27	-12,1	-9,0

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 3.2: Employed by industry and province (concluded)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	1 121	1 197	1 127	1 194	1 130	-65	9	-5,4	0,8
Western Cape	125	126	118	146	128	-17	3	-12,0	2,2
Eastern Cape	95	107	111	105	79	-26	-16	-24,6	-17,0
Northern Cape	15	17	11	18	24	6	9	35,5	61,2
Free State	81	94	93	84	82	-2	1	-2,4	1,3
KwaZulu-Natal	184	188	186	222	206	-16	22	-7,3	11,9
North West	61	72	59	51	50	-2	-11	-3,3	-18,4
Gauteng	351	398	383	375	381	6	30	1,7	8,7
Mpumalanga	94	92	89	92	97	5	3	5,6	3,1
Limpopo	114	103	78	101	82	-19	-32	-19,1	-27,9

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 3.3: Employed by sector and industry – South Africa									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	14 691	15 024	14 995	14 942	14 282	-660	-409	-4,4	-2,8
Formal and informal sector (non-agricultural)	12 762	13 017	13 076	12 886	12 323	-563	-439	-4,4	-3,4
Mining	419	384	395	398	345	-54	-74	-13,5	-17,7
Manufacturing	1 460	1 491	1 497	1 415	1 402	-13	-58	-0,9	-4,0
Utilities	90	99	115	118	96	-23	5	-19,2	5,7
Construction	1 080	1 166	1 079	1 222	1 157	-65	78	-5,3	7,2
Trade	3 008	3 063	2 979	3 087	2 778	-309	-231	-10,0	-7,7
Transport	878	943	903	969	964	-5	86	-0,5	9,8
Finance	2 434	2 312	2 527	2 248	2 386	138	-48	6,1	-2,0
Community and social services	3 381	3 551	3 567	3 401	3 191	-210	-190	-6,2	-5,6
Other	12	9	14	27	5	-22	-7	-82,3	-60,4
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	10 306	10 495	10 574	10 200	9 628	-571	-678	-5,6	-6,6
Mining	417	382	393	391	342	-49	-75	-12,5	-18,0
Manufacturing	1 289	1 317	1 323	1 218	1 197	-21	-92	-1,7	-7,1
Utilities	86	97	113	112	91	-22	5	-19,4	5,5
Construction	687	741	683	794	739	-55	52	-6,9	7,6
Trade	2 002	2 039	2 024	1 982	1 710	-272	-292	-13,7	-14,6
Transport	604	650	611	642	631	-11	26	-1,7	4,4
Finance	2 165	2 074	2 253	2 024	2 130	106	-34	5,2	-1,6
Community and social services	3 045	3 186	3 161	3 010	2 784	-226	-261	-7,5	-8,6
Other	12	9	14	26	5	-21	-7	-81,6	-60,4
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	2 456	2 521	2 502	2 686	2 695	9	238	0,3	9,7
Mining	2	1	2	7	2	-5	1	-64,7	54,2
Manufacturing	171	174	175	197	205	8	34	4,1	20,0
Utilities	4	2	2	6	5	-1	0	-15,2	8,9
Construction	393	425	396	428	418	-10	25	-2,3	6,5
Trade	1 007	1 024	955	1 105	1 068	-37	61	-3,4	6,1
Transport	273	293	291	326	333	7	60	2,1	21,8
Finance	270	237	274	224	256	32	-14	14,1	-5,2
Community and social services	337	365	406	391	407	16	70	4,0	20,9
Other				1					
Agriculture	808	810	792	862	829	-32	21	-3,8	2,6
Private households	1 121	1 197	1 127	1 194	1 130	-65	9	-5,4	0,8

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									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	14 691	15 024	14 995	14 942	14 282	-660	-409	-4,4	-2,8
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	10 306	10 495	10 574	10 200	9 628	-571	-678	-5,6	-6,6
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	2 456	2 521	2 502	2 686	2 695	9	238	0,3	9,7
Agriculture	808	810	792	862	829	-32	21	-3,8	2,6
Private households	1 121	1 197	1 127	1 194	1 130	-65	9	-5,4	0,8
Western Cape	2 216	2 338	2 309	2 256	2 225	-31	9	-1,4	0,4
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	1 725	1 815	1 815	1 708	1 691	-17	-34	-1,0	-2,0
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	229	219	240	217	208	-9	-20	-4,1	-8,9
Agriculture	137	178	136	185	197	12	61	6,7	44,3
Private households	125	126	118	146	128	-17	3	-12,0	2,2
Western Cape – Non-metro	798	884	848	804	767	-37	-31	-4,6	-3,9
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	548	601	591	501	449	-52	-99	-10,3	-18,0
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	77	69	80	65	82	17	5	25,9	6,4
Agriculture	129	164	122	176	181	5	52	2,9	40,6
Private households	45	51	54	63	55	-8	10	-12,2	22,9
Western Cape – City of Cape Town	1 418	1 453	1 461	1 452	1 458	6	40	0,4	2,8
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	1 178	1 214	1 224	1 208	1 242	35	65	2,9	5,5
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	152	150	160	152	126	-26	-25	-16,9	-16,6
Agriculture	8	14	14	9	17	7	8	76,8	101,9
Private households	81	75	63	83	73	-10	-8	-11,8	-9,3
Eastern Cape	1 212	1 236	1 301	1 235	1 216	-19	4	-1,5	0,3
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	722	728	765	736	723	-13	2	-1,7	0,3
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	298	300	324	312	306	-5	9	-1,7	2,9
Agriculture	98	101	101	82	107	25	10	30,4	9,8
Private households	95	107	111	105	79	-26	-16	-24,6	-17,0

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 3.4: Employed by province and sector (continued)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	681	698	724	688	699	11	18	1,6	2,6
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	360	354	376	376	359	-16	-1	-4,4	-0,3
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	185	204	207	189	194	5	9	2,7	5,0
Agriculture	89	84	90	71	98	27	9	37,7	10,4
Private households	47	57	51	52	48	-4	1	-8,2	1,1
Eastern Cape – Buffalo City	227	223	242	214	179	-35	-48	-16,3	-21,1
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	138	154	162	140	137	-3	-1	-2,1	-0,6
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	61	43	48	49	35	-14	-26	-28,9	-43,0
Agriculture	8	9	7	7	2	-5	-6	-73,1	-77,5
Private households	20	17	25	19	6	-13	-15	-69,9	-72,6
Eastern Cape – Nelson Mandela Bay	304	315	336	333	338	5	34	1,5	11,2
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	223	221	227	220	227	7	4	3,0	1,7
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	52	53	69	74	78	4	26	5,1	49,0
Agriculture	1	8	4	5	8	3	7	68,5	614,2
Private households	27	32	35	34	26	-9	-2	-25,1	-7,2
Northern Cape	287	308	313	256	275	19	-11	7,3	-4,0
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	225	242	245	188	197	10	-28	5,1	-12,3
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	18	20	19	20	20	0	2	-0,8	9,5
Agriculture	28	28	39	31	34	3	5	10,2	19,0
Private households	15	17	11	18	24	6	9	35,5	61,2
Free State	723	745	703	723	720	-3	-3	-0,4	-0,5
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	455	466	438	457	445	-11	-9	-2,5	-2,1
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	139	131	116	108	120	12	-19	11,1	-13,4
Agriculture	49	54	55	74	72	-2	24	-2,2	48,4
Private households	81	94	93	84	82	-2	1	-2,4	1,3

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 3.4: Employed by province and sector (continued)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	495	503	475	481	475	-6	-19	-1,2	-3,9
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	286	299	279	285	275	-10	-11	-3,7	-3,9
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	105	85	79	64	70	6	-35	8,8	-33,4
Agriculture	48	51	53	74	72	-2	24	-3,2	49,2
Private households	56	67	63	58	59	1	3	2,4	5,6
Free State – Mangaung	229	242	228	242	245	3	16	1,1	7,0
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	169	167	159	172	171	-1	2	-0,6	1,0
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	34	45	37	44	50	6	16	14,4	48,4
Agriculture	1	3	2		1		0		-0,1
Private households	25	27	30	26	23	-3	-2	-12,9	-8,3
KwaZulu-Natal	2 389	2 454	2 429	2 421	2 297	-123	-91	-5,1	-3,8
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	1 629	1 657	1 655	1 617	1 500	-117	-129	-7,3	-7,9
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	444	468	458	445	478	33	34	7,5	7,7
Agriculture	132	141	130	137	113	-23	-18	-17,1	-14,0
Private households	184	188	186	222	206	-16	22	-7,3	11,9
KwaZulu-Natal – Non-metro	1 330	1 346	1 307	1 350	1 282	-68	-47	-5,0	-3,5
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	828	826	823	813	765	-47	-63	-5,8	-7,6
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	271	281	270	282	297	14	25	5,1	9,4
Agriculture	127	132	118	134	103	-31	-25	-23,1	-19,3
Private households	103	107	96	122	118	-4	15	-3,3	14,2
KwaZulu-Natal – eThekweni	1 059	1 108	1 122	1 070	1 015	-55	-44	-5,2	-4,2
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	801	831	833	805	735	-70	-66	-8,7	-8,3
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	173	187	188	162	181	19	9	11,8	5,0
Agriculture	4	9	11	3	10	7	6	250,4	140,9
Private households	81	81	90	100	88	-12	7	-12,1	8,9

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

Table 3.4: Employed by province and sector (continued)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	930	944	933	979	851	-128	-80	-13,1	-8,6
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	703	730	722	692	613	-79	-90	-11,4	-12,8
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	101	102	112	166	136	-29	35	-17,7	35,1
Agriculture	66	40	40	70	52	-18	-14	-25,7	-20,9
Private households	61	72	59	51	50	-2	-11	-3,3	-18,4
Gauteng	4 506	4 570	4 626	4 648	4 448	-200	-58	-4,3	-1,3
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	3 472	3 469	3 511	3 469	3 238	-231	-234	-6,6	-6,7
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	642	670	689	770	801	31	159	4,0	24,7
Agriculture	41	33	43	35	28	-7	-13	-19,5	-30,8
Private households	351	398	383	375	381	6	30	1,7	8,7
Gauteng – Non-metro	535	542	572	487	439	-48	-97	-9,8	-18,0
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	356	364	357	289	254	-35	-102	-12,0	-28,7
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	88	82	102	115	95	-19	7	-16,9	7,8
Agriculture	22	18	26	19	9	-10	-13	-51,6	-57,9
Private households	69	77	87	64	81	16	12	25,6	16,8
Gauteng – Ekurhuleni	1 136	1 173	1 174	1 187	1 135	-52	-1	-4,4	-0,1
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	914	925	942	960	875	-85	-39	-8,9	-4,3
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	147	169	163	159	208	49	61	30,5	41,2
Agriculture	4	4	12	4	6	3	2	73,3	47,6
Private households	70	76	57	65	46	-19	-24	-28,9	-34,7
Gauteng – City of Johannesburg	1 718	1 719	1 722	1 742	1 648	-94	-70	-5,4	-4,1
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	1 269	1 251	1 251	1 267	1 156	-111	-113	-8,8	-8,9
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	299	293	312	303	295	-9	-4	-2,8	-1,4
Agriculture	3	5	3	4	6	2	2	61,4	71,7
Private households	147	170	156	168	192	23	45	14,0	30,5

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 3.4: Employed by province and sector (concluded)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	1 117	1 136	1 158	1 233	1 227	-6	110	-0,5	9,9
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	933	929	962	954	954	0	21	0,0	2,2
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	108	127	112	192	203	10	95	5,4	88,6
Agriculture	11	5	2	9	7	-2	-4	-20,3	-38,0
Private households	65	75	82	78	63	-15	-2	-19,0	-2,5
Mpumalanga	1 161	1 148	1 133	1 166	1 104	-62	-57	-5,3	-4,9
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	685	687	669	672	610	-62	-75	-9,3	-11,0
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	265	269	262	306	305	-2	39	-0,6	14,8
Agriculture	117	100	113	95	92	-3	-24	-3,2	-20,7
Private households	94	92	89	92	97	5	3	5,6	3,1
Limpopo	1 266	1 281	1 248	1 257	1 145	-112	-121	-8,9	-9,6
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	690	701	753	661	610	-51	-80	-7,7	-11,6
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	320	342	282	342	320	-22	0	-6,5	-0,1
Agriculture	142	136	136	153	133	-20	-9	-13,0	-6,3
Private households	114	103	78	101	82	-19	-32	-19,1	-27,9

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 3.5: Employed by sex and occupation – South Africa									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	14 691	15 024	14 995	14 942	14 282	-660	-409	-4,4	-2,8
Manager	1 313	1 324	1 342	1 406	1 342	-64	30	-4,5	2,2
Professional	1 019	952	990	992	946	-46	-72	-4,6	-7,1
Technician	1 318	1 352	1 399	1 320	1 235	-84	-82	-6,4	-6,2
Clerk	1 526	1 579	1 595	1 474	1 411	-63	-115	-4,3	-7,6
Sales and services	2 400	2 476	2 483	2 322	2 149	-173	-251	-7,4	-10,5
Skilled agriculture	61	85	62	45	63	18	2	40,5	3,8
Craft and related trade	1 575	1 660	1 630	1 599	1 526	-73	-49	-4,5	-3,1
Plant and machine operator	1 216	1 257	1 285	1 242	1 219	-22	3	-1,8	0,3
Elementary	3 384	3 393	3 317	3 605	3 534	-71	150	-2,0	4,4
Domestic worker	864	897	848	892	856	-36	-8	-4,0	-0,9
Women	6 410	6 592	6 591	6 480	6 152	-327	-258	-5,1	-4,0
Manager	416	428	419	465	432	-33	16	-7,2	3,8
Professional	495	472	486	435	430	-5	-64	-1,0	-13,0
Technician	701	745	814	751	713	-38	12	-5,1	1,7
Clerk	1 124	1 147	1 152	1 106	1 072	-34	-52	-3,1	-4,6
Sales and services	1 069	1 126	1 109	1 032	920	-112	-149	-10,9	-13,9
Skilled agriculture	16	22	11	16	13	-3	-3	-19,9	-17,7
Craft and related trade	172	173	172	190	170	-20	-2	-10,6	-1,0
Plant and machine operator	154	161	156	158	137	-21	-18	-13,5	-11,6
Elementary	1 428	1 441	1 448	1 467	1 441	-26	13	-1,8	0,9
Domestic worker	824	861	815	843	825	-19	0	-2,2	0,1
Men	8 281	8 432	8 404	8 462	8 130	-332	-151	-3,9	-1,8
Manager	897	896	923	941	911	-30	14	-3,2	1,5
Professional	524	480	504	557	516	-42	-8	-7,5	-1,5
Technician	616	607	585	568	522	-46	-94	-8,1	-15,2
Clerk	402	432	443	368	339	-29	-63	-7,9	-15,8
Sales and services	1 331	1 351	1 373	1 289	1 229	-61	-103	-4,7	-7,7
Skilled agriculture	45	64	51	29	51	21	5	74,0	11,1
Craft and related trade	1 404	1 487	1 458	1 408	1 356	-52	-48	-3,7	-3,4
Plant and machine operator	1 061	1 097	1 129	1 084	1 083	-1	21	-0,1	2,0
Elementary	1 956	1 952	1 869	2 138	2 093	-45	137	-2,1	7,0
Domestic worker	39	35	33	49	31	-17	-8	-35,8	-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 3.6: Employed by sex and status in employment – South Africa									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	14 691	15 024	14 995	14 942	14 282	-660	-409	-4,4	-2,8
Employee	12 323	12 615	12 649	12 460	11 892	-568	-432	-4,6	-3,5
Employer	823	808	826	883	806	-77	-17	-8,8	-2,0
Own-account worker	1 439	1 485	1 409	1 495	1 499	4	60	0,2	4,2
Unpaid household member	106	115	112	103	86	-18	-21	-17,1	-19,4
Women	6 410	6 592	6 591	6 480	6 152	-327	-258	-5,1	-4,0
Employee	5 592	5 757	5 772	5 642	5 317	-325	-275	-5,8	-4,9
Employer	168	187	194	196	179	-16	12	-8,4	6,9
Own-account worker	601	588	568	601	623	21	22	3,5	3,6
Unpaid household member	50	59	58	40	34	-7	-16	-16,7	-32,2
Men	8 281	8 432	8 404	8 462	8 130	-332	-151	-3,9	-1,8
Employee	6 731	6 858	6 877	6 818	6 575	-243	-157	-3,6	-2,3
Employer	655	621	632	687	626	-61	-28	-8,9	-4,3
Own-account worker	838	897	841	894	876	-18	38	-2,0	4,5
Unpaid household member	57	56	54	63	52	-11	-5	-17,4	-8,1

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 3.7: Employed by sex and usual hours of work – South Africa									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	14 691	15 024	14 995	14 942	14 282	-660	-409	-4,4	-2,8
Working less than 15 hours per week	544	421	366	469	399	-70	-145	-15,0	-26,7
Working 15–29 hours per week	1 020	1 098	1 050	1 106	1 081	-24	61	-2,2	6,0
Working 30–39 hours per week	1 069	1 116	1 144	1 096	1 050	-46	-19	-4,2	-1,8
Working 40–45 hours per week	8 236	8 306	8 397	8 348	8 045	-303	-192	-3,6	-2,3
Working more than 45 hours per week	3 821	4 081	4 039	3 923	3 707	-216	-114	-5,5	-3,0
Women	6 410	6 592	6 591	6 480	6 152	-327	-258	-5,1	-4,0
Working less than 15 hours per week	274	212	215	253	212	-41	-62	-16,1	-22,5
Working 15–29 hours per week	639	708	662	648	670	23	31	3,5	4,9
Working 30–39 hours per week	614	683	721	642	610	-33	-4	-5,1	-0,7
Working 40–45 hours per week	3 630	3 688	3 733	3 704	3 466	-238	-164	-6,4	-4,5
Working more than 45 hours per week	1 253	1 300	1 261	1 233	1 194	-39	-59	-3,1	-4,7
Men	8 281	8 432	8 404	8 462	8 130	-332	-151	-3,9	-1,8
Working less than 15 hours per week	270	209	151	216	187	-30	-83	-13,7	-30,9
Working 15–29 hours per week	381	391	388	458	411	-47	30	-10,2	7,8
Working 30–39 hours per week	455	433	423	453	440	-13	-15	-2,9	-3,3
Working 40–45 hours per week	4 606	4 618	4 664	4 644	4 578	-65	-28	-1,4	-0,6
Working more than 45 hours per week	2 568	2 781	2 778	2 691	2 514	-177	-55	-6,6	-2,1

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									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	12 323	12 615	12 649	12 460	11 892	-568	-432	-4,6	-3,5
Yes	6 391	6 358	6 424	6 082	5 636	-445	-755	-7,3	-11,8
No	5 766	6 090	6 086	6 166	6 010	-155	245	-2,5	4,2
Don't know	167	167	139	213	245	32	78	15,2	47,0
Women	5 592	5 757	5 772	5 642	5 317	-325	-275	-5,8	-4,9
Yes	2 714	2 732	2 765	2 583	2 340	-243	-374	-9,4	-13,8
No	2 795	2 948	2 948	2 959	2 877	-83	82	-2,8	2,9
Don't know	83	78	58	100	100	1	17	0,5	20,6
Men	6 731	6 858	6 877	6 818	6 575	-243	-157	-3,6	-2,3
Yes	3 677	3 626	3 659	3 499	3 296	-202	-381	-5,8	-10,4
No	2 971	3 142	3 138	3 206	3 134	-73	163	-2,3	5,5
Don't know	83	90	80	113	145	32	61	28,2	73,3
Entitled to any paid leave									
Both sexes	12 323	12 615	12 649	12 460	11 892	-568	-432	-4,6	-3,5
Yes	8 847	8 948	9 136	8 666	8 171	-495	-676	-5,7	-7,6
No	3 418	3 611	3 475	3 729	3 602	-127	184	-3,4	5,4
Don't know	59	56	38	65	119	54	61	83,4	103,7
Women	5 592	5 757	5 772	5 642	5 317	-325	-275	-5,8	-4,9
Yes	3 928	4 054	4 102	3 851	3 594	-258	-334	-6,7	-8,5
No	1 636	1 680	1 657	1 763	1 681	-83	45	-4,7	2,7
Don't know	28	24	12	27	42	15	14	54,5	49,5
Men	6 731	6 858	6 877	6 818	6 575	-243	-157	-3,6	-2,3
Yes	4 919	4 894	5 033	4 815	4 577	-238	-343	-4,9	-7,0
No	1 782	1 931	1 818	1 965	1 921	-44	139	-2,3	7,8
Don't know	30	32	26	38	77	39	47	104,3	154,2

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 3.8: Conditions of employment – South Africa (continued)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	12 323	12 615	12 649	12 460	11 892	-568	-432	-4,6	-3,5
Yes	9 462	9 595	9 822	9 343	8 839	-504	-623	-5,4	-6,6
No	2 786	2 941	2 761	3 042	2 939	-103	152	-3,4	5,5
Don't know	75	79	66	75	114	39	39	52,2	51,9
Women	5 592	5 757	5 772	5 642	5 317	-325	-275	-5,8	-4,9
Yes	4 168	4 313	4 389	4 135	3 911	-225	-257	-5,4	-6,2
No	1 384	1 402	1 360	1 469	1 366	-102	-18	-7,0	-1,3
Don't know	39	43	24	38	40	2	0	4,7	1,1
Men	6 731	6 858	6 877	6 818	6 575	-243	-157	-3,6	-2,3
Yes	5 294	5 282	5 434	5 208	4 928	-280	-365	-5,4	-6,9
No	1 402	1 539	1 401	1 573	1 572	-1	170	0,0	12,1
Don't know	36	36	43	37	74	37	38	101,0	107,6
Entitled to maternity/paternity leave									
Both sexes	12 323	12 615	12 649	12 459	11 892	-567	-432	-4,6	-3,5
Yes	10 348	10 542	10 666	10 402	6 534	-3 868	-3 814	-37,2	-36,9
No	1 975	2 073	1 983	2 057	5 130	3 073	3 156	149,4	159,8
Women	5 592	5 757	5 772	5 641	5 317	-325	-275	-5,8	-4,9
Yes	4 296	4 383	4 491	4 333	3 076	-1 257	-1 220	-29,0	-28,4
No	1 296	1 375	1 280	1 309	2 175	867	880	66,2	67,9
Men	6 731	6 858	6 877	6 818	6 575	-243	-157	-3,6	-2,3
Yes	6 052	6 159	6 174	6 069	3 458	-2 611	-2 594	-43,0	-42,9
No	679	699	703	748	2 955	2 207	2 276	294,8	335,1

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)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	12 323	12 615	12 649	12 460	11 892	-568	-432	-4,6	-3,5
Yes	7 953	8 018	8 015	7 875	7 518	-356	-435	-4,5	-5,5
No	4 217	4 475	4 469	4 449	4 166	-283	-51	-6,4	-1,2
Don't know	152	122	165	136	207	72	55	52,7	36,0
Women	5 592	5 757	5 772	5 642	5 317	-325	-275	-5,8	-4,9
Yes	3 370	3 448	3 381	3 315	3 141	-173	-229	-5,2	-6,8
No	2 148	2 249	2 316	2 273	2 096	-177	-52	-7,8	-2,4
Don't know	73	60	74	54	80	25	6	46,9	8,8
Men	6 731	6 858	6 877	6 818	6 575	-243	-157	-3,6	-2,3
Yes	4 583	4 570	4 635	4 560	4 377	-183	-206	-4,0	-4,5
No	2 069	2 226	2 152	2 176	2 070	-106	1	-4,9	0,0
Don't know	79	62	90	81	128	46	48	56,6	61,1
Medical aid benefits									
Both sexes	12 323	12 615	12 649	12 460	11 892	-568	-432	-4,6	-3,5
Yes	4 028	3 983	4 090	3 884	3 617	-267	-412	-6,9	-10,2
No	8 202	8 539	8 486	8 499	8 175	-324	-27	-3,8	-0,3
Don't know	93	93	73	77	100	23	7	29,1	7,9
Women	5 592	5 757	5 772	5 642	5 317	-325	-275	-5,8	-4,9
Yes	1 834	1 809	1 847	1 757	1 620	-137	-214	-7,8	-11,6
No	3 715	3 920	3 887	3 846	3 657	-189	-59	-4,9	-1,6
Don't know	43	29	37	39	40	1	-3	1,7	-6,8
Men	6 731	6 858	6 877	6 818	6 575	-243	-157	-3,6	-2,3
Yes	2 195	2 174	2 242	2 126	1 996	-130	-198	-6,1	-9,0
No	4 487	4 619	4 599	4 653	4 518	-135	31	-2,9	0,7
Don't know	50	65	36	38	60	22	10	57,0	20,4

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 3: 2021

Table 3.8: Conditions of employment – South Africa (continued)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	12 323	12 615	12 649	12 460	11 892	-568	-432	-4,6	-3,5
Yes	7 324	7 347	7 406	7 069	6 611	-458	-713	-6,5	-9,7
No	4 806	4 990	5 012	5 095	4 997	-99	190	-1,9	4,0
Don't know	193	278	231	295	283	-12	91	-3,9	46,9
Women	5 592	5 757	5 772	5 642	5 317	-325	-275	-5,8	-4,9
Yes	3 142	3 151	3 185	3 064	2 799	-265	-343	-8,6	-10,9
No	2 352	2 486	2 488	2 448	2 413	-35	61	-1,4	2,6
Don't know	97	120	98	131	105	-26	8	-19,9	7,7
Men	6 731	6 858	6 877	6 818	6 575	-243	-157	-3,6	-2,3
Yes	4 182	4 195	4 221	4 006	3 813	-193	-369	-4,8	-8,8
No	2 454	2 504	2 524	2 648	2 584	-64	130	-2,4	5,3
Don't know	96	159	133	164	179	14	83	8,8	86,9
Condition of employment									
Both sexes	12 323	12 615	12 649	12 460	11 892	-568	-432	-4,6	-3,5
Written contract	10 486	10 703	10 827	10 402	9 843	-560	-643	-5,4	-6,1
Verbal agreement	1 837	1 912	1 822	2 057	2 049	-9	211	-0,4	11,5
Women	5 592	5 757	5 772	5 642	5 317	-325	-275	-5,8	-4,9
Written contract	4 775	4 862	4 900	4 706	4 417	-289	-358	-6,1	-7,5
Verbal agreement	817	895	872	937	900	-37	83	-3,9	10,2
Men	6 731	6 858	6 877	6 818	6 575	-243	-157	-3,6	-2,3
Written contract	5 711	5 841	5 927	5 697	5 426	-271	-285	-4,8	-5,0
Verbal agreement	1 020	1 017	950	1 121	1 149	28	128	2,5	12,6

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

Table 3.8: Conditions of employment – South Africa (continued)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	12 323	12 615	12 649	12 460	11 892	-568	-431	-4,6	-3,5
Limited duration	1 575	1 669	1 754	1 681	1 551	-130	-24	-7,7	-1,5
Permanent nature	8 193	8 257	8 280	7 786	7 448	-338	-745	-4,3	-9,1
Unspecified duration	2 555	2 690	2 615	2 993	2 892	-101	337	-3,4	13,2
Women	5 592	5 757	5 772	5 642	5 317	-325	-275	-5,8	-4,9
Limited duration	808	846	925	882	812	-70	4	-7,9	0,5
Permanent nature	3 617	3 657	3 649	3 409	3 250	-159	-367	-4,7	-10,1
Unspecified duration	1 166	1 254	1 198	1 352	1 255	-97	89	-7,2	7,6
Men	6 731	6 858	6 877	6 818	6 575	-243	-156	-3,6	-2,3
Limited duration	767	823	829	800	739	-61	-28	-7,6	-3,7
Permanent nature	4 575	4 599	4 630	4 377	4 199	-178	-376	-4,1	-8,2
Unspecified duration	1 389	1 435	1 418	1 641	1 637	-4	248	-0,2	17,9
Trade union membership (both sexes)									
Both sexes	12 323	12 615	12 649	12 460	11 892	-568	-431	-4,6	-3,5
Yes	4 332	4 245	4 331	4 125	3 875	-250	-457	-6,1	-10,5
No	7 707	8 072	8 016	8 032	7 717	-315	10	-3,9	0,1
Don't know	284	299	303	302	300	-2	16	-0,7	5,6
Women	5 592	5 757	5 772	5 642	5 317	-325	-275	-5,8	-4,9
Yes	1 891	1 847	1 894	1 779	1 670	-109	-221	-6,1	-11,7
No	3 574	3 784	3 753	3 737	3 541	-196	-33	-5,2	-0,9
Don't know	127	127	124	126	105	-21	-22	-16,7	-17,3
Men	6 731	6 858	6 877	6 818	6 575	-243	-156	-3,6	-2,3
Yes	2 442	2 398	2 436	2 346	2 204	-142	-238	-6,1	-9,7
No	4 133	4 288	4 263	4 295	4 176	-119	43	-2,8	1,0
Don't know	157	171	178	177	194	17	37	9,6	23,6

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

Table 3.8: Conditions of employment – South Africa (concluded)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	12 323	12 615	12 649	12 460	11 892	-568	-431	-4,6	-3,5
Individual and employer	1 027	1 099	952	866	849	-17	-178	-2,0	-17,3
Union and employer	3 376	3 220	3 357	3 154	2 930	-224	-446	-7,1	-13,2
Bargaining council	1 168	1 149	1 186	1 146	1 133	-13	-35	-1,1	-3,0
Employer only	6 173	6 512	6 478	6 545	6 197	-348	24	-5,3	0,4
No regular increment	558	620	637	732	764	32	206	4,4	36,9
Other	21	14	39	17	18	1	-3	5,9	-14,3
Women	5 592	5 757	5 772	5 642	5 317	-325	-275	-5,8	-4,9
Individual and employer	438	456	408	384	352	-32	-86	-8,3	-19,6
Union and employer	1 360	1 297	1 375	1 278	1 199	-79	-161	-6,2	-11,8
Bargaining council	627	630	647	618	547	-71	-80	-11,5	-12,8
Employer only	2 883	3 057	3 017	2 977	2 821	-156	-62	-5,2	-2,2
No regular increment	276	311	308	379	389	10	113	2,6	40,9
Other	8	7	18	5	8	3	0	60,0	0,0
Men	6 731	6 858	6 877	6 818	6 575	-243	-156	-3,6	-2,3
Individual and employer	590	643	544	482	497	15	-93	3,1	-15,8
Union and employer	2 016	1 923	1 982	1 876	1 731	-145	-285	-7,7	-14,1
Bargaining council	542	519	539	527	586	59	44	11,2	8,1
Employer only	3 289	3 456	3 461	3 568	3 376	-192	87	-5,4	2,6
No regular increment	282	309	330	353	376	23	94	6,5	33,3
Other	12	7	21	12	10	-2	-2	-16,7	-16,7

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 3.9: Time-related underemployment – South Africa									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	876	827	785	937	846	-90	-30	-9,6	-3,4
Women	474	474	438	494	463	-31	-11	-6,2	-2,2
Men	402	353	348	443	383	-60	-19	-13,5	-4,8
As percentage of the labour force (both sexes)	4,1	3,7	3,5	4,1	3,9	-0,2	-0,2		
Women	5,0	4,7	4,4	4,8	4,7	-0,1	-0,3		
Men	3,4	2,9	2,8	3,5	3,2	-0,3	-0,2		
As percentage of total employment (both sexes)	6,0	5,5	5,2	6,3	5,9	-0,4	-0,1		
Women	7,4	7,2	6,6	7,6	7,5	-0,1	0,1		
Men	4,9	4,2	4,1	5,2	4,7	-0,5	-0,2		
Industry	876	827	785	937	846	-90	-30	-9,6	-3,4
Agriculture	19	24	22	21	23	2	4	10,5	20,8
Mining	3			4					
Manufacturing	43	41	31	36	34	-2	-9	-6,3	-21,5
Utilities	4		2						
Construction	71	111	84	135	130	-5	59	-3,7	82,9
Trade	188	148	161	173	144	-29	-44	-17,0	-23,3
Transport	16	21	12	37	29	-8	13	-21,9	80,4
Finance	99	63	74	70	78	9	-20	12,5	-20,6
Community and social services	165	141	142	177	138	-40	-28	-22,3	-16,7
Private households	269	278	257	284	271	-13	2	-4,5	0,8
Occupation	876	827	785	937	846	-90	-30	-9,6	-3,4
Manager	24	18	11	30	45	15	20	50,6	83,7
Professional	7	7	11	16	3	-13	-4	-80,7	-59,5
Technician	34	37	29	31	37	6	3	19,5	9,0
Clerk	36	23	30	26	16	-10	-19	-36,6	-54,0
Sales and services	103	81	105	86	54	-32	-49	-36,9	-47,6
Skilled agriculture	1	5	4	0	2	1	1	293,3	190,1
Craft and related trade	107	115	82	96	93	-3	-14	-2,9	-13,0
Plant and machine operator	28	28	20	41	25	-15	-3	-37,6	-10,0
Elementary	341	319	317	423	388	-35	46	-8,3	13,6
Domestic worker	193	196	175	188	184	-4	-9	-2,4	-4,7

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 4: Characteristics of the unemployed – South Africa									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	6 533	7 233	7 242	7 826	7 643	-183	1 111	-2,3	17,0
Job losers	1 975	2 241	2 188	2 312	2 246	-66	271	-2,8	13,7
Job leavers	498	392	373	324	289	-35	-209	-10,7	-41,9
New entrants	2 486	2 850	2 926	3 114	3 158	44	672	1,4	27,0
Re-entrants	315	358	360	335	305	-30	-10	-9,0	-3,2
Other	1 258	1 392	1 395	1 741	1 645	-97	387	-5,5	30,7
Unemployed	6 533	7 233	7 242	7 826	7 643	-183	1 111	-2,3	17,0
Long-term unemployment (1 year and more)	4 537	5 199	5 450	5 987	6 003	16	1 466	0,3	32,3
Short-term unemployment (less than 1 year)	1 996	2 034	1 792	1 839	1 641	-198	-356	-10,8	-17,8
Long-term unemployment (%)									
Proportion of the labour force	21,4	23,4	24,5	26,3	27,4	1,1	6,0		
Proportion of the unemployed	69,4	71,9	75,3	76,5	78,5	2,0	9,1		
Those who have worked in the past 5 years									
Previous occupation	2 789	2 991	2 921	2 971	2 840	-130	52	-4,4	1,9
Manager	90	91	68	55	83	28	-6	51,1	-6,8
Professional	58	76	47	65	49	-16	-9	-25,0	-16,3
Technician	162	181	156	170	153	-17	-9	-10,0	-5,7
Clerk	309	329	306	348	371	23	62	6,6	20,1
Sales and services	467	527	546	521	523	2	56	0,4	12,0
Skilled agriculture	8	8	7	7	5	-2	-3	-26,6	-39,3
Craft and related trade	425	463	438	421	454	33	29	7,9	6,8
Plant and machine operator	278	274	226	243	238	-6	-40	-2,3	-14,5
Elementary	823	869	929	883	773	-110	-51	-12,5	-6,1
Domestic worker	165	165	167	212	192	-20	27	-9,4	16,3
Other	3	7	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)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	2 789	2 991	2 921	2 971	2 840	-130	52	-4,4	1,9
Agriculture	129	126	144	164	132	-31	4	-19,2	2,8
Mining	44	49	39	56	47	-9	3	-16,2	6,3
Manufacturing	312	300	336	299	271	-28	-40	-9,4	-12,9
Utilities	13	19	19	24	18	-5	6	-22,0	43,0
Construction	455	504	478	459	439	-20	-16	-4,4	-3,4
Trade	594	645	591	555	540	-15	-54	-2,7	-9,1
Transport	170	197	167	173	182	9	11	5,0	6,6
Finance	436	437	425	439	480	41	45	9,4	10,2
Community and social services	392	466	440	485	462	-23	70	-4,8	17,7
Private households	242	243	275	313	268	-45	26	-14,5	10,9
Other	2	4	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									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	17 944	17 054	17 218	16 832	17 820	988	-124	5,9	-0,7
Student	6 691	6 922	6 674	6 507	6 586	79	-105	1,2	-1,6
Homemaker	2 579	2 688	2 620	2 755	2 784	29	205	1,1	8,0
Illness/disability	1 476	1 478	1 496	1 508	1 604	96	128	6,4	8,7
Too old/young to work	1 506	1 565	1 578	1 626	1 681	55	175	3,4	11,6
Discouraged work-seekers	2 696	2 930	3 131	3 317	3 862	545	1 166	16,4	43,3
Other	2 995	1 471	1 719	1 119	1 302	183	-1 693	16,3	-56,5
Inactivity rate by age (both sexes)	45,8	43,4	43,6	42,5	44,8	2,3	-1,0		
15–24 yrs	79,9	79,4	79,4	77,1	78,3	1,2	-1,6		
25–54 yrs	29,7	26,3	26,7	25,9	28,7	2,8	-1,0		
55–64 yrs	58,2	57,3	57,8	57,8	60,6	2,8	2,4		
Inactivity rate by age (women)	52,1	49,4	49,8	48,6	51,1	2,5	-1,0		
15–24 yrs	81,9	81,0	81,3	78,7	79,6	0,9	-2,3		
25–54 yrs	37,3	33,7	34,2	33,4	36,4	3,0	-0,9		
55–64 yrs	66,2	64,4	64,8	65,5	68,2	2,7	2,0		
Inactivity rate by age (men)	39,4	37,2	37,4	36,3	38,5	2,2	-0,9		
15–24 yrs	78,0	77,8	77,5	75,6	76,9	1,3	-1,1		
25–54 yrs	22,1	18,9	19,2	18,5	21,1	2,6	-1,0		
55–64 yrs	48,4	48,4	49,2	48,2	51,2	3,0	2,8		

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

Table 6: Sociodemographic characteristics – South Africa									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	14 691	15 024	14 995	14 942	14 282	-660	-409	-4,4	-2,8
15–24 yrs	796	776	775	833	745	-88	-51	-10,6	-6,5
25–34 yrs	4 280	4 298	4 230	4 214	3 927	-287	-353	-6,8	-8,2
35–44 yrs	4 650	4 760	4 849	4 714	4 641	-73	-8	-1,5	-0,2
45–54 yrs	3 476	3 656	3 629	3 647	3 536	-111	61	-3,0	1,8
55–64 yrs	1 489	1 533	1 512	1 533	1 433	-100	-57	-6,5	-3,8
Age group of the unemployed	6 533	7 233	7 242	7 826	7 643	-183	1 111	-2,3	17,0
15–24 yrs	1 261	1 335	1 336	1 507	1 481	-26	220	-1,7	17,4
25–34 yrs	2 598	3 006	2 977	3 170	3 059	-110	461	-3,5	17,7
35–44 yrs	1 639	1 799	1 797	1 960	1 902	-58	264	-2,9	16,1
45–54 yrs	821	875	905	972	992	20	171	2,1	20,8
55–64 yrs	214	219	228	218	209	-8	-5	-3,8	-2,2
Age group of the not economically active	17 944	17 054	17 218	16 832	17 820	988	-124	5,9	-0,7
15–24 yrs	8 202	8 142	8 136	7 900	8 010	110	-193	1,4	-2,3
25–34 yrs	3 363	2 969	3 098	2 954	3 382	428	19	14,5	0,6
35–44 yrs	2 172	1 945	1 901	1 917	2 093	176	-79	9,2	-3,6
45–54 yrs	1 834	1 650	1 699	1 666	1 809	142	-25	8,6	-1,4
55–64 yrs	2 373	2 347	2 383	2 395	2 527	131	154	5,5	6,5
Highest level of education of the employed	14 691	15 024	14 995	14 942	14 282	-660	-409	-4,4	-2,8
No schooling	167	178	148	194	209	15	42	7,9	24,8
Less than primary completed	718	741	675	719	662	-57	-56	-7,9	-7,8
Primary completed	455	512	449	513	424	-88	-31	-17,2	-6,8
Secondary not completed	4 786	4 825	4 902	4 892	4 613	-279	-174	-5,7	-3,6
Secondary completed	5 178	5 328	5 296	5 144	5 043	-101	-134	-2,0	-2,6
Tertiary	3 295	3 327	3 423	3 359	3 229	-129	-66	-3,9	-2,0
Other	92	112	101	122	102	-20	10	-16,4	10,4

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

Table 6: Sociodemographic characteristics – South Africa (continued)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	6 533	7 233	7 242	7 826	7 643	-183	1 111	-2,3	17,0
No schooling	53	36	39	56	49	-7	-3	-12,4	-6,2
Less than primary completed	304	322	314	288	286	-2	-18	-0,6	-6,0
Primary completed	256	249	207	224	267	43	12	19,3	4,6
Secondary not completed	2 879	3 181	3 256	3 467	3 365	-102	485	-3,0	16,8
Secondary completed	2 377	2 739	2 731	2 972	2 893	-80	516	-2,7	21,7
Tertiary	633	670	676	779	748	-30	116	-3,9	18,3
Other	31	36	20	40	35	-5	4	-12,4	12,7
Highest level of education of the not economically active	17 944	17 054	17 218	16 832	17 820	988	-124	5,9	-0,7
No schooling	452	401	415	470	521	51	69	10,8	15,4
Less than primary completed	1 353	1 288	1 154	1 262	1 323	61	-31	4,8	-2,3
Primary completed	1 001	1 021	833	904	911	7	-91	0,8	-9,0
Secondary not completed	9 321	9 124	9 153	8 958	9 600	642	279	7,2	3,0
Secondary completed	4 804	4 305	4 785	4 378	4 590	212	-214	4,8	-4,5
Tertiary	836	768	724	679	728	49	-107	7,2	-12,9
Other	177	147	154	180	147	-33	-29	-18,1	-16,6
Employed	14 691	15 024	14 995	14 942	14 282	-660	-409	-4,4	-2,8
Attending educational institution	218	220	183	207	156	-51	-62	-24,7	-28,5
Not attending educational institution	14 473	14 804	14 812	14 735	14 126	-609	-347	-4,1	-2,4
Unemployed	6 533	7 233	7 242	7 826	7 643	-183	1 111	-2,3	17,0
Attending educational institution	86	114	118	132	90	-42	4	-31,6	4,5
Not attending educational institution	6 446	7 120	7 124	7 694	7 553	-141	1 107	-1,8	17,2
Not economically active	17 944	17 054	17 218	16 832	17 820	988	-124	5,9	-0,7
Attending educational institution	6 588	6 830	6 515	6 353	6 420	67	-168	1,1	-2,5
Not attending educational institution	11 355	10 223	10 702	10 479	11 399	920	44	8,8	0,4

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

Table 6: Sociodemographic characteristics – South Africa (concluded)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	14 691	15 024	14 995	14 942	14 282	-660	-409	-4,4	-2,8
Married	5 748	5 941	5 968	5 769	5 619	-151	-129	-2,6	-2,2
Living together like husband and wife	1 756	1 798	1 786	1 929	1 753	-175	-3	-9,1	-0,2
Widow/widower	361	386	373	386	385	-1	24	-0,2	6,6
Divorced or separated	442	431	445	442	419	-22	-22	-5,0	-5,0
Never married	6 384	6 467	6 424	6 416	6 105	-310	-279	-4,8	-4,4
Current marital status of the unemployed	6 533	7 233	7 242	7 826	7 643	-183	1 111	-2,3	17,0
Married	1 066	1 174	1 150	1 313	1 222	-92	155	-7,0	14,6
Living together like husband and wife	607	719	652	761	631	-129	24	-17,0	3,9
Widow/widower	77	91	81	87	63	-25	-14	-28,2	-18,0
Divorced or separated	130	123	102	142	123	-19	-7	-13,2	-5,3
Never married	4 653	5 126	5 257	5 523	5 605	82	952	1,5	20,5
Current marital status of the not economically active	17 944	17 054	17 218	16 832	17 820	988	-124	5,9	-0,7
Married	3 271	3 005	3 049	2 897	3 033	135	-238	4,7	-7,3
Living together like husband and wife	950	827	856	885	900	15	-49	1,7	-5,2
Widow/widower	622	589	613	624	626	2	4	0,3	0,6
Divorced or separated	312	288	295	293	308	15	-4	5,2	-1,4
Never married	12 789	12 344	12 405	12 132	12 953	820	164	6,8	1,3

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

Table 7: Profile of those not in employment, education or training – South Africa									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	17 802	17 343	17 826	18 173	18 952	780	1 150	4,3	6,5
Women	9 976	9 782	10 013	10 263	10 601	337	624	3,3	6,3
Men	7 825	7 561	7 813	7 909	8 352	442	526	5,6	6,7
Age group	17 802	17 343	17 826	18 173	18 952	780	1 150	4,3	6,5
15–24 yrs	3 272	3 053	3 318	3 384	3 432	48	160	1,4	4,9
25–34 yrs	5 539	5 527	5 640	5 721	6 044	322	504	5,6	9,1
35–44 yrs	3 760	3 683	3 663	3 826	3 952	126	192	3,3	5,1
45–54 yrs	2 644	2 514	2 594	2 629	2 789	160	144	6,1	5,5
55–64 yrs	2 586	2 566	2 611	2 613	2 736	123	150	4,7	5,8
Population groups	17 802	17 343	17 826	18 173	18 952	780	1 150	4,3	6,5
Black/African	15 021	14 772	15 218	15 374	16 073	699	1 052	4,5	7,0
Coloured	1 597	1 476	1 513	1 669	1 724	55	127	3,3	8,0
Indian/Asian	409	369	383	429	449	20	40	4,7	9,7
White	774	726	712	700	706	6	-68	0,9	-8,8
South Africa	17 802	17 343	17 826	18 173	18 952	780	1 150	4,3	6,5
Western Cape	1 842	1 695	1 746	1 869	1 921	52	78	2,8	4,3
Eastern Cape	2 197	2 202	2 111	2 284	2 340	57	144	2,5	6,6
Northern Cape	411	394	403	453	442	-12	31	-2,6	7,5
Free State	836	778	862	857	889	32	53	3,7	6,3
KwaZulu-Natal	3 577	3 493	3 615	3 594	3 716	121	139	3,4	3,9
North West	1 271	1 246	1 311	1 327	1 433	106	162	8,0	12,7
Gauteng	4 571	4 460	4 552	4 581	4 781	200	210	4,4	4,6
Mpumalanga	1 302	1 312	1 372	1 322	1 403	80	101	6,1	7,8
Limpopo	1 796	1 765	1 856	1 884	2 028	144	232	7,6	12,9

Table 8: Involvement in non-market activities and labour market status by province									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	2 471	2 793	2 996	2 350	2 285	-65	-185	-2,8	-7,5
Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	4 645	4 396	4 445	4 611	4 908	296	263	6,4	5,7
Producing other goods for household use	197	187	243	287	319	32	122	11,2	61,7
Construction or major repairs to own or household'	390	405	370	392	441	50	51	12,8	13,1
Hunting or fishing for household use	42	25	45	24	38	14	-4	57,3	-8,9
Involvement in at least one activity	6 201	6 057	6 219	5 937	6 231	294	30	5,0	0,5
Employed	1 431	1 529	1 563	1 444	1 381	-63	-50	-4,4	-3,5
Unemployed	1 347	1 472	1 517	1 487	1 508	20	161	1,4	11,9
Not economically active	3 423	3 056	3 139	3 006	3 342	337	-81	11,2	-2,4
Western Cape									
Subsistence farming	20	37	82	63	132	69	113	109,3	573,7
Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	147	139	138	97	153	56	6	57,4	4,0
Producing other goods for household use	1	1	9		2		1		56,5
Construction or major repairs to own or household'	3	1	1	3	5	3	2	101,7	86,1
Hunting or fishing for household use					1				
Involvement in at least one activity	171	178	220	160	290	130	119	81,3	69,8
Employed	80	80	114	80	123	43	43	53,8	53,4
Unemployed	35	42	53	31	96	65	61	209,3	173,4
Not economically active	55	56	53	49	71	22	16	45,2	28,1
Eastern Cape									
Subsistence farming	864	882	982	668	515	-153	-349	-23	-40
Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	1 204	1 081	962	1 124	1 253	129	50	12	4
Producing other goods for household use	17	10	10	15	17	3	1	20	4
Construction or major repairs to own or household'	101	160	142	167	172	5	72	3	71
Hunting or fishing for household use	6	3	1	8	5	-3	-1	-42	-25
Involvement in at least one activity	1 662	1 537	1 558	1 483	1 582	99	-80	7	-5
Employed	313	294	324	278	302	23	-11	8	-4
Unemployed	511	537	472	457	479	22	-32	5	-6
Not economically active	839	707	762	748	802	54	-37	7	-4

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)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	19	26	24	17	13	-5	-6	-27,4	-32,3
Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	120	124	146	121	92	-29	-28	-24,1	-23,5
Producing other goods for household use	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	3,6	-11,8
Construction or major repairs to own or household'	2	1	1		1		0		-22,9
Hunting or fishing for household use	0	1	1	1					
Involvement in at least one activity	135	136	161	130	102	-27	-33	-21,2	-24,4
Employed	23	31	41	21	29	8	7	37,5	29,6
Unemployed	24	35	26	25	27	3	3	10,2	12,1
Not economically active	88	69	95	84	46	-38	-43	-45,3	-48,2
Free State									
Subsistence farming	174	181	91	46	40	-6	-134	-13,5	-77,0
Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	91	71	57	47	31	-16	-59	-34,2	-65,6
Producing other goods for household use	4	2	3	3					
Construction or major repairs to own or household'	3		2	1					
Hunting or fishing for household use	6	2	1	1					
Involvement in at least one activity	247	235	132	82	69	-13	-178	-15,4	-72,1
Employed	74	86	54	32	21	-10	-52	-32,0	-70,9
Unemployed	82	66	38	28	22	-6	-59	-20,6	-72,9
Not economically active	92	84	40	22	25	3	-66	14,7	-72,3
KwaZulu-Natal									
Subsistence farming	772	1 004	954	853	1 034	181	262	21,2	33,9
Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	1 331	1 407	1 569	1 521	1 673	151	342	9,9	25,7
Producing other goods for household use	133	126	140	200	263	63	130	31,2	97,8
Construction or major repairs to own or household	168	143	132	125	175	50	7	40,1	4,2
Hunting or fishing for household use	15	8	13	10	24	13	9	127,4	61,0
Involvement in at least one activity	1 856	1 955	2 028	1 946	2 149	203	293	10,4	15,8
Employed	374	453	438	426	410	-15	37	-3,5	9,9
Unemployed	314	377	393	410	403	-7	89	-1,8	28,3
Not economically active	1 168	1 125	1 197	1 110	1 335	225	168	20,3	14,3

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 8: Involvement in non-market activities and labour market status by province (continued)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	61	62	79	51	54	3	-7	6,2	-11,7
Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	410	375	348	436	458	22	49	5,2	11,9
Producing other goods for household use	12	7	9	14	11	-4	-2	-25,0	-14,8
Construction or major repairs to own or household	13	10	6	7	11	4	-2	60,9	-16,8
Hunting or fishing for household use	7			4	6	3	0	75,8	-5,4
Involvement in at least one activity	437	409	393	482	508	26	71	5,4	16,2
Employed	94	102	94	123	93	-30	-1	-24,3	-0,6
Unemployed	43	48	53	70	61	-9	18	-12,7	41,6
Not economically active	300	260	246	289	353	65	54	22,5	17,9
Gauteng									
Subsistence farming	47	52	79	47	33	-14	-14	-29,3	-29,8
Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	112	107	105	101	68	-33	-43	-32,6	-38,8
Producing other goods for household use	1	2	10	19					
Construction or major repairs to own or household	15	23	16	6	21	14	6	226,7	40,8
Hunting or fishing for household use		2	8						
Involvement in at least one activity	162	184	200	166	115	-51	-47	-30,8	-29,3
Employed	62	70	89	66	43	-22	-19	-33,8	-30,3
Unemployed	45	45	48	61	44	-17	-1	-28,0	-1,5
Not economically active	55	69	63	39	27	-12	-28	-30,2	-50,6
Mpumalanga									
Subsistence farming	184	180	247	188	133	-55	-51	-29,4	-27,9
Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	489	434	438	432	458	26	-31	5,9	-6,4
Producing other goods for household use	26	35	49	32	24	-8	-3	-26,2	-10,2
Construction or major repairs to own or household	48	37	42	46	35	-11	-13	-24,6	-27,8
Hunting or fishing for household use	3	3	9						
Involvement in at least one activity	636	599	649	592	563	-29	-73	-4,9	-11,5
Employed	169	170	182	164	137	-27	-32	-16,3	-19,0
Unemployed	117	129	184	170	171	1	54	0,5	46,6
Not economically active	349	299	283	257	254	-3	-95	-1,2	-27,2

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)									
	Jul-Sep 2020	Oct-Dec 2020	Jan-Mar 2021	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021	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	330	370	457	416	331	-85	1	-20,4	0,3
Fetching water or collecting wood/dung	742	657	683	731	722	-9	-20	-1,2	-2,7
Producing other goods for household use	2	4	11	3	1	-1	-1	-48,3	-27,5
Construction or major repairs to own or household	37	32	30	37	21	-16	-16	-42,8	-43,3
Hunting or fishing for household use	5	5	12	1	2	1	-3	122,4	-55,5
Involvement in at least one activity	896	825	878	897	853	-44	-43	-4,9	-4,8
Employed	243	244	227	254	221	-33	-22	-13,1	-9,0
Unemployed	176	193	250	235	204	-31	28	-13,0	15,9
Not economically active	476	388	401	408	428	20	-49	4,9	-10,2

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

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
	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021				
Both sexes						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	0,2	0,3	-842	-959	-726	0,00
Employed	0,3	0,3	-660	-748	-571	0,00
Formal sector (non-agriculture)	0,3	0,3	-571	-641	-502	0,00
Informal sector (non-agriculture)	0,3	0,5	9	-16	33	0,48
Agriculture	0,6	0,8	-32	-47	-17	0,00
Private households	0,9	0,7	-65	-90	-39	0,00
Unemployed	0,2	0,3	-183	-224	-141	0,00
Not economically active	0,3	0,3	988	871	1104	0,00
Discouraged work-seekers	0,2	0,3	545	522	567	0,00
Other (not economically active)	0,4	0,5	443	315	571	0,00
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	0,1	0,2	0,5	0,4	0,6	0,00
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	0,3	0,3	-1,8	-2,0	-1,6	0,00
Labour force participation rate	0,2	0,3	-2,3	-2,6	-2,0	0,00
Women						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	0,6	0,7	-449	-591	-308	0,00
Employed	0,8	1,0	-327	-463	-192	0,00
Formal sector (non-agriculture)	1,1	1,4	-286	-415	-156	0,00
Informal sector (non-agriculture)	2,8	3,6	-14	-88	60	0,71
Agriculture	9,6	9,2	-13	-74	47	0,66
Private households	1,5	1,6	-14	-47	19	0,39
Unemployed	1,2	1,4	-122	-239	-6	0,04
Not economically active	0,6	0,7	520	379	661	0,00
Discouraged work-seekers	2,0	1,9	230	140	321	0,00
Other (not economically active)	0,7	0,8	290	152	427	0,00
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	1,1	1,2	0,4	-0,6	1,5	0,40
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	0,8	1,0	-1,8	-2,4	-1,1	0,00
Labour force participation rate	0,6	0,7	-2,4	-3,1	-1,7	0,00

Table 2A: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by sex (concluded)						
	Coefficient of variation		Qtr-to-qtr change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021				
Men						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	0,4	0,5	-393	-524	-261	0,00
Employed	0,6	0,7	-332	-459	-205	0,00
Formal sector (non-agriculture)	0,8	1,0	-286	-405	-166	0,00
Informal sector (non-agriculture)	1,5	1,9	23	-51	96	0,54
Agriculture	3,7	3,6	-19	-72	34	0,48
Private households	4,4	4,9	-50	-84	-16	0,00
Unemployed	1,1	1,2	-61	-178	57	0,31
Not economically active	0,8	0,8	468	336	599	0,00
Discouraged work-seekers	2,6	2,3	314	224	404	0,00
Other (not economically active)	0,9	1,1	153	27	280	0,02
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	1,0	1,1	0,6	-0,3	1,4	0,20
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	0,6	0,7	-1,9	-2,5	-1,2	0,00
Labour force participation rate	0,4	0,5	-2,2	-2,9	-1,6	0,00

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
	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021				
South Africa						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	0,2	0,3	-842	-959	-726	0,00
Employed	0,3	0,3	-660	-748	-571	0,00
Unemployed	0,2	0,3	-183	-224	-141	0,00
Not economically active	0,3	0,3	988	871	1104	0,00
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	0,1	0,2	0,5	0,4	0,6	0,00
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	0,3	0,3	-1,8	-2,0	-1,6	0,00
Labour force participation rate	0,2	0,3	-2,3	-2,6	-2,0	0,00
Black/African						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	0,2	0,3	-806	-912	-699	0,00
Employed	0,3	0,3	-565	-637	-493	0,00
Unemployed	0,2	0,3	-241	-281	-200	0,00
Not economically active	0,3	0,4	952	846	1058	0,00
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	0,1	0,1	0,4	0,3	0,5	0,00
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	0,3	0,3	-1,9	-2,1	-1,7	0,00
Labour force participation rate	0,2	0,3	-2,8	-3,1	-2,4	0,00
Coloured						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	0,5	0,8	16	-15	47	0,32
Employed	0,6	1,0	-25	-51	1	0,06
Unemployed	0,5	0,7	41	32	49	0,00
Not economically active	0,7	1,0	-9	-39	21	0,54
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	0,3	0,6	1,8	1,5	2,2	0,00
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	0,6	0,9	-0,8	-1,5	-0,1	0,04
Labour force participation rate	0,5	0,8	0,3	-0,5	1,2	0,43

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
	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021				
Indian/Asian						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	1,0	1,2	-35	-46	-24	0,00
Employed	1,3	1,4	-42	-53	-31	0,00
Unemployed	1,0	1,0	7	4	11	0,00
Not economically active	1,5	1,4	37	26	48	0,00
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	1,4	1,1	2,5	1,9	3,1	0,00
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	1,3	1,4	-4,2	-5,2	-3,2	0,00
Labour force participation rate	1,0	1,2	-3,5	-4,6	-2,4	0,00
White						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	0,9	1,1	-17	-64	29	0,47
Employed	0,9	1,1	-27	-71	16	0,22
Unemployed	1,1	1,2	10	5	15	0,00
Not economically active	1,9	2,2	8	-39	54	0,74
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	0,8	1,1	0,6	0,4	0,8	0,00
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	0,9	1,1	-0,7	-2,3	0,8	0,34
Labour force participation rate	0,9	1,1	-0,4	-2,0	1,2	0,64

Table 2.3A: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by province						
	Coefficient of variation		Qtr-to-qtr change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021				
South Africa						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	0,2	0,3	-842	-959	-726	0,00
Employed	0,3	0,3	-660	-748	-571	0,00
Unemployed	0,2	0,3	-183	-224	-141	0,00
Not economically active	0,3	0,3	988	871	1104	0,00
Discouraged work-seekers	0,2	0,3	545	522	567	0,00
Other (not economically active)	0,4	0,5	443	315	571	0,00
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	0,1	0,2	0,5	0,4	0,6	0,00
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	0,3	0,3	-1,8	-2,0	-1,6	0,00
Labour force participation rate	0,2	0,3	-2,3	-2,6	-2,0	0,00
Western Cape						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	1,1	1,7	-21	-101	60	0,62
Employed	1,6	2,4	-31	-128	66	0,53
Unemployed	3,5	4,2	10	-49	70	0,73
Not economically active	1,8	2,9	42	-39	122	0,31
Discouraged work-seekers	29,7	24,9	24	-10	57	0,17
Other (not economically active)	2,1	2,6	18	-52	88	0,61
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	3,3	4,1	0,5	-1,5	2,6	0,62
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	1,6	2,4	-0,8	-2,9	1,2	0,41
Labour force participation rate	1,1	1,7	-0,7	-2,4	1,0	0,41

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
	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021				
Western Cape – Non-metro						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	2,7	4,6	-29	-99	41	0,42
Employed	3,4	6,6	-37	-133	58	0,44
Unemployed	9,5	14,1	8	-41	58	0,74
Not economically active	3,9	6,1	36	-34	106	0,31
Discouraged work-seekers	37,1	31,7	13	-7	33	0,21
Other (not economically active)	4,1	5,5	23	-36	82	0,44
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	8,8	13,7	1,5	-4,1	7,0	0,60
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	3,4	6,6	-2,3	-7,7	3,1	0,40
Labour force participation rate	2,7	4,6	-1,9	-5,9	2,1	0,35
Western Cape – City of Cape Town						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	1,3	1,9	8	-53	70	0,79
Employed	2,1	2,9	6	-71	83	0,87
Unemployed	4,1	4,9	2	-52	57	0,94
Not economically active	2,4	3,7	6	-56	67	0,86
Discouraged work-seekers	36,8	38,5	11	-17	39	0,45
Other (not economically active)	2,7	3,4	-5	-60	50	0,86
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	4,1	4,9	0,0	-2,8	2,7	0,99
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	2,1	2,9	0,0	-2,5	2,5	0,99
Labour force participation rate	1,3	1,9	0,0	-2,0	2,0	0,98

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
	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021				
Eastern Cape						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	1,7	2,4	-20	-124	83	0,70
Employed	3,4	4,2	-19	-101	64	0,66
Unemployed	3,4	3,9	-2	-98	95	0,97
Not economically active	1,9	2,7	33	-70	137	0,53
Discouraged work-seekers	9,9	10,7	79	22	136	0,01
Other (not economically active)	2,0	2,9	-45	-136	45	0,33
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	3,2	3,4	0,3	-2,9	3,5	0,83
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	3,4	4,2	-0,5	-2,4	1,4	0,60
Labour force participation rate	1,7	2,4	-0,6	-3,0	1,7	0,61
Eastern Cape – Non-metro						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	2,4	3,6	-19	-109	72	0,69
Employed	5,2	6,1	11	-63	85	0,77
Unemployed	4,5	4,6	-30	-113	54	0,48
Not economically active	2,3	3,3	27	-64	117	0,56
Discouraged work-seekers	10,0	11,9	60	9	111	0,02
Other (not economically active)	2,5	3,6	-33	-110	44	0,40
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	3,9	3,9	-1,4	-5,8	3,0	0,54
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	5,2	6,1	0,3	-2,1	2,8	0,80
Labour force participation rate	2,4	3,6	-0,8	-3,8	2,3	0,62

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
	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021				
Eastern Cape – Buffalo City						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	3,3	5,9	-18	-59	22	0,38
Employed	5,2	7,9	-35	-64	-5	0,02
Unemployed	10,5	12,3	17	-24	57	0,42
Not economically active	4,9	7,6	21	-20	61	0,32
Discouraged work-seekers	45,7	18,2	20	-7	46	0,14
Other (not economically active)	4,2	9,7	1	-39	40	0,98
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	9,5	9,7	7,5	-2,5	17,5	0,14
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	5,2	7,9	-6,7	-12,3	-1,2	0,02
Labour force participation rate	3,3	5,9	-3,7	-11,3	4,0	0,34
Eastern Cape – Nelson Mandela Bay						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	2,5	2,0	17	-13	46	0,27
Employed	6,4	7,5	5	-17	27	0,65
Unemployed	4,9	9,1	12	-20	43	0,46
Not economically active	4,7	4,1	-14	-43	16	0,36
Discouraged work-seekers	110,2	.	-1	-3	1	0,37
Other (not economically active)	4,6	4,1	-13	-42	17	0,40
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	6,4	9,5	0,9	-3,2	5,0	0,68
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	6,4	7,5	0,5	-2,1	3,0	0,73
Labour force participation rate	2,5	2,0	1,7	-1,8	5,2	0,33

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
	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021				
Northern Cape						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	4,7	7,7	10	-45	64	0,73
Employed	7,4	8,4	19	-24	62	0,39
Unemployed	11,3	19,6	-9	-32	13	0,42
Not economically active	3,6	6,2	-8	-62	47	0,78
Discouraged work-seekers	21,5	10,7	12	-53	76	0,72
Other (not economically active)	7,8	6,2	-19	-67	28	0,42
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	11,6	16,4	-3,3	-7,9	1,4	0,17
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	7,4	8,4	2,2	-3,1	7,5	0,41
Labour force participation rate	4,7	7,7	1,1	-5,6	7,7	0,75
Free State						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	2,9	2,4	25	-32	82	0,39
Employed	4,1	3,9	-3	-57	51	0,91
Unemployed	5,1	5,9	28	-19	75	0,24
Not economically active	4,2	3,7	-23	-80	34	0,42
Discouraged work-seekers	10,0	9,5	-18	-54	19	0,35
Other (not economically active)	4,8	3,6	-6	-57	45	0,82
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	4,6	5,2	1,6	-1,9	5,2	0,37
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	4,1	3,9	-0,2	-3,0	2,6	0,89
Labour force participation rate	2,9	2,4	1,3	-1,7	4,2	0,41

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
	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021				
Free State – Non-metro						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	3,1	2,6	-7	-62	49	0,81
Employed	4,1	3,7	-6	-59	48	0,83
Unemployed	5,8	7,0	-1	-46	44	0,97
Not economically active	4,8	4,0	10	-45	66	0,72
Discouraged work-seekers	19,6	16,0	1	-34	36	0,98
Other (not economically active)	5,4	3,6	10	-38	58	0,69
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	4,5	5,5	0,2	-4,7	5,2	0,93
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	4,1	3,7	-0,5	-4,5	3,5	0,80
Labour force participation rate	3,1	2,6	-0,7	-4,8	3,5	0,75
Free State – Mangaung						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	6,7	5,5	32	17	46	0,00
Employed	9,4	8,9	3	-8	14	0,64
Unemployed	9,6	10,0	29	20	38	0,00
Not economically active	8,1	8,4	-34	-48	-19	0,00
Discouraged work-seekers	10,3	10,3	-18	-30	-6	0,00
Other (not economically active)	10,4	9,3	-15	-33	2	0,08
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	12,1	11,6	6,3	4,0	8,6	0,00
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	9,4	8,9	0,6	-1,3	2,5	0,55
Labour force participation rate	6,7	5,5	5,7	3,2	8,2	0,00

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
	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021				
KwaZulu-Natal						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	2,1	2,8	-363	-513	-213	0,00
Employed	2,3	2,5	-123	-224	-23	0,02
Unemployed	6,0	9,1	-239	-370	-108	0,00
Not economically active	2,1	2,2	389	239	539	0,00
Discouraged work-seekers	7,6	8,3	145	12	278	0,03
Other (not economically active)	2,5	2,9	244	111	377	0,00
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	4,7	7,1	-3,8	-6,9	-0,6	0,02
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	2,3	2,5	-1,8	-3,2	-0,4	0,01
Labour force participation rate	2,1	2,8	-5,1	-7,2	-3,1	0,00
KwaZulu-Natal – Non-metro						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	3,4	4,3	-215	-359	-71	0,00
Employed	3,6	3,8	-68	-162	26	0,16
Unemployed	8,9	12,8	-147	-272	-22	0,02
Not economically active	2,8	2,8	228	83	372	0,00
Discouraged work-seekers	9,6	10,0	79	-49	207	0,22
Other (not economically active)	3,3	3,7	148	26	270	0,02
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	6,6	9,6	-3,5	-8,3	1,2	0,15
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	3,6	3,8	-1,5	-3,4	0,5	0,14
Labour force participation rate	3,4	4,3	-4,6	-7,6	-1,6	0,00

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
	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021				
KwaZulu-Natal – eThekweni						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	2,2	3,6	-148	-201	-94	0,00
Employed	3,0	3,2	-55	-91	-20	0,00
Unemployed	5,5	11,1	-92	-142	-43	0,00
Not economically active	3,1	3,9	162	108	215	0,00
Discouraged work-seekers	16,6	20,0	66	11	121	0,02
Other (not economically active)	3,9	5,0	96	32	160	0,00
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	5,1	8,8	-4,2	-7,4	-0,9	0,01
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	3,0	3,2	-2,4	-3,9	-1,0	0,00
Labour force participation rate	2,2	3,6	-6,2	-8,3	-4,1	0,00
North West						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	2,7	3,0	-189	-254	-123	0,00
Employed	3,4	5,0	-128	-195	-61	0,00
Unemployed	8,3	7,7	-61	-122	1	0,05
Not economically active	3,5	2,9	199	133	264	0,00
Discouraged work-seekers	10,8	10,5	91	37	145	0,00
Other (not economically active)	3,7	4,1	108	38	178	0,00
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	6,7	7,1	0,4	-3,5	4,4	0,83
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	3,4	5,0	-4,9	-7,4	-2,4	0,00
Labour force participation rate	2,7	3,0	-7,2	-9,7	-4,8	0,00

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
	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021				
Gauteng						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	1,0	1,3	-141	-345	64	0,18
Employed	1,5	1,5	-200	-355	-45	0,01
Unemployed	2,5	3,1	59	-115	234	0,50
Not economically active	2,1	2,4	187	-17	392	0,07
Discouraged work-seekers	6,5	7,4	80	-59	220	0,26
Other (not economically active)	2,2	2,6	107	-80	294	0,26
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	2,2	2,4	1,6	-0,4	3,5	0,11
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	1,5	1,5	-2,0	-3,5	-0,6	0,01
Labour force participation rate	1,0	1,3	-1,6	-3,5	0,3	0,10
Gauteng – Non-metro						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	4,3	5,5	-81	-167	6	0,07
Employed	5,9	7,6	-48	-92	-3	0,04
Unemployed	12,7	11,0	-33	-109	43	0,39
Not economically active	4,8	4,8	91	5	178	0,04
Discouraged work-seekers	11,3	14,9	12	-80	104	0,80
Other (not economically active)	4,6	4,8	79	29	129	0,00
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	10,9	10,2	-1,1	-8,9	6,8	0,79
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	5,9	7,6	-3,7	-6,9	-0,5	0,02
Labour force participation rate	4,3	5,5	-6,2	-12,5	0,0	0,05

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
	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021				
Gauteng – Ekurhuleni						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	2,7	2,5	-62	-188	65	0,34
Employed	3,4	2,6	-52	-146	41	0,27
Unemployed	5,8	6,7	-9	-112	94	0,86
Not economically active	5,5	4,4	77	-49	204	0,23
Discouraged work-seekers	16,2	18,1	51	-42	145	0,28
Other (not economically active)	5,4	6,6	26	-96	148	0,68
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	4,9	5,1	0,7	-4,0	5,3	0,78
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	3,4	2,6	-2,2	-5,8	1,3	0,22
Labour force participation rate	2,7	2,5	-2,7	-7,4	2,1	0,27
Gauteng – City of Johannesburg						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	2,1	2,9	2	-168	171	0,99
Employed	2,6	2,4	-94	-208	20	0,11
Unemployed	4,6	6,4	96	-48	240	0,19
Not economically active	4,5	6,4	10	-160	179	0,91
Discouraged work-seekers	13,9	13,8	10	-80	99	0,84
Other (not economically active)	4,3	5,7	0	-153	153	1,00
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	3,6	4,1	3,4	-0,3	7,1	0,07
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	2,6	2,4	-2,4	-5,2	0,4	0,09
Labour force participation rate	2,1	2,9	-0,2	-4,3	4,0	0,94

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
	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021				
Gauteng – City of Tshwane						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	1,3	1,3	0	-70	70	1,00
Employed	3,5	3,9	-6	-111	99	0,91
Unemployed	4,0	5,9	6	-69	81	0,87
Not economically active	3,3	3,3	9	-61	79	0,80
Discouraged work-seekers	19,0	15,6	8	-29	44	0,68
Other (not economically active)	4,3	3,2	2	-72	75	0,97
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	4,6	6,1	0,3	-3,9	4,5	0,88
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	3,5	3,9	-0,4	-4,3	3,5	0,85
Labour force participation rate	1,3	1,3	-0,3	-2,9	2,4	0,85
Mpumalanga						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	2,4	1,9	-33	-139	73	0,54
Employed	2,7	3,0	-62	-152	28	0,18
Unemployed	5,7	4,3	29	-59	117	0,52
Not economically active	3,5	2,7	44	-62	150	0,41
Discouraged work-seekers	8,0	8,4	46	-14	106	0,13
Other (not economically active)	3,5	2,6	-2	-84	81	0,97
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	4,4	3,9	2,3	-1,8	6,4	0,27
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	2,7	3,0	-2,2	-5,1	0,8	0,15
Labour force participation rate	2,4	1,9	-1,3	-4,8	2,2	0,47

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
	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021				
Limpopo						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	2,8	3,3	-111	-248	26	0,11
Employed	3,1	3,6	-112	-225	0	0,05
Unemployed	5,2	6,6	1	-83	85	0,98
Not economically active	2,4	2,5	124	-13	261	0,08
Discouraged work-seekers	4,7	7,8	86	-22	194	0,12
Other (not economically active)	3,1	3,1	38	-74	151	0,50
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	4,1	5,1	2,1	-1,9	6,0	0,31
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	3,1	3,6	-3,0	-5,9	-0,1	0,04
Labour force participation rate	2,8	3,3	-3,0	-6,6	0,5	0,10

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
	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021				
Both sexes	0,3	0,3	-660	-748	-571	0,00
Agriculture	0,6	0,8	-32	-47	-17	0,00
Mining	0,6	0,7	-54	-60	-47	0,00
Manufacturing	0,5	0,5	-13	-29	3	0,10
Utilities	0,4	0,4	-23	-24	-22	0,00
Construction	0,4	0,7	-65	-81	-48	0,00
Trade	0,3	0,4	-309	-330	-289	0,00
Transport	0,5	0,5	-5	-15	6	0,40
Finance	0,5	0,7	138	104	172	0,00
Community and social services	0,3	0,3	-210	-234	-187	0,00
Private households	0,9	0,7	-65	-90	-39	0,00
Women	0,8	1,0	-327	-463	-192	0,00
Agriculture	9,6	9,2	-13	-74	47	0,66
Mining	12,7	17,2	-39	-62	-15	0,00
Manufacturing	4,5	6,1	-7	-60	46	0,81
Utilities	17,5	22,2	-9	-24	6	0,25
Construction	9,9	11,2	-14	-52	24	0,46
Trade	2,5	3,0	-152	-234	-69	0,00
Transport	8,9	11,1	-10	-52	32	0,64
Finance	3,3	3,7	100	24	176	0,01
Community and social services	1,5	1,8	-155	-235	-76	0,00
Private households	1,5	1,6	-14	-47	19	0,39
Men	0,6	0,7	-332	-459	-205	0,00
Agriculture	3,7	3,6	-19	-72	34	0,48
Mining	3,3	2,7	-15	-39	9	0,22
Manufacturing	2,4	3,1	-6	-59	46	0,81
Utilities	8,0	9,3	-14	-29	2	0,09
Construction	1,5	1,6	-51	-88	-13	0,01
Trade	2,1	2,4	-158	-239	-76	0,00
Transport	1,9	2,2	5	-35	46	0,79
Finance	2,1	2,4	38	-36	112	0,32
Community and social services	2,5	2,9	-55	-134	25	0,18
Private households	4,4	4,9	-50	-84	-16	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
	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021				
South Africa	0,3	0,3	-660	-748	-571	0,00
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	0,3	0,3	-571	-641	-502	0,00
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	0,3	0,5	9	-16	33	0,48
Agriculture	0,6	0,8	-32	-47	-17	0,00
Private households	0,9	0,7	-65	-90	-39	0,00
Western Cape	1,6	2,4	-31	-128	66	0,53
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	2,1	3,2	-17	-122	88	0,75
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	9,0	10,1	-9	-44	26	0,62
Agriculture	8,7	21,6	12	-82	107	0,80
Private households	11,2	15,6	-17	-52	17	0,32
Western Cape – Non-metro	3,4	6,6	-37	-133	58	0,44
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	6,0	9,8	-52	-138	35	0,24
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	13,3	17,7	17	-6	40	0,15
Agriculture	8,9	23,9	5	-91	101	0,92
Private households	24,0	34,6	-8	-34	18	0,56
Western Cape – City of Cape Town	2,1	2,9	6	-71	83	0,87
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	2,4	3,2	35	-41	110	0,36
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	11,5	12,6	-26	-52	0	0,05
Agriculture	33,7	40,9	7	-6	21	0,29
Private households	10,3	12,6	-10	-37	18	0,48
Eastern Cape	3,4	4,2	-19	-101	64	0,66
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	3,8	4,5	-13	-63	38	0,63
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	8,0	8,1	-5	-53	43	0,83
Agriculture	12,7	13,7	25	-1	51	0,06
Private households	13,3	13,0	-26	-52	0	0,05
Eastern Cape – Non-metro	5,2	6,1	11	-63	85	0,77
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	6,3	8,0	-16	-59	26	0,45
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	11,5	9,7	5	-38	48	0,81
Agriculture	13,2	14,1	27	3	50	0,03
Private households	22,7	14,8	-4	-25	16	0,68

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
	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021				
Eastern Cape – Buffalo City	5,2	7,9	-35	-64	-5	0,02
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	7,3	7,2	-3	-25	19	0,80
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	6,9	22,8	-14	-27	-1	0,04
Agriculture	56,8	91,3	-5	-11	2	0,14
Private households	23,6	50,9	-13	-24	-2	0,02
Eastern Cape – Nelson Mandela Bay	6,4	7,5	5	-17	27	0,65
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	5,3	5,4	7	-10	23	0,42
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	18,1	19,8	4	-14	21	0,67
Agriculture	62,3	46,8	3	-4	11	0,41
Private households	19,4	26,9	-9	-21	4	0,19
Northern Cape	7,4	8,4	19	-24	62	0,39
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	11,2	11,1	10	-33	52	0,66
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	27,9	18,6	0	-11	11	0,98
Agriculture	24,6	28,3	3	-8	15	0,59
Private households	20,4	18,2	6	-3	16	0,20
Free State	4,1	3,9	-3	-57	51	0,91
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	6,3	7,0	-11	-54	31	0,60
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	9,5	12,7	12	-10	34	0,29
Agriculture	11,0	16,0	-2	-30	27	0,91
Private households	11,2	12,1	-2	-17	13	0,80
Free State – Non-metro	4,1	3,7	-6	-59	48	0,83
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	5,7	7,6	-10	-50	29	0,60
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	11,3	17,2	6	-15	26	0,60
Agriculture	11,0	16,2	-2	-31	26	0,87
Private households	15,7	14,6	1	-9	12	0,78
Free State – Mangaung	9,4	8,9	3	-8	14	0,64
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	14,1	13,6	-1	-19	16	0,90
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	16,4	19,2	6	-1	13	0,08
Agriculture	.	101,2
Private households	9,3	22,1	-3	-14	8	0,54

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
	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021				
KwaZulu-Natal	2,3	2,5	-123	-224	-23	0,02
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	2,4	2,8	-117	-203	-32	0,01
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	5,6	6,0	33	-17	84	0,19
Agriculture	16,3	16,4	-23	-71	25	0,34
Private households	6,8	8,7	-16	-47	15	0,30
KwaZulu-Natal – Non-metro	3,6	3,8	-68	-162	26	0,16
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	3,7	3,7	-47	-120	25	0,20
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	7,2	7,8	14	-25	53	0,47
Agriculture	16,6	17,0	-31	-77	15	0,19
Private households	11,0	11,7	-4	-28	20	0,74
KwaZulu-Natal – eThekweni	3,0	3,2	-55	-91	-20	0,00
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	3,2	4,1	-70	-108	-31	0,00
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	9,7	9,7	19	-11	50	0,22
Agriculture	58,5	64,4	7	-5	20	0,25
Private households	7,5	14,2	-12	-31	7	0,21
North West	3,4	5,0	-128	-195	-61	0,00
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	5,2	5,6	-79	-136	-22	0,01
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	13,0	12,8	-29	-58	0	0,05
Agriculture	20,9	18,0	-18	-38	2	0,07
Private households	15,6	20,1	-2	-17	14	0,83
Gauteng	1,5	1,5	-200	-355	-45	0,01
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	1,6	2,0	-231	-365	-96	0,00
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	4,7	4,9	31	-72	134	0,56
Agriculture	32,1	36,0	-7	-36	23	0,65
Private households	5,8	5,4	6	-49	62	0,82
Gauteng – Non-metro	5,9	7,6	-48	-92	-3	0,04
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	8,3	12,4	-35	-88	18	0,20
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	16,7	16,5	-19	-61	22	0,36
Agriculture	53,9	89,4	-10	-36	16	0,46
Private households	23,4	15,4	16	-19	52	0,36

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
	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021				
Gauteng – Ekurhuleni	3,4	2,6	-52	-146	41	0,27
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	4,4	3,8	-85	-182	12	0,09
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	9,8	10,5	49	-4	101	0,07
Agriculture	62,8	69,6	3	-8	14	0,63
Private households	14,2	21,8	-19	-47	10	0,20
Gauteng – City of Johannesburg	2,6	2,4	-94	-208	20	0,11
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	2,6	4,1	-111	-202	-20	0,02
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	7,6	8,2	-9	-83	66	0,82
Agriculture	74,4	68,2	2	-7	11	0,64
Private households	6,5	7,1	23	-11	58	0,18
Gauteng – City of Tshwane	3,5	3,9	-6	-111	99	0,91
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	2,7	4,1	0	-84	84	1,00
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	13,3	13,8	10	-65	85	0,79
Agriculture	43,2	53,4	-2	-10	7	0,69
Private households	20,2	14,9	-15	-53	23	0,45
Mpumalanga	2,7	3,0	-62	-152	28	0,18
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	4,2	4,3	-62	-139	14	0,11
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	8,3	8,5	-2	-76	73	0,96
Agriculture	14,5	12,3	-3	-38	32	0,87
Private households	10,4	11,0	5	-21	31	0,70
Limpopo	3,1	3,6	-112	-225	0	0,05
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	4,3	6,2	-51	-138	36	0,25
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	5,1	7,1	-22	-84	40	0,48
Agriculture	19,1	13,0	-20	-86	46	0,55
Private households	10,2	15,2	-19	-46	8	0,16

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
	Apr-Jun 2021	Jul-Sep 2021				
Both sexes	0,3	0,3	-660	-748	-571	0,00
Manager	0,7	0,9	-64	-87	-40	0,00
Professional	0,6	1,1	-46	-68	-24	0,00
Technician	0,4	0,4	-84	-95	-74	0,00
Clerk	0,5	0,4	-63	-78	-48	0,00
Sales and services	0,3	0,3	-173	-190	-156	0,00
Skilled agriculture	4,4	3,6	18	13	24	0,00
Craft and related trade	0,4	0,6	-73	-90	-56	0,00
Plant and machine operator	0,4	0,6	-22	-37	-8	0,00
Elementary	0,3	0,4	-71	-99	-44	0,00
Domestic worker	1,1	0,8	-36	-58	-14	0,00
Women	0,8	1,0	-327	-463	-192	0,00
Manager	5,2	8,0	-33	-105	39	0,37
Professional	5,4	5,8	-5	-56	47	0,86
Technician	2,8	3,4	-38	-88	12	0,13
Clerk	1,9	2,5	-34	-92	25	0,26
Sales and services	2,8	3,3	-112	-182	-42	0,00
Skilled agriculture	21,9	28,5	-3	-14	7	0,54
Craft and related trade	8,1	10,4	-20	-63	23	0,36
Plant and machine operator	8,8	10,3	-21	-52	10	0,18
Elementary	2,7	2,7	-26	-121	68	0,59
Domestic worker	1,4	1,4	-19	-46	9	0,18
Men	0,6	0,7	-332	-459	-205	0,00
Manager	2,4	3,9	-30	-99	38	0,38
Professional	4,3	5,6	-42	-95	12	0,13
Technician	3,6	4,7	-46	-95	3	0,07
Clerk	5,8	8,0	-29	-86	27	0,31
Sales and services	2,3	2,6	-61	-133	11	0,10
Skilled agriculture	13,9	8,7	21	10	33	0,00
Craft and related trade	1,2	1,3	-52	-96	-9	0,02
Plant and machine operator	1,3	1,5	-1	-34	32	0,95
Elementary	1,8	1,8	-45	-134	44	0,32
Domestic worker	17,6	28,3	-17	-40	5	0,13

Table 2B: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by sex						
	Coefficient of variation		Year-on-year change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Jul-Sep 2020	Jul-Sep 2021				
Both sexes						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	0,3	0,3	702	553	850	0,00
Employed	0,3	0,3	-409	-520	-298	0,00
Formal sector (non-agriculture)	0,3	0,3	-678	-762	-594	0,00
Informal sector (non-agriculture)	0,4	0,5	238	211	266	0,00
Agriculture	0,9	0,8	21	2	40	0,03
Private households	0,8	0,7	9	-14	32	0,44
Unemployed	0,3	0,3	1111	1061	1160	0,00
Not economically active	0,3	0,3	-124	-273	25	0,10
Discouraged work-seekers	0,3	0,3	1166	1143	1189	0,00
Other (not economically active)	0,4	0,5	-1290	-1452	-1128	0,00
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	0,2	0,2	4,1	4,0	4,2	0,00
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	0,3	0,3	-1,6	-1,9	-1,3	0,00
Labour force participation rate	0,3	0,3	1,0	0,6	1,4	0,00
Women						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	0,7	0,7	347	181	513	0,00
Employed	1,0	1,0	-258	-405	-110	0,00
Formal sector (non-agriculture)	1,2	1,4	-336	-473	-200	0,00
Informal sector (non-agriculture)	3,2	3,6	74	-5	153	0,07
Agriculture	9,2	9,2	9	-53	70	0,78
Private households	1,6	1,6	-4	-41	32	0,83
Unemployed	1,6	1,4	605	474	735	0,00
Not economically active	0,6	0,7	-67	-232	99	0,43
Discouraged work-seekers	2,4	1,9	638	539	737	0,00
Other (not economically active)	0,6	0,8	-705	-857	-552	0,00
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	1,4	1,2	5,0	3,9	6,2	0,00
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	1,0	1,0	-1,7	-2,5	-1,0	0,00
Labour force participation rate	0,7	0,7	1,1	0,2	1,9	0,01

Table 2B: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by sex (continued)						
	Coefficient of variation		Year-on-year change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Jul-Sep 2020	Jul-Sep 2021				
Men						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	0,6	0,5	355	180	529	0,00
Employed	0,7	0,7	-151	-296	-6	0,04
Formal sector (non-agriculture)	0,9	1,0	-341	-475	-208	0,00
Informal sector (non-agriculture)	1,8	1,9	164	83	245	0,00
Agriculture	3,4	3,6	13	-43	68	0,66
Private households	5,9	4,9	13	-25	51	0,50
Unemployed	1,4	1,2	506	371	640	0,00
Not economically active	0,9	0,8	-57	-232	117	0,52
Discouraged work-seekers	2,8	2,3	528	431	625	0,00
Other (not economically active)	0,9	1,1	-585	-746	-425	0,00
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	1,3	1,1	3,3	2,4	4,3	0,00
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	0,7	0,7	-1,4	-2,2	-0,7	0,00
Labour force participation rate	0,6	0,5	0,9	0,0	1,8	0,05

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
	Jul-Sep 2020	Jul-Sep 2021				
South Africa						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	0,3	0,3	702	553	850	0,00
Employed	0,3	0,3	-409	-520	-298	0,00
Unemployed	0,3	0,3	1111	1061	1160	0,00
Not economically active	0,3	0,3	-124	-273	25	0,10
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	0,2	0,2	4,1	4,0	4,2	0,00
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	0,3	0,3	-1,6	-1,9	-1,3	0,00
Labour force participation rate	0,3	0,3	1,0	0,6	1,4	0,00
Black/African						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	0,3	0,3	604	471	737	0,00
Employed	0,3	0,3	-317	-410	-223	0,00
Unemployed	0,3	0,3	921	873	968	0,00
Not economically active	0,3	0,4	-25	-158	109	0,71
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	0,1	0,1	4,1	4,0	4,2	0,00
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	0,3	0,3	-1,6	-1,9	-1,3	0,00
Labour force participation rate	0,3	0,3	0,9	0,5	1,3	0,00
Coloured						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	0,7	0,8	104	66	141	0,00
Employed	0,7	1,0	-56	-88	-25	0,00
Unemployed	0,7	0,7	160	150	170	0,00
Not economically active	0,8	1,0	-77	-114	-40	0,00
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	0,4	0,6	6,8	6,4	7,2	0,00
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	0,7	0,9	-1,9	-2,8	-1,0	0,00
Labour force participation rate	0,7	0,8	2,5	1,5	3,6	0,00

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
	Jul-Sep 2020	Jul-Sep 2021				
Indian/Asian						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	1,6	1,2	-15	-37	7	0,18
Employed	1,7	1,4	-33	-52	-13	0,00
Unemployed	1,3	1,0	17	14	21	0,00
Not economically active	2,1	1,4	24	2	46	0,04
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	0,8	1,1	3,6	3,1	4,0	0,00
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	1,7	1,4	-3,6	-5,5	-1,7	0,00
Labour force participation rate	1,6	1,2	-2,0	-4,1	0,2	0,08
White						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	0,9	1,1	9	-41	60	0,71
Employed	0,9	1,1	-3	-51	45	0,90
Unemployed	0,9	1,2	13	8	17	0,00
Not economically active	1,7	2,2	-46	-97	4	0,07
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	0,6	1,1	0,6	0,4	0,8	0,00
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	0,9	1,1	0,7	-1,0	2,3	0,43
Labour force participation rate	0,9	1,1	1,2	-0,6	2,9	0,19

Table 2.3B: Sampling variability for labour force characteristics by province						
	Coefficient of variation		Year-on-year change	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	P-value
	Jul-Sep 2020	Jul-Sep 2021				
South Africa						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	0,3	0,3	702	553	850	0,00
Employed	0,3	0,3	-409	-520	-298	0,00
Unemployed	0,3	0,3	1111	1061	1160	0,00
Not economically active	0,3	0,3	-124	-273	25	0,10
Discouraged work-seekers	0,3	0,3	1166	1143	1189	0,00
Other (not economically active)	0,4	0,5	-1290	-1452	-1128	0,00
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	0,2	0,2	4,1	4,0	4,2	0,00
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	0,3	0,3	-1,6	-1,9	-1,3	0,00
Labour force participation rate	0,3	0,3	1,0	0,6	1,4	0,00
Western Cape						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	1,7	1,7	192	69	314	0,00
Employed	1,9	2,4	9	-126	144	0,90
Unemployed	6,8	4,2	183	71	294	0,00
Not economically active	2,5	2,9	-105	-228	17	0,09
Discouraged work-seekers	28,7	24,9	-21	-64	22	0,34
Other (not economically active)	3,0	2,6	-85	-200	31	0,15
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	6,0	4,1	4,7	1,0	8,3	0,01
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	1,9	2,4	-0,6	-3,5	2,2	0,65
Labour force participation rate	1,7	1,7	2,9	0,4	5,5	0,03

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
	Jul-Sep 2020	Jul-Sep 2021				
Western Cape – Non-metro						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	2,8	4,6	22	-79	124	0,67
Employed	4,1	6,6	-31	-165	102	0,65
Unemployed	14,4	14,1	54	-38	145	0,25
Not economically active	3,7	6,1	10	-91	112	0,84
Discouraged work-seekers	39,6	31,7	-16	-54	21	0,38
Other (not economically active)	5,9	5,5	27	-69	123	0,58
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	13,9	13,7	4,9	-4,5	14,3	0,30
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	4,1	6,6	-2,6	-10,2	5,0	0,50
Labour force participation rate	2,8	4,6	0,2	-5,6	6,0	0,94
Western Cape – City of Cape Town						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	2,4	1,9	169	68	270	0,00
Employed	2,5	2,9	40	-68	149	0,47
Unemployed	8,8	4,9	129	32	226	0,01
Not economically active	3,8	3,7	-116	-217	-15	0,03
Discouraged work-seekers	22,9	38,5	-4	-28	19	0,72
Other (not economically active)	4,0	3,4	-111	-209	-13	0,03
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	7,6	4,9	4,5	-0,3	9,3	0,07
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	2,5	2,9	0,5	-3,1	4,0	0,79
Labour force participation rate	2,4	1,9	4,4	1,1	7,8	0,01

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
	Jul-Sep 2020	Jul-Sep 2021				
Eastern Cape						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	2,2	2,4	77	-49	203	0,23
Employed	4,5	4,2	4	-106	113	0,94
Unemployed	4,4	3,9	73	-43	189	0,22
Not economically active	2,4	2,7	-29	-155	96	0,65
Discouraged work-seekers	16,5	10,7	136	73	198	0,00
Other (not economically active)	2,3	2,9	-165	-290	-40	0,01
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	4,2	3,4	1,6	-2,5	5,8	0,44
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	4,5	4,2	-0,2	-2,7	2,3	0,87
Labour force participation rate	2,2	2,4	1,2	-1,7	4,1	0,41
Eastern Cape – Non-metro						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	2,9	3,6	48	-53	149	0,35
Employed	6,7	6,1	18	-76	112	0,71
Unemployed	5,8	4,6	30	-66	126	0,53
Not economically active	2,5	3,3	-19	-120	83	0,72
Discouraged work-seekers	16,7	11,9	100	39	161	0,00
Other (not economically active)	2,4	3,6	-119	-220	-17	0,02
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	5,4	3,9	0,4	-5,3	6,1	0,89
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	6,7	6,1	0,4	-2,8	3,5	0,82
Labour force participation rate	2,9	3,6	1,1	-2,2	4,5	0,51

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
	Jul-Sep 2020	Jul-Sep 2021				
Eastern Cape – Buffalo City						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	3,9	5,9	-30	-79	18	0,22
Employed	4,0	7,9	-48	-83	-13	0,01
Unemployed	13,7	12,3	18	-28	63	0,44
Not economically active	6,5	7,6	37	-12	85	0,14
Discouraged work-seekers	96,6	18,2	36	22	50	0,00
Other (not economically active)	6,2	9,7	0	-45	46	1,00
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	11,0	9,7	9,1	-2,3	20,4	0,12
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	4,0	7,9	-9,5	-16,1	-2,9	0,01
Labour force participation rate	3,9	5,9	-6,4	-15,6	2,7	0,17
Eastern Cape – Nelson Mandela Bay						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	5,6	2,0	59	-2	119	0,06
Employed	10,1	7,5	34	-14	82	0,16
Unemployed	5,7	9,1	25	-25	75	0,33
Not economically active	8,6	4,1	-47	-108	13	0,12
Discouraged work-seekers	93,2	.	-1	-3	1	0,28
Other (not economically active)	8,7	4,1	-46	-107	15	0,14
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	8,0	9,5	0,2	-6,9	7,2	0,96
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	10,1	7,5	3,5	-2,2	9,2	0,23
Labour force participation rate	5,6	2,0	6,1	-1,1	13,3	0,10

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
	Jul-Sep 2020	Jul-Sep 2021				
Northern Cape						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	5,7	7,7	-6	-60	47	0,81
Employed	5,7	8,4	-11	-55	32	0,60
Unemployed	12,6	19,6	5	-28	38	0,77
Not economically active	4,9	6,2	14	-40	68	0,61
Discouraged work-seekers	19,7	10,7	45	7	84	0,02
Other (not economically active)	5,9	6,2	-31	-73	10	0,14
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	9,8	16,4	1,8	-5,7	9,2	0,64
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	5,7	8,4	-1,7	-7,0	3,6	0,52
Labour force participation rate	5,7	7,7	-1,2	-7,8	5,4	0,72
Free State						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	3,1	2,4	42	-14	99	0,14
Employed	4,9	3,9	-3	-61	54	0,91
Unemployed	6,6	5,9	46	-19	110	0,16
Not economically active	4,4	3,7	-36	-92	21	0,21
Discouraged work-seekers	16,1	9,5	63	42	83	0,00
Other (not economically active)	4,8	3,6	-98	-157	-40	0,00
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	6,2	5,2	2,6	-2,2	7,5	0,29
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	4,9	3,9	-0,3	-3,3	2,7	0,84
Labour force participation rate	3,1	2,4	2,0	-0,9	5,0	0,18

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
	Jul-Sep 2020	Jul-Sep 2021				
Free State – Non-metro						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	3,8	2,6	63	13	112	0,01
Employed	4,4	3,7	-19	-70	32	0,46
Unemployed	8,9	7,0	82	28	136	0,00
Not economically active	4,9	4,0	-62	-112	-13	0,01
Discouraged work-seekers	19,0	16,0	20	7	33	0,00
Other (not economically active)	5,0	3,6	-83	-135	-30	0,00
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	6,9	5,5	7,4	1,5	13,3	0,01
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	4,4	3,7	-1,5	-5,3	2,4	0,45
Labour force participation rate	3,8	2,6	4,6	1,0	8,3	0,01
Free State – Mangaung						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	5,5	5,5	-20	-46	6	0,13
Employed	12,2	8,9	16	-9	41	0,20
Unemployed	8,9	10,0	-36	-71	-2	0,04
Not economically active	10,0	8,4	27	1	53	0,05
Discouraged work-seekers	28,0	10,3	42	27	58	0,00
Other (not economically active)	12,5	9,3	-16	-40	9	0,20
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	12,3	11,6	-8,3	-16,7	0,1	0,05
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	12,2	8,9	2,4	-2,0	6,7	0,29
Labour force participation rate	5,5	5,5	-4,2	-8,8	0,3	0,07

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
	Jul-Sep 2020	Jul-Sep 2021				
KwaZulu-Natal						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	2,7	2,8	-23	-247	200	0,84
Employed	2,4	2,5	-91	-232	49	0,20
Unemployed	8,2	9,1	68	-104	240	0,44
Not economically active	2,2	2,2	126	-97	350	0,27
Discouraged work-seekers	7,5	8,3	215	68	362	0,00
Other (not economically active)	2,4	2,9	-89	-297	119	0,40
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	6,4	7,1	2,3	-1,7	6,3	0,26
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	2,4	2,5	-1,7	-3,6	0,2	0,08
Labour force participation rate	2,7	2,8	-0,9	-4,0	2,1	0,54
KwaZulu-Natal – Non-metro						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	4,1	4,3	-89	-293	114	0,39
Employed	3,8	3,8	-47	-167	73	0,44
Unemployed	10,2	12,8	-42	-207	123	0,62
Not economically active	3,0	2,8	160	-44	364	0,12
Discouraged work-seekers	9,5	10,0	134	1	266	0,05
Other (not economically active)	3,3	3,7	26	-161	214	0,78
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	7,4	9,6	-0,6	-6,6	5,4	0,84
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	3,8	3,8	-1,4	-3,9	1,1	0,28
Labour force participation rate	4,1	4,3	-2,5	-6,7	1,8	0,25

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
	Jul-Sep 2020	Jul-Sep 2021				
KwaZulu-Natal – eThekweni						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	3,1	3,6	66	-45	178	0,24
Employed	2,7	3,2	-44	-123	34	0,27
Unemployed	11,6	11,1	110	47	174	0,00
Not economically active	3,1	3,9	-34	-145	78	0,55
Discouraged work-seekers	16,1	20,0	81	-1	163	0,05
Other (not economically active)	3,6	5,0	-115	-227	-3	0,04
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	9,8	8,8	7,8	4,0	11,6	0,00
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	2,7	3,2	-2,3	-5,4	0,8	0,15
Labour force participation rate	3,1	3,6	2,0	-2,5	6,4	0,38
North West						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	3,2	3,0	25	-84	134	0,66
Employed	4,2	5,0	-80	-144	-15	0,02
Unemployed	10,0	7,7	104	21	187	0,01
Not economically active	3,1	2,9	16	-93	125	0,77
Discouraged work-seekers	13,5	10,5	108	33	184	0,01
Other (not economically active)	2,9	4,1	-92	-189	5	0,06
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	8,9	7,1	7,4	2,9	11,9	0,00
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	4,2	5,0	-3,5	-5,9	-1,1	0,01
Labour force participation rate	3,2	3,0	0,2	-3,9	4,3	0,93

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
	Jul-Sep 2020	Jul-Sep 2021				
Gauteng						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	1,3	1,3	259	23	495	0,03
Employed	1,7	1,5	-58	-260	145	0,58
Unemployed	3,1	3,1	317	114	520	0,00
Not economically active	2,3	2,4	-66	-302	169	0,58
Discouraged work-seekers	7,6	7,4	389	262	515	0,00
Other (not economically active)	2,4	2,6	-455	-653	-257	0,00
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	2,6	2,4	3,3	0,8	5,7	0,01
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	1,7	1,5	-1,3	-3,2	0,6	0,18
Labour force participation rate	1,3	1,3	1,3	-1,0	3,5	0,26
Gauteng – Non-metro						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	5,4	5,5	-75	-168	19	0,12
Employed	4,9	7,6	-97	-179	-14	0,02
Unemployed	12,9	11,0	22	-53	97	0,57
Not economically active	5,9	4,8	92	-2	185	0,05
Discouraged work-seekers	14,5	14,9	137	75	199	0,00
Other (not economically active)	8,6	4,8	-45	-112	22	0,19
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	9,6	10,2	6,4	-3,4	16,1	0,20
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	4,9	7,6	-7,5	-13,5	-1,5	0,02
Labour force participation rate	5,4	5,5	-6,1	-12,9	0,8	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
	Jul-Sep 2020	Jul-Sep 2021				
Gauteng – Ekurhuleni						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	2,7	2,5	35	-90	159	0,58
Employed	3,8	2,6	-1	-111	108	0,98
Unemployed	6,7	6,7	36	-49	120	0,40
Not economically active	4,8	4,4	6	-118	131	0,92
Discouraged work-seekers	13,1	18,1	82	-4	168	0,06
Other (not economically active)	5,4	6,6	-76	-204	52	0,24
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	5,9	5,1	1,4	-2,9	5,7	0,51
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	3,8	2,6	-0,7	-4,8	3,4	0,74
Labour force participation rate	2,7	2,5	0,3	-4,4	5,0	0,89
Gauteng – City of Johannesburg						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	2,7	2,9	199	7	390	0,04
Employed	3,4	2,4	-70	-203	63	0,30
Unemployed	6,5	6,4	269	94	443	0,00
Not economically active	5,0	6,4	-116	-308	76	0,23
Discouraged work-seekers	14,3	13,8	140	61	218	0,00
Other (not economically active)	4,6	5,7	-256	-397	-115	0,00
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	5,3	4,1	7,3	2,5	12,1	0,00
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	3,4	2,4	-2,6	-5,9	0,7	0,13
Labour force participation rate	2,7	2,9	3,6	-1,2	8,3	0,14

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
	Jul-Sep 2020	Jul-Sep 2021				
Gauteng – City of Tshwane						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	2,2	1,3	101	-2	203	0,06
Employed	4,7	3,9	110	-58	278	0,20
Unemployed	6,1	5,9	-10	-137	118	0,88
Not economically active	4,9	3,3	-48	-151	54	0,35
Discouraged work-seekers	31,8	15,6	30	-9	69	0,13
Other (not economically active)	4,5	3,2	-78	-166	9	0,08
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	6,1	6,1	-2,5	-9,8	4,7	0,49
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	4,7	3,9	3,3	-3,1	9,6	0,31
Labour force participation rate	2,2	1,3	2,4	-1,5	6,3	0,22
Mpumalanga						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	2,5	1,9	160	50	269	0,00
Employed	2,9	3,0	-57	-158	44	0,27
Unemployed	10,7	4,3	217	97	336	0,00
Not economically active	2,9	2,7	-116	-225	-7	0,04
Discouraged work-seekers	12,6	8,4	94	18	169	0,02
Other (not economically active)	3,0	2,6	-209	-295	-124	0,00
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	9,0	3,9	9,8	3,5	16,0	0,00
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	2,9	3,0	-2,4	-5,8	0,9	0,15
Labour force participation rate	2,5	1,9	4,5	0,9	8,1	0,02

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
	Jul-Sep 2020	Jul-Sep 2021				
Limpopo						
Population 15–64 yrs						
Labour force	2,7	3,3	-23	-155	110	0,74
Employed	3,4	3,6	-121	-233	-10	0,03
Unemployed	6,9	6,6	98	-1	198	0,05
Not economically active	2,2	2,5	72	-60	205	0,28
Discouraged work-seekers	7,4	7,8	138	7	268	0,04
Other (not economically active)	3,0	3,1	-65	-181	51	0,27
Rates (%)						
Unemployment rate	6,1	5,1	6,2	1,3	11,0	0,01
Employed/population ratio (absorption)	3,4	3,6	-3,5	-6,4	-0,7	0,02
Labour force participation rate	2,7	3,3	-1,2	-4,6	2,3	0,51

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
	Jul-Sep 2020	Jul-Sep 2021				
Both sexes	0,3	0,3	-409	-520	-298	0,00
Agriculture	0,9	0,8	21	2	40	0,03
Mining	0,8	0,7	-74	-82	-66	0,00
Manufacturing	0,4	0,5	-58	-75	-41	0,00
Utilities	0,4	0,4	5	4	6	0,00
Construction	0,5	0,7	78	59	96	0,00
Trade	0,4	0,4	-231	-259	-203	0,00
Transport	0,7	0,5	86	72	100	0,00
Finance	0,4	0,7	-48	-82	-14	0,01
Community and social services	0,3	0,3	-190	-220	-160	0,00
Private households	0,8	0,7	9	-14	32	0,44
Women	1,0	1,0	-258	-405	-110	0,00
Agriculture	9,2	9,2	9	-53	70	0,78
Mining	15,9	17,2	-32	-57	-7	0,01
Manufacturing	4,8	6,1	-56	-120	8	0,08
Utilities	21,2	22,2	-3	-21	14	0,72
Construction	11,7	11,2	38	-1	76	0,06
Trade	2,9	3,0	-105	-200	-9	0,03
Transport	10,0	11,1	9	-34	53	0,68
Finance	3,3	3,7	-62	-148	23	0,15
Community and social services	1,6	1,8	-41	-128	45	0,35
Private households	1,6	1,6	-4	-41	32	0,83
Men	0,7	0,7	-151	-296	-6	0,04
Agriculture	3,4	3,6	13	-43	68	0,66
Mining	3,9	2,7	-42	-69	-16	0,00
Manufacturing	2,7	3,1	-2	-65	61	0,96
Utilities	11,3	9,3	8	-10	26	0,36
Construction	1,5	1,6	40	1	79	0,04
Trade	2,3	2,4	-126	-222	-31	0,01
Transport	2,2	2,2	77	32	122	0,00
Finance	2,5	2,4	14	-69	97	0,74
Community and social services	2,2	2,9	-149	-235	-63	0,00
Private households	5,9	4,9	13	-25	51	0,50

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
	Jul-Sep 2020	Jul-Sep 2021				
South Africa	0,3	0,3	-409	-520	-298	0,00
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	0,3	0,3	-678	-762	-594	0,00
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	0,4	0,5	238	211	266	0,00
Agriculture	0,9	0,8	21	2	40	0,03
Private households	0,8	0,7	9	-14	32	0,44
Western Cape	1,9	2,4	9	-126	144	0,90
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	2,3	3,2	-34	-158	90	0,59
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	10,0	10,1	-20	-78	37	0,49
Agriculture	22,8	21,6	61	-77	198	0,39
Private households	11,6	15,6	3	-40	45	0,90
Western Cape – Non-metro	4,1	6,6	-31	-165	102	0,65
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	5,9	9,8	-99	-203	5	0,06
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	21,2	17,7	5	-42	52	0,84
Agriculture	24,5	23,9	52	-89	193	0,47
Private households	22,4	34,6	10	-22	43	0,54
Western Cape – City of Cape Town	2,5	2,9	40	-68	149	0,47
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	2,5	3,2	65	-21	151	0,14
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	10,6	12,6	-25	-59	9	0,15
Agriculture	41,6	40,9	8	-2	19	0,13
Private households	14,4	12,6	-8	-39	24	0,63
Eastern Cape	4,5	4,2	4	-106	113	0,94
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	5,1	4,5	2	-80	84	0,97
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	7,5	8,1	9	-47	65	0,76
Agriculture	15,8	13,7	10	-34	53	0,67
Private households	19,3	13,0	-16	-51	19	0,36
Eastern Cape – Non-metro	6,7	6,1	18	-76	112	0,71
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	8,3	8,0	-1	-70	68	0,97
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	10,0	9,7	9	-34	53	0,67
Agriculture	16,6	14,1	9	-32	50	0,66
Private households	25,3	14,8	1	-25	26	0,97

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
	Jul-Sep 2020	Jul-Sep 2021				
Eastern Cape – Buffalo City	4,0	7,9	-48	-83	-13	0,01
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	11,3	7,2	-1	-39	38	0,97
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	17,6	22,8	-26	-57	5	0,10
Agriculture	53,6	91,3	-6	-15	2	0,14
Private households	9,2	50,9	-15	-21	-9	0,00
Eastern Cape – Nelson Mandela Bay	10,1	7,5	34	-14	82	0,16
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	6,6	5,4	4	-20	28	0,76
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	16,7	19,8	26	3	48	0,03
Agriculture	91,3	46,8	7	0	13	0,04
Private households	53,8	26,9	-2	-26	23	0,87
Northern Cape	5,7	8,4	-11	-55	32	0,60
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	8,4	11,1	-28	-65	10	0,15
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	26,0	18,6	2	-10	14	0,78
Agriculture	17,9	28,3	5	-10	20	0,48
Private households	17,8	18,2	9	-2	20	0,10
Free State	4,9	3,9	-3	-61	54	0,91
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	7,3	7,0	-9	-59	40	0,71
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	14,9	12,7	-19	-60	22	0,37
Agriculture	11,8	16,0	24	2	45	0,03
Private households	14,2	12,1	1	-18	20	0,91
Free State – Non-metro	4,4	3,7	-19	-70	32	0,46
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	6,8	7,6	-11	-46	24	0,53
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	19,3	17,2	-35	-73	3	0,07
Agriculture	11,8	16,2	24	2	45	0,03
Private households	19,5	14,6	3	-14	21	0,72
Free State – Mangaung	12,2	8,9	16	-9	41	0,20
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	16,1	13,6	2	-33	36	0,92
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	15,9	19,2	16	1	32	0,04
Agriculture	102,4	101,2	0	0	0	1,00
Private households	15,5	22,1	-2	-9	5	0,57

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
	Jul-Sep 2020	Jul-Sep 2021				
KwaZulu-Natal	2,4	2,5	-91	-232	49	0,20
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	2,6	2,8	-129	-234	-24	0,02
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	5,1	6,0	34	-27	95	0,27
Agriculture	22,4	16,4	-18	-94	57	0,63
Private households	8,9	8,7	22	-21	65	0,31
KwaZulu-Natal – Non-metro	3,8	3,8	-47	-167	73	0,44
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	3,6	3,7	-63	-143	17	0,12
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	6,8	7,8	25	-29	80	0,36
Agriculture	23,1	17,0	-25	-99	50	0,52
Private households	12,5	11,7	15	-20	49	0,40
KwaZulu-Natal – eThekweni	2,7	3,2	-44	-123	34	0,27
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	3,9	4,1	-66	-134	2	0,06
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	7,9	9,7	9	-20	37	0,55
Agriculture	84,9	64,4	6	-8	20	0,40
Private households	13,4	14,2	7	-20	35	0,61
North West	4,2	5,0	-80	-144	-15	0,02
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	5,7	5,6	-90	-149	-32	0,00
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	10,9	12,8	35	9	62	0,01
Agriculture	26,1	18,0	-14	-49	22	0,45
Private households	14,8	20,1	-11	-34	11	0,33
Gauteng	1,7	1,5	-58	-260	145	0,58
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	2,1	2,0	-234	-422	-46	0,02
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	4,6	4,9	159	66	251	0,00
Agriculture	32,7	36,0	-13	-45	20	0,44
Private households	6,7	5,4	30	-34	94	0,35
Gauteng – Non-metro	4,9	7,6	-97	-179	-14	0,02
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	9,3	12,4	-102	-192	-13	0,03
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	14,7	16,5	7	-26	40	0,68
Agriculture	50,7	89,4	-13	-40	15	0,36
Private households	19,8	15,4	12	-34	57	0,62

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
	Jul-Sep 2020	Jul-Sep 2021				
Gauteng – Ekurhuleni	3,8	2,6	-1	-111	108	0,98
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	5,0	3,8	-39	-156	77	0,51
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	8,3	10,5	61	10	111	0,02
Agriculture	58,1	69,6	2	-7	11	0,64
Private households	16,0	21,8	-24	-54	5	0,10
Gauteng – City of Johannesburg	3,4	2,4	-70	-203	63	0,30
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	3,8	4,1	-113	-257	31	0,12
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	7,6	8,2	-4	-70	62	0,90
Agriculture	73,6	68,2	2	-7	11	0,61
Private households	11,7	7,1	45	4	86	0,03
Gauteng – City of Tshwane	4,7	3,9	110	-58	278	0,20
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	5,2	4,1	21	-107	149	0,75
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	15,5	13,8	95	37	153	0,00
Agriculture	59,7	53,4	-4	-18	9	0,55
Private households	17,9	14,9	-2	-33	29	0,92
Mpumalanga	2,9	3,0	-57	-158	44	0,27
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	3,6	4,3	-75	-142	-8	0,03
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	6,9	8,5	39	-24	102	0,22
Agriculture	11,8	12,3	-24	-62	14	0,22
Private households	11,8	11,0	3	-25	31	0,84
Limpopo	3,4	3,6	-121	-233	-10	0,03
Formal sector (non-agricultural)	4,6	6,2	-80	-171	11	0,08
Informal sector (non-agricultural)	6,0	7,1	0	-64	63	0,99
Agriculture	17,2	13,0	-9	-72	55	0,78
Private households	11,4	15,2	-32	-65	2	0,06

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
	Jul-Sep 2020	Jul-Sep 2021				
Both sexes	0,3	0,3	-409	-520	-298	0,00
Manager	0,8	0,9	30	0	59	0,05
Professional	0,6	1,1	-72	-93	-51	0,00
Technician	0,6	0,4	-82	-99	-65	0,00
Clerk	0,4	0,4	-115	-130	-101	0,00
Sales and services	0,3	0,3	-251	-271	-232	0,00
Skilled agriculture	3,7	3,6	2	-4	8	0,46
Craft and related trade	0,6	0,6	-49	-72	-27	0,00
Plant and machine operator	0,5	0,6	3	-13	20	0,68
Elementary	0,3	0,4	150	117	183	0,00
Domestic worker	1,1	0,8	-8	-29	14	0,48
Women	1,0	1,0	-258	-405	-110	0,00
Manager	5,0	8,0	16	-61	93	0,69
Professional	4,3	5,8	-64	-114	-14	0,01
Technician	3,4	3,4	12	-48	72	0,70
Clerk	2,1	2,5	-52	-116	12	0,11
Sales and services	2,8	3,3	-149	-229	-68	0,00
Skilled agriculture	21,7	28,5	-3	-13	7	0,59
Craft and related trade	10,4	10,4	-2	-48	44	0,94
Plant and machine operator	8,8	10,3	-18	-56	20	0,35
Elementary	3,1	2,7	13	-96	121	0,82
Domestic worker	1,3	1,4	0	-27	28	0,98
Men	0,7	0,7	-151	-296	-6	0,04
Manager	2,3	3,9	14	-65	92	0,73
Professional	4,2	5,6	-8	-62	46	0,77
Technician	3,8	4,7	-94	-154	-33	0,00
Clerk	5,6	8,0	-63	-127	0	0,05
Sales and services	2,3	2,6	-103	-185	-20	0,02
Skilled agriculture	9,3	8,7	5	-7	17	0,40
Craft and related trade	1,4	1,3	-48	-97	1	0,06
Plant and machine operator	1,4	1,5	21	-19	62	0,30
Elementary	2,2	1,8	137	33	241	0,01
Domestic worker	19,4	28,3	-8	-30	14	0,46