Gender Series Volume I:

Economic Empowerment, 2001–2014

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Contents

List of tables v
List of figures viii
Foreword 14
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION 17
The economic gender gap 17
Objective of the report 19
Data sources 19
Stats SA data sources 19
External data sources 20
Definitions 21
Layout of the remainder of the report 24
CHAPTER 2: MARKET PARTICIPATION – THE SOUTH AFRICAN WORKFORCE 28
Section 2.1: The working-age population 28
Section 2.2: Labour force participation 33
Section 2.4: Changes in parity of labour force participation rates between 2001 and 2011 44
Summary 47
CHAPTER 3: MARKET PARTICIPATION –TRENDS IN EMPLOYMENT 50
Section 3.1: Employment levels 50
Section 3.2: The employment rate 55
Section 3.3: Employment by sector 60
Section 3.4: Earnings 63
Section 3.6: Employment and occupational classification 65
Section 3.7: Internship 73
Section 3.8: Employment of individuals 60 years and older 74
Section 3.9: Vulnerable work 76
Earnings below two-thirds of median monthly earnings 76
Nature of employment contract 80
Figure 3.9.1a: Permanent contract duration of employment for males and females by population group, 2008 80
Figure 3.9.1b: Permanent contract duration of employment for males and females by population group, 2014 80

Figure 3.9.2a: Share of limited/unspecified contract duration of employment for males and females by population group, 2008 81
Figure 3.9.2b: Share of limited/unspecified contract duration of employment for males and females by population group, 2014 81
Entitlement to benefits 82
Section 3.10: Business enterprises 83
Section 3.11: Changes in parity of employment shares between 2001 and 2011 89
Summary 92
CHAPTER 4: MARKET PARTICIPATION – TRENDS IN UNEMPLOYMENT 96
Section 4.1: Levels of unemployment and the unemployment rate 96
Migration 101
Presence of minor child in the household 102
Age at first born 103
Disability status 104
Section 4.2: Long-term and short-term unemployment 106
Section 4.4: Means of survival 113
Section 4.5: Change in parity of unemployment shares between 2001 and 2011 115
Summary 124
CHAPTER 5: MARKET PARTICIPATION – ECONOMIC INACTIVITY 128
5.1. Economic inactivity rate 128
Reasons for economic inactivity 133
Section 5.2: Discouraged work-seekers 135
Summary 139
CHAPTER 6: RESOURCE EQUITY 143
Section 6.1: Poverty alleviation 143
Section 6.2: Dwelling ownership 145
Section 6.3: Ownership of land used for agricultural purpose 147
Section 6.4: Household goods ownership 151
Section 6.5: Use of public transport 156
Summary 158
CHAPTER 7: GOVERNANCE 162
Section 7.1: Decision-making positions 162
Other decision-making positions 164
Heads at higher institutions of learning 165
Senior management services (SMS) levels in the public sector 166
Section 7.2: Justice 166
Police officers 168

Correctional services officers 169
Ambassadors 170
Summary 170
CHAPTER 8: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS 174
PROGRESS MADE IN ACHIEVING GENDER EQUALITY 174
Market participation 174
Resource equity 175
Governance 175
AREAS OF CONCERN 175
Market participation 175
Resource equity 176
Governance 176
RECOMMENDATIONS 177

List of tables

Table 2.1.1a: Working-age population by sex, age, and marital status, 2001 29

Table 2.1.1b: Working-age population by sex age, and marital status, 2014 29

Table 2.1.3: Working-age population proportioned by sex, level of educational attainment and geotype, 2001 and 2014 30

Table 2.1.4: Working-age population by sex and field of study among those with tertiary education, 2011.....31

Table 2.1.5: Working-age population by sex and head of the household 33

Table 2.1.6: Working-age population by presence of minor children in the household.....33

Table 2.2.1: Labour force participation rate by sex, 2001 and 2014 34

Table 2.2.2: Labour force participation rate of females with minor children in a household by childcare facility attendance and geotype, 2009 and 2013 42

Table 2.2.3: Labour participation rate of females by age at first-born child and population group, 2011 43

Table 3.1.1: Levels of employment by sex and age, 2001 and 2014.....50

Table 3.1.2: Share in employment levels (and proportions) of males and females with tertiary qualifications by sex and field of study, 2011.....51

Table 3.1.3: Levels of employed males and females with tertiary qualifications by field of study and population group, 2011.....51

Table 3.1.3 describes the distribution of employed males and females within each population group by field of study in 2011.....51

Table 3.1.4: Household size by sex of household head and number of employed persons in the household, 2001 and 2014.....53

Table 3.1.5: Household size by sex of household head and percentage share of employed persons in the household, 2001 and 2014 54

Table 3.2.1: Employment rate by sex and Geo-type, 2001 and 2014.....55

Table 3.2.2: Employment rate by sex and population group, 2001 and 2014.....58

Table 3.2.3: Employment rate by sex and presence of minor children, 2001 and 2014 59

Table 3.3.1: Employment by sex and sector, 2008 and 2014 61

Table 3.3.2: Employment in the formal sector by sex and population group, 2008 and 2014 61

Table 3.3.3a: Employment in the informal sector by population group, 2001 and 2014 62

Table 3.3.3b: Employment share in the informal sector by sex and population group, 2001 and 2014 62

Table 3.4.1a: Monthly earnings by sex, 2001 and 2014 63

Table 3.4.1b: Distribution of males and females by monthly earnings, 2001 and 2014.....63

Table 3.6.1: Employment by occupation and sex, 2001 and 2014 65

Table 3.6.2: Employment by sex and occupation, 2001 and 2014 69

Table 3.6.3:Employment by occupation, sex and age, 2001 and 2014 70

Table 3.6.4: Percentage share in employment by sex, occupation and education, 2014 ..71

Table 3.7.1: Internship in the public service by sex and population group, 2011 and 2014 73

Table 3.8.1: Employment of individuals 60 years and older, 2001 and 2014.....75

Table 3.8.2: Employment of individuals 60 years and older by sex and industry, 2001 and 2014 75

Table 3.9.1: Males and females earning below two-thirds of median monthly earnings by education, 2001 and 2014.....77

Table 3.9.3: Proportions of males and females earning below two-thirds of median earnings by population group, 2001 and 2014. 79

Table 3.10.3: Number of SSMEs (informal businesses) by sex, 2009 and 2013.....87

Table 4.1.1: Levels of unemployment by sex and age group, 2001 and 2014.....96

Table 4.1.2: Unemployment rate by sex and age group, 2001 and 2014 97

Table 4.1.3: Unemployment rate of females by population group, age and education, 2001 and 2014 98

Table 4.1.4: Graduate unemployment rate by sex and province, 2001 and 2014 100

Table 4.1.5: Unemployment rate by sex and disability, 2001 and 2011.....104

Table 4.4.1: Means of survival by sex and geotype, 2001 and 2014 114

Table 5.2.1: Discouraged work-seekers by sex and province, 2001 and 2014.....135

Table 6.2.1a: Dwelling ownership by sex of the household head, RSA, 2002 and 2014 .145

Table 6.3.1a: Ownership of land used for agricultural purpose by sex of the household head, RSA, 2002 and 2013 147

Table 6.4.2: Household goods ownership (other than land) by sex of household head and population group, 2013 155

Table 6.5.1: Use of public transport by sex of household head 156

Table 6.5.2: Persons aged 18 years and older who are in possession of a driver's license by population group and sex, 2003 and 2013 156

Table 7.1.2: Other decision-making positions, 2014 164

Table 7.1.3b: Heads at higher institutions of learning by sex, 2012.....165

Table 7.1.4: SMS levels in the public sector by sex and population group, 2014 166

Table 7.2.1: Police officers employed within the South African Police Service by sex and population group, 2014 168

Table 7.2.2: Correctional services officers by sex and SMS level, 2014 169

Table 7.2.3: Ambassadors by sex and population group, 2014 170

List of figures

Figure 1.1: Percentage change in the quarterly gross domestic product by absorption rate at constant 2005 prices, 2004–2013 18

Figure 1.2: The economic empowerment concept and its components 19

Figure 2.2.1a: Labour participation rate of males by province, 2001 and 2014.....34

Figure 2.2.1b: Labour participation rate of females by province, 2001 and 2014.....34

Figure 2.2.2a: Labour participation rate of males by age and geotype, 2001 and 2014 35

Figure 2.2.2b: Labour participation rate of females by age and geotype, 2001 and 2014 35

Figure 2.2.3a: Labour participation rate by sex and geotype, 2001 and 2014 36

Figure 2.2.3b: Labour participation rate by sex of household head and geotype, 2001 and 2014.....36

Figure 2.2.4a: Labour participation rate by sex and marital status, 2001 37

Figure 2.2.4b: Labour participation rate by sex and marital status, 2014 37

Figure 2.2.5a: Labour participation rate by sex, population group and education, 2001 38

Figure 2.2.5b: Labour participation rate by sex, population group and education, 2014 38

Figure 2.2.6a: Labour participation rate by sex and literacy, 2009 39

Figure 2.2.6b: Labour participation rate by sex and literacy, 2013 39

Figure 2.2.7a: Labour participation rate by presence of minor children, sex and geotype, 2001.....40

Figure 2.2.7b: Labour participation rate by presence of minor children, sex and geotype, 2014.....40

Figure 2.2.8a: Labour participation rate by presence of minor children, sex and education, 2001 41

Figure 2.2.8b: Labour participation rate by presence of minor children, sex and education, 2014 41

Figure 2.2.9a: Females of working age by age at first-born child and population group, 2011.....43

Figure 2.2.9b: Labour participation rate by sex and population group, 2011 43

Figure 2.4.1: Provincial changes in gender parity for the labour force participation rate, 2001 and 2011 44

Figure 2.4.2: Changes in parity of labour force participation rates per municipality between 2001 and 2011 46

Figure 3.1.1a: Employment rate in relation to employment level by sex and age group, 2001 52

Figure 3.1.1b: Employment rate in relation to employment level by sex and age group, 2014 52

Figure 3.1.2: Percentage of employment by sex and migrant status, 2012 54

Figure 3.2.1a: Employment rate by sex and marital status, 2001 56

Figure 3.2.1b: Employment rate by sex and marital status, 2014 56

Figure 3.2.2a: Employment rate by sex and highest level of education, 2001 57

Figure 3.2.2b: Employment rate by sex and highest level of education, 2014 57

Figure 3.2.3: Percentage changes in the employment rate by sex and province, 2001 and 2014 59

Figure 3.4.1: Changes in levels of employment by sex and monthly earnings, 2001 and 2014 64

Figure 3.6.1a: Percentage share of males and females by occupation, 2001 66

Figure 3.6.1b: Percentage share of males and females by occupation, 2014 66

Figure 3.6.2a: Percentage share of males and females by occupation in the formal sector, 2008 67

Figure 3.6.2b: Percentage share of males and females by occupation in the formal sector, 20014 67

Figure 3.6.3a: Percentage share of males and females by occupation in the informal sector, 2008 68

Figure 3.6.3b: Percentage share of males and females by occupation in the informal sector, 20014 68

Figure 3.6.4a: Male distribution of earnings for highly-skilled occupations by level of education, 2001 72

Figure 3.6.4b: Female distribution of earnings for highly-skilled occupations by level of education, 2001 72

Figure 3.6.4c: Male distribution of earnings for highly-skilled occupations by level of education, 2014 72

Figure 3.6.4d: Female distribution of earnings for highly-skilled occupations by level of education, 2014 72

Figure 3.7.1a: Internship by sex within population groups,2011 74

Figure 3.7.1b: Internship by sex within population groups,2014 74

Figure 3.8.1: Percentage share of occupation for individuals 60 years and older by sex, 2001 and 2014....76

Figure 3.8.2: Employment of individuals 60 years and older by sex and occupation groups, 2001 and 2014....76

Figure 3.9.3a: Contract duration of employment for males by age group, ...82

2008 and 2014....82

Figure 3.9.3b: Contract duration of employment for females by age group, 2008 and 2014....82

Figure 3.9.4: Employed persons entitled to employee benefits by sex, 2011 and 2014 82

Figure 3.10.1a: Male employers and own account workers by business size, 2008 and 2014....84

Figure 3.10.1b: Female employers and own-account workers by business size, 2008 and 2014....84

Figure 3.10.2: Employers and own-account workers by sex and sector,2008 and 201485

Figure 3.10.3: Employers and own-account workers by sex and age, 2008 and 2014 ..86

Figure 3.10.4a: Employers and own-account workers for males and females by geo type, 2008....87

Figure 3.10.4b: Employers and own-account workers for males and females by geo type, 2014....87

Figure 3.10.5a: Percentage share of males and females as non-VAT registered owners by age, 2009....88

Figure 3.10.5b: Percentage share of males and females as non-VAT registered owners by age, 2013....88

Figure 3.11.1: Provincial changes in gender parity for the number of employed persons, 2001 and 2011....89

Figure 3.11.2: Changes in parity of employment shares per municipality between 2001 and 2011....91

Figure 4.1.1: Unemployment rate by province, 2001 and 2014....99

Figure 4.1.3: Unemployment rate by sex and migrant status, 2012 101

Figure 4.1.4: Unemployment rate by sex and presence of minor child in the household, 2001 and 2014 102

Figure 4.1.5: Unemployment rate of females by age at first born and geotype, 2011 103

Figure 4.1.6a: Unemployment rate by sex and literacy, 2009 105

Figure 4.1.6b: Unemployment rate by sex and literacy, 2013 105

Figure 4.2.1a: Percentage share of males and females by length in unemployment by geotype, 2001 106

Figure 4.2.1b: Percentage share of males and females by length in unemployment by geotype, 2014 106

Figure 4.2.2a: Percentage share of males and females by length of unemployment and presence of a minor child, 2001 107

Figure 4.2.2b: Percentage share of males and females by length of unemployment and presence of a minor child, 2014 107

Figure 4.3.1: Job search method by sex, 2001 and 2014 109

Figure 4.3.2: Job search method by sex and age, 2001 and 2014 110

Figure 4.3.3a: Job search method by sex and education, 2001 and 2014 111

Figure 4.4.1a:Means of survival by sex, 2001 114

Figure 4.4.1b:Means of survival by sex, 2014 114

Map 4.5.1: Provincial changes in gender parity for the number of unemployed persons, 2001 and 2011 115

Map 4.5.2: Changes in parity of unemployment shares per municipality between 2001 and 2011 117

Map 4.5.3: Provincial changes in parity of unemployed individuals with matric between 2001 and 2011 118

Map 4.5.4: Changes in parity of unemployed individuals with matric per municipality between 2001 and 2011 120

Figure 5.1.1: Economic inactivity rate by sex and age, 2001 and 2014 128

Figure 5.1.2: Economic inactivity rate by sex and marital status, 2001 and 2014 129

Figure 5.1.3: Economic inactivity rate by sex and disability, 2001 and 2011 130

Figure 5.1.4: Economic inactivity rate by sex and literacy, 2009 and 2013 131

Figure 5.1.5: Economic inactivity rate by sex and presence of a minor child in urban or rural areas, 2001 and 2014 132

Figure 5.1.6a: Reasons for economic inactivity by sex,2001 133

Figure 5.1.6b: Reasons for economic inactivity by sex,2014 133

Figure 5.1.7: Female home-makers by marital status, 2001 and 2014 134

Figure 5.1.8: Female home-makers by education and population group, 2001 and 2014 134

Figure 5.2.1a: Discouraged work-seekers by sex and marital status, 2001 and 2014 .136

Figure 5.2.2: Discouraged work-seekers by sex, age and population group, 2001 and 2014.....138

Figure 5.2.3: Discouraged work-seekers by sex, disability and population group, 2011 139

Figure 6.1.1a: Poverty alleviation grants by sex and distribution by province, 2008 143

Figure 6.1.1b: Poverty alleviation grants by sex and distribution by province, 2014 143

Figure 6.3.1: Gender parity ratios: Ownership of land used for agricultural purposes by sex of household head and population group, 2002 and 2013.....150

Figure 6.3.2a: Ownership of land used for agricultural purposes for male-headed households by population group, 2002 and 2013.....151

Figure 6.3.2b: Ownership of land used for agricultural purposes for female-headed households by population group, 2002 and 2013.....151

Figure 6.4.2: Gender parity ratios: household goods ownership (other than land) by sex of household head and geo-type, 2013 154

Figure 7.1.1: Other decision-making positions in South Africa, 2014.....164

Figure 7.2.1b: South African navy and air force by sex, 2014.....168

Foreword

After three hundred years of settler colonialism and an additional forty eight years of apartheid, South Africa in 1994 emerged with deep scars emanating from systematic laws and practices of discrimination. This practice the faultlines of which were exclusively racial, also had a gender base sub-culture of partriachy based domination. Our Constitution takes into account the impact of discrimination, and thus places an injunction on the South African peoples to build a non-racial, non-sexist and prosperous nation that can claim its space as an equal amongst nations. It is in this context that measurement with specific focus on gender becomes important. In this regard constitutional and legislative provisions recognise and facilitate the implementation of gender equity, women's rights and the empowerment of both sexes and especially women in a number of empowerment dimensions (i.e. economic contribution, education, health, etc.).

Whilst change is a function of time, without action direction and tempo of change can be excrutiatingly slow. Continuously measuring the gap between what is desired and what is current enables state actors to implement transformative policies. The gender report is one such instrument by which the economic aspects of empowering transformation can be measured and assessed as to whether the intended beneficiaries, women and the girl children are in prospectively better space than they were three centuries, forty eight years and twenty years ago. Whilst we are not in a position to measure generations past, but current generation measurement reveal a journey.

For the compilation of this report, the data granary of Stats SA based on a variety of surveys and censuses provide rich sources of information on various aspects of the living conditions of women, as well as on their achievements in the labour market. The data are freely available to decision-makers and the general public, which includes researchers. Over and above the general censuses and surveys, Stats SA produced three reports published in 1998, 2002 and 2013 dedicated to the status of men and women in South Africa. The three previous reports mainly compared life circumstances and living conditions of men and women in the country.

The current publication is a thematic report focusing on gender disparities in economic empowerment. It is the first of a series of gender reports, providing more in-depth analyses and covering different focal areas related to gender that will be produced by Stats SA on an annual basis. Some of the highlights included in the report are as follows:

- The decrease in the total female employment rate was mostly driven by a decline in the employment rates of black African females (3,2 percentage points), while the decline for males was driven by a decline of 3,1 percentage points amongst coloured males.
- Irrespective of household size, female-headed households were more likely than male-headed households to have no employed person in the household.
- Looking at gender disparities in the allocation of internships in the public service, female gender parity increased from 1,35 in 2011 to 1,67 in 2014, giving them an advantage over males.
- In terms of ownership of household goods, within each settlement type, households headed by males were more likely to own household goods than their female counterparts.

- Significant progression towards reaching gender equity in political representation has been achieved, particularly in government and at least at national level. The results highlighted relatively slow progress in gender equity within the semi-private and private sectors.

Pali Lehohla

Statistician-General

Introduction

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

There is a growing understanding that addressing constraints to women's economic empowerment is fundamental to lasting, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction and the advancement of gender equality.

The concept of 'economic empowerment' can be defined in many ways (Chung et al., 2013[1]; Malhotra, Sidney & Boender, 2002[2]). In plain terms, economic empowerment combines the concepts of empowerment and economic advancement. The concept of women's economic empowerment refers to women's capacity to bring about economic change for themselves. A woman is economically empowered when she has both the ability to succeed and advance economically and the power to make and act on economic decisions (Golla, Nanda & Mehra, 2011[3]).

The economic gender gap

With respect to legislation, the following Acts in South Africa, provide key elements that are designed to protect the rights of women, promote gender equality and facilitate women's empowerment: The Constitution of South Africa (1996), the Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act (2000), the Employment Equity Act (1998), the Electoral Act (1998), the Municipal Systems Act (2000), and the Communal Land Rights Act (2004), among others. At strategic policy level, the country's National Policy Framework for Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality (2000) established a clear vision and framework to guide the processes of developing laws, policies, procedures and practices that would ensure equal rights and opportunities for women and men in all spheres, levels and structures of government, the workplace, the community and the family. Furthermore, Chapter 5 of the revised 2013 Women's Empowerment and Equality Bill aims to strengthen the enforcement of compliance by both government and the private sector in matters of gender mainstreaming and equality.

However, despite the country's excellent policy and programme intervention framework that supports women's economic empowerment, South Africa continues to experience gender gaps with respect to achieving gender equity in economic transformation. Data produced by Statistics South Africa's (Stats SA) Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) indicate a steady increase in women's share in the working-age population over the last 10 years. However, there remain significant differences in the participation rates of males and females in the labour force. Figure 1.1 examines changes in the country's economy (as measured by the GDP) by trends in levels of employment. The figure shows that while levels of employment increased for both males and females during pre-recession (before 2008), the rate at which males increased their share in employment was higher than that of their female counterparts. Furthermore, post-recession increases in employment for males were observed a year earlier (2011) than for females (2012).

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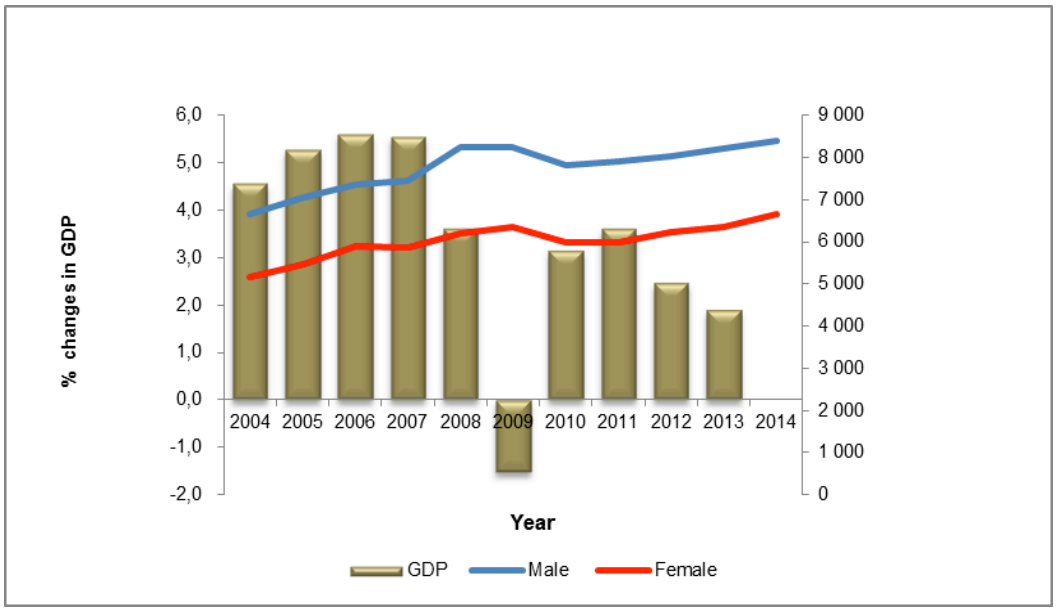
[1] Chung D.B., Kantachote K., Mallick A., Polster R., Kantachote K., and Roets K. (2013). Using gender-sensitive indicators: A reference manual for governments, *UNIFEM (UN Development Fund for Women).*

[2] Malhotra A., Sidney R.S, and Boender C. (2002). Measuring Women's Empowerment as a Variable in International Development.*International Center for Research on Women and the Gender and Development Group of the World Bank.*

[3] Golla A., Malhortra A., Nanda P., Mehra R., (2011). Understanding and Measuring Women's Economic Empowerment: Definition, Framework and Indicators, *International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)*.

Figure 1.1: Percentage change in the quarterly gross domestic product by absorption rate at constant 2005 prices, 2004–2013



Source: LFS March series: 2004-2007; QLFS Q1: 2008–Q1: 2014; GDP 2014

QLFS data further show that in addition to low employment rates among females, a large portion of South African female workers remain concentrated in low-skilled and low-paying jobs. Women also bear the burden of doing unpaid work. This economic gender gap is a result of various, and often deep rooted constraints that women face in taking advantage of market opportunities. For example:

- Women living in rural areas often have difficulties in obtaining the same education and skills as men;
- Unequal gender access to business and financial services; and
- A large proportion of women face constraints that limit their ability to own and control assets (UN, 2013[4]).

In terms of representation, significant progress has been made in reaching gender equity in government institutions over the last two decades. For example, at 41% (a 4% decrease from the last elections), South Africa ranks second in Africa and fifth in the world in terms of representation of women in Parliament (IPU, 2014[5]). Analysis in this report will, however, show that progress in the private sector appears to be lagging behind. Women's lack of decision-making power in the workplace, as well as at household level can have negative societal implications. It limits women's ability to make or act upon choices about their own livelihoods or to influence community decisions that may affect not only their livelihoods, but also those of their children.

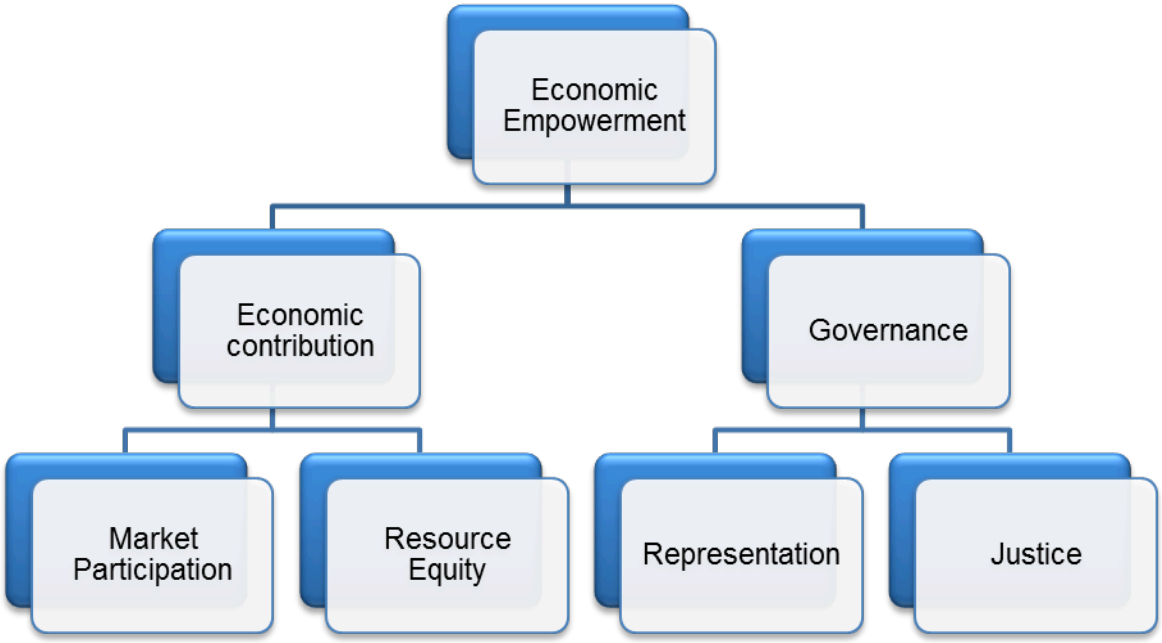
[4] United Nations. 2013. Economic and Social Council. Report No. E/CN.3/2013/10. Retrieved from http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/doc13/2013-10-GenderStats-E.pdf

[5] Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU). Women in parliament, situation as of 1st September 2014. Retrieved from http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/arc/classif010914.htm. The figures on the distribution of seats do not include the 36 special rotating delegates appointed on an ad hoc basis, and all percentages given are therefore calculated on the basis of the 54 permanent seats.

Objective of the report

The purpose of this report is to provide analysis relating to gender disparities in economic empowerment using secondary data from Stats SA, as well as administrative data obtained from external sources. The general analysis in the report covers trends in economic empowerment over the past 13 years to ascertain progress made towards gender equality. However, economic contribution in terms of Unpaid Work is not covered in the current report. Given its unique impact on gender related matters, the economic contribution of men and women through unpaid work will be covered in a separate report. Indicators assessed in this report focus on two dimensions of economic empowerment, i.e. economic contribution and governance (Malhotra et al., 2002). Each dimension is further divided into categories as shown below.

Figure 1.2: The economic empowerment concept and its components



Data sources

Stats SA data sources

The current report focuses mainly on presenting data comparing the years 2001 and 2014. However, where data representing the years 2001 and 2014 were not available, the oldest and the most recent survey data available were used. For example, analyses using data from the General Household Survey (GHS) primarily focus on comparisons between the years 2002 and 2013.

The main sources of statistics on household, demographic and labour statistics that will be used in this study are Census 2001 and Census 2011, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2001 March series, the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) Q1: 2014, and the General

Household Survey (GHS) 2002 and 2013. The census data attempted to cover all households, and were weighted to adjust for the under-count. The two household surveys each cover approximately 30 000 households that are representative of all nine provinces. Both QLFS and GHS data are weighted so as to make the results representative of the overall population of the country. Most analysis covers comparisons over a 13-year period. In these instances, Census 2001 and the Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2001 March series are used as the baseline for these comparisons. In terms of data on the labour force, it is important to note that the 2008 re-engineering of the LFS to the QLFS necessitated the adjustment of the earlier LFS series to preserve historical continuity with the QLFS. In order to achieve this, link factors were computed on the basis of an overlap of the QLFS and the LFS in March and September 2008. The historical adjustment methodologically involved reweighting the LFS unit record (microdata) files[6]. In doing this reweighting, a substantial number of variables were set as control totals. This was done using the QLFS/LFS ratios from the estimates for variables (employed, unemployed, not economically active, industry, occupation, etc.), for Q1: 2008/March 2008 and Q3: 2008/September 2008. A detailed report on the methodology used to derive link factors is available on www.statssa.gov.za/qLFS/indes.asp.

Another source of data used in this report was the Survey of Employers and the Self-employed (SESE). SESE data were used to analyse male and female-run businesses that are not registered for value added tax (VAT), and that are operating in the informal sector. The sample of the SESE is a sub-sample of the QLFS sample. For each SESE survey, the criterion for inclusion depends on whether or not the business is registered for VAT. Only persons who had businesses that were not registered for VAT were included. The final SESE sample usually consists of 1 908 households.

External data sources

One of the major challenges in monitoring progress towards attaining gender equity is the lack of data. Even as the official supplier of statistics in South Africa, Stats SA cannot produce all data required to measure gender related indicators. Administrative sources of data were therefore also used for data analysis in this report. Government departments collect a large amount of data as a part of their day-to-day administration. Administrative records contain a wide variety of data covering different socio-economic and demographic information which is usually required to complete processes such as providing goods and services. The main advantage of using administrative sources of data is that the cost of data collection is relatively small in relation to the costs that are incurred when conducting censuses and surveys. Most often information on administrative unit records is available in the form of registers that facilitate extraction of primary data. Another advantage is that, since administrative data is collected usually invoking some statutory or regulatory authority vested with the government organisation, the coverage of data is usually better than those derived through sample surveys. In contrast however, the main drawbacks of using such data relate to the incompleteness of data as well as inaccuracy. The latter is caused by a number of factors, including inconsistent applications of definitions and standards and/or poor training or a lack of training for those responsible for recording or collecting the data.

[6]Stats SA is currently preparing to reweight the LFS-linked historical data based on Census 2011.

The use of multiple sources of data (administrative, survey, census) therefore creates an opportunity for Stats SA and stakeholders within the gender sector to expand the much required information base of gender statistics. This, however, has to be done in a coordinated manner to ensure effectiveness and quality in the production of data as well as to maximise coverage of gender related statistics.

Administrative sources of data used in this report were obtained from the following departments:

- Department of Justice (DOJ)
- Government Communication and Information Systems (GCIS)
- Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO),
- Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA),
- Department of Basic Education (DBE)
- Department of Higher Education (DHE)
- Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME)
- Department of Correctional Services (DCS)
- South African National Defence Force (SANDF)

The data from these departments were mainly used in Chapter 6 – Resource Equity – of this report.

Definitions

Gender equality: Refers to the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys. Equality does not mean that women and men will become the same, but that women's and men's rights, responsibilities and opportunities will not depend on whether they are born male or female (UN, 1997[7]).

Gender Parity Ratio (GPR): Is calculated as the proportion of the number of females by the number of males. Although these ratios are usually designed to measure the relative access to education of males and females, the ratios can be generally applied to calculate gender disparities or gaps on different socioeconomic indicators (Koronkiewicz, 2008[8]). Gender Parity Ratios (GPRs) calculated and discussed in this report are shown in Appendix 1.

Youth: Persons between the ages 15–34 years.

Adults: Persons aged 35–64 years.

Graduates: Individuals who have completed a university degree.

[7] United Nations (1997). Report of the Economic and Social Council for 1997. A/52/3.18 September 1997, at 28: "Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels.
[8] Koronkiewicz M. 2008. Gender Parity Index, UNESCO, Bangkok.

Provincial categories: In certain parts of the report, provinces are grouped into three main categories. The grouping is based on income as reported in Census 2011.

> **High income** provinces include Gauteng and Western Cape
>
> **Middle income** provinces include Northern Cape, Free State, Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal
>
> **Low income** provinces include North West, Limpopo, and Eastern Cape

Geotype: Census 2011 definitions for urban and rural have been applied. According to Stats SA, an urban area is defined as a continuously built-up area with characteristics such as type of economic activity and land use. Cities, towns, townships, suburbs, etc. are typical urban areas.

> An **urban area** is one which was proclaimed or classified as such (i.e. in an urban municipality under the old demarcation), or classified as such during census demarcation by Stats SA, based on its observation of aerial photographs or on other information.
>
> A **rural area** is defined as any area that is not classified urban. Rural areas may comprise one or more of the following: tribal areas, commercial farms and rural formal areas.

Head of the household: There are many debates on what constitutes the term '**household head'**. Arguments and discussions around the definition usually deal with the subjective assumptions carried by its interpretation, its implication and influence in socially constructed gender roles (Hedman et al., 1996[9], Rosenhouse, 1989[10]). Taking into account arguments for and against, Stats SA loosely defines the **head of the household** as the person (male or female) who assumes responsibility for the household. This person can be the chief economic provider, the chief decision-maker or the person designated by other members as the head. Survey officers are instructed to record this person as person '01', in the first column of the questionnaire during data collection. However, given that the definition used for households is based on the four-by-four rule[11], some individuals, especially migrant workers, who may be considered the head of the household by the household, are often excluded from the data as a result of their limited presence within the household. In those cases the acting household head from the household perspective is indicated in the dataset as the household head.

Minor children: For the purpose of this report, minor children are defined as children aged 6 years and below.

[9] Hedman B., Perucci F. and Sundstrom P. 1996. Engendering Statistics: A Tool for Change. Statistics Sweden: Orebro.
[10] Rosenhouse S. 1989. Identifying the Poor: Is 'Headship' a Useful Concept? LSMS Working Paper No 58, World Bank, Washington DC.
[11] The person should have been present in the household for at least four nights per week for the past four weeks.

Labour market: Economic activities are those that contribute to the production of goods and services in the country. There are two types of economic activities, namely:

(1) Market production activities (work done for others and usually associated with pay or profit); and

(2) Non-market production activities (work done for the benefit of the household, e.g. subsistence farming).

Working-age population: Comprises all persons aged 15–64 years.

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

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

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

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

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

(1) Employees working in establishments that employ fewer than five employees, who do not deduct income tax from their salaries/wages; and

(2) Employers, own-account workers and persons helping unpaid in their household business who are not registered for either income tax or value added tax.

Industry groups: Industries are grouped into four categories:

Primary industries are agriculture and mining

Secondary industries are manufacturing, utilities and construction

Tertiary industries are trade, transport, finance, social and personal services

Private households

Occupation groups: Occupations in this report have been grouped by hierarchy from the way they appear in QLFS release publications. A classification of skills categories is drawn from Bhorat, H & Oostuizen, M in the 'Employment shifts and the jobless growth debate' Chapter in Human Resource Development Review 2008, Education, Employment and Skills in South Africa' editors A. Kraak & K. Press, HSRC Press:

High-skilled occupations comprises managers, professionals and technicians

Semi-skilled occupations comprises clerks, sales and services, skilled agriculture, crafts and related trade, plant and machine operators

Low-skilled occupations comprises elementary and domestic work

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.

Unemployment rate: The proportion of the labour force that is unemployed.

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

Discouraged job-seeker: 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.

Layout of the remainder of the report

Chapters 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this report focus on the dimension of economic contribution which details gender disparities in market participation. Firstly, Chapter 2 demonstrates women's participation in the South African labour market by focusing on the working-age population and gender trends in labour force participation (Section 2.1 and Section 2.2). Chapter 3 then follows, presenting analysis on trends in employment. This includes descriptors of employment that are assessed and disaggregated by sex and socio-demographic variables in terms of:

- Occupational and industrial structure of employment analysed by gender;
- Earnings distribution, which demonstrates women's financial and economic power;
- Gender composition within the formal and informal sectors;
- Vulnerable employment; and
- Involvement of men and women in entrepreneurial activities.

Chapter 4 examines gender disparities and trends in unemployment. This chapter also looks at the distribution of males and females in descriptors of unemployment such as gender differences in means of survival, and job search activity. Chapter 5 on the other hand, details economic inactivity disaggregated by sex.

The second category of empowerment which increases economic productivity is resource equity. This subject is examined in Chapter 6. Gender inequity in assets and resources reflects differences in terms of access to resources as well as the power to bargain for it. Research indicates that equitable access to resources and women's power to bargain can lead to more efficient distribution of economic development opportunities for the overall population (Elson, Evers and Gideon, 1997[12]; Randriamaro, 2006[13]). Indicators measuring access to the means of increasing economic capacity and power to bargain such as for example asset ownership are also examined in this chapter.

The dimension of governance is the focal point of Chapter 7 of this report. Two sections make up the governance chapter, i.e. Section 7.1 (Decision-making positions) and Section 7.2 (Justice).

[12] Elson D., Evers B. and Gideon J. 1997. Gender Aware Country Economic Reports: Concepts and Sources. Working Paper No 1, GENECON Unit: University of Manchester.
[13] Randriamaro Z. Gender and Trade. Overview Report. IDS/BRIDGE, Brighton, 2006.

Market participation:

The South African workforce

CHAPTER 2: MARKET PARTICIPATION – THE SOUTH AFRICAN WORKFORCE

This chapter sets the context to the rest of the report by describing the South African workforce, i.e. the working-age population. According to the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the working-age population is defined as individuals aged between 15 and 64. These individuals represent the potential labour supply of the population. The labour force is that portion of the working-age population which is economically active (i.e. either employed or unemployed persons, who are actively looking for work). Equal representation of both sexes in the labour force is of great importance. The influential role of gender equality in economic growth is most directly illustrated in the participation of women in the labour force. The workforce is under-utilised and economic resources are wasted when women are not active. Gender equality allows for an increase in the number of women in the working sector, thereby leading to an expansion of the labour force and an increase in economic productivity (Chung et al., 2013).

Analyses in this report will show that, although the proportions of the South Africans in the workforce are high, males are more likely to participate in the labour market than females. Furthermore, the gap between male and female participation rates has remained stable over the past 13 years.

Section 2.1: The working-age population

This section looks at the distribution of males and females of working age disaggregated by the demographic variables age, education and geotype. Given that throughout the report, various social factors determining labour market outcomes for males and females are investigated, Section 2.1 also profiles the working-age population by factors such as sex or head of the household and presence of minor children in the household.

Table 2.1.1a: Working-age population by sex, age, and marital status, 2001

2001										
	Male			Female			Both sexes			
Age	Married/ Cohabiting	Widow/ Widower/ Divorced	Never married	Married/ Cohabiting	Widow/ Widower/ Divorced	Never married	Married/ Cohabiting	Widow/ Widower/ Divorced	Never married	Both sexs
	Thousand									
15-24	146	9	4218	512	23	4195	658	32	8413	9103
25-34	1294	60	2077	1762	145	1903	3056	204	3980	7241
35-44	1722	100	526	1691	358	654	3414	458	1180	5051
45-54	1356	139	181	1154	474	299	2511	613	479	3603
55-64	837	135	64	638	517	127	1475	652	192	2318
Total	5357	443	7067	5757	1515	7177	11114	1958	14244	27316
	Percentages									
15-24	22,2	28,0	50,1	77,8	72,0	49,9	100,0	100,0	100,0	33,3
25-34	42,4	29,2	52,2	57,6	70,8	47,8	100,0	100,0	100,0	26,5
35-44	50,5	21,9	44,6	49,5	78,1	55,4	100,0	100,0	100,0	18,5
45-54	54,0	22,7	37,7	46,0	77,3	62,3	100,0	100,0	100,0	13,2
55-64	56,7	20,7	33,6	43,3	79,3	66,4	100,0	100,0	100,0	8,5
Total	48,2	22,6	49,6	51,8	77,4	50,4	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: LFS March 2001

Table 2.1.1b: Working-age population by sex age, and marital status, 2014

2014										
	Male			Female			Both sexes			
Age	Married/ Cohabiting	Widow/ Widower/ Divorced	Never married	Married/ Cohabiting	Widow/ Widower/ Divorced	Never married	Married/ Cohabiting	Widow/ Widower/ Divorced	Never married	Both sexes
	Thousand									
15-24	115	4	5026	385	11	4699	500	14	9725	10239
25-34	1217	42	3431	1770	68	2739	2987	109	6169	9266
35-44	2093	125	1411	2088	267	1372	4181	393	2783	7357
45-54	1684	207	437	1498	510	648	3183	717	1084	4985
55-64	1133	207	167	864	644	315	1997	852	481	3331
Total	6242	585	10471	6605	1500	9773	12848	2085	20244	35177
	Percentages									
15-24	23,0	24,9	51,7	77,0	75,1	48,3	100,0	100,0	100,0	29,1
25-34	40,8	38,2	55,6	59,2	61,8	44,4	100,0	100,0	100,0	26,3
35-44	50,1	31,9	50,7	49,9	68,1	49,3	100,0	100,0	100,0	20,9
45-54	52,9	28,8	40,3	47,1	71,2	59,7	100,0	100,0	100,0	14,2
55-64	56,7	24,4	34,6	43,3	75,6	65,4	100,0	100,0	100,0	9,5
Total	48,6	28,1	51,7	51,4	71,9	48,3	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: QLFS Q1: 2014

According to Tables 2.1.1a and 2.1.1b, between 2001 and 2014, the working-age population increased for both sexes. The total increased from 27,3 million to 35,2 million. The number of males has increased by 35% and that of females by 24%. There was a considerable demographic gender gap in 2001 in favour of females, as there were 1,12 females for every male. This gap decreased considerably to 1,03 females to every male in 2014, resulting in greater equity between the two groups.

The tables above also show that almost six in ten individuals of working age are youth aged 15–34. Between 2001 and 2014, the smallest gender gaps were also reported amongst younger persons aged 15–24 with a percentage difference of 0,5 of a percentage point, followed by those in the 25–34 age group category (1,2 percentage points). The widest gender gaps were observed among older persons.

In terms of marital status, the proportion of males who were never married increased across all age groups, while that of females declined. The largest increase among males who were never married were observed among those aged 35–44 and 25–34 (6,1 and 3,4 percentage points respectively. In contrast, the percentage of females who were married increased within each age group except among the 15–24 age group, which marginally declined by just under a percentage point. Table 2.1.1b further shows that in 2014, the largest percentage share of widowed or divorced females was found among those aged 45 years and above (around 73%). Contrary, the highest percentage of widowed/ divorced males was observed among those aged between 25-44 years.

Table 2.1.3: Working-age population proportioned by sex, level of educational attainment and geotype, 2001 and 2014

	Male		Female		Total		Total
Highest level of educational attainment	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Rural**	
	Per cent (year 2001)						
Less than matric	63,4	85,5	64,0	85,2	63,7	85,3	**72,3**
Matric	25,2	11,6	25,1	11,2	25,2	11,3	**19,7**
Tertiary	11,4	2,9	10,9	3,6	11,1	3,3	**8,0**
	Per cent (year 2014)						
Less than matric	53,8	79,5	52,8	77,4	53,3	78,4	**61,3**
Matric	31,9	16,7	32,6	17,3	32,2	17,0	**27,4**
Tertiary	14,4	3,9	14,5	5,3	14,4	4,6	**11,3**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2014

* Figures exclude the category '*other*'

According to Stats SA, an urban area is defined as a continuously built-up area with characteristics such as type of economic activity and land use. Cities, towns, townships, suburbs, etc. are typical urban areas. An urban area is one which was proclaimed or

classified as such (i.e. in an urban municipality under the old demarcation), or classified as such during census demarcation by Stats SA, based on its observation of aerial photographs or on other information. On the other hand, a rural area is defined as any area that is not classified urban. Rural areas may comprise one or more of the following: tribal areas, commercial farms and rural formal areas.

Table 2.1.3 shows that the percentages of males and females having less than matric are higher in rural than in urban areas in both 2001 and 2014. The proportion of persons with less than matric has, however, decreased for both males and females since 2001. In total, the percentage of persons with less than matric decreased by 10,4 percentage points in urban areas and by 6,9 percentage points in rural areas. The percentage of persons having matric has increased for males and females in both urban and rural areas. While the number of persons who have a tertiary education has increased by 3,3 percentage points in urban areas, while that of those in rural areas only 1,3 percentage points.

Table 2.1.4: Working-age population by sex and field of study among those with tertiary education, 2011

	Male		Female		Both sexes	
Field of study	**Thousand**	**%**	**Thousand**	**%**	**Thousand**	**%**
Social studies/health sciences	169	32,9	343	67,1	512	17,1
Arts/education/hospitality	184	31,4	402	68,6	587	19,5
Economic and management sciences (EMS)	399	46,1	466	53,9	864	28,8
Physcical/mathematical sciences/engineering	470	71,3	189	28,7	659	22,0
Agriculture/Other	186	49,1	193	50,9	379	12,6
Total	**1407**	**46,9**	**1594**	**53,1**	**3001**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2011

Data from Census 2001 were used to group qualifications for working-age persons with tertiary level educations. The census questionnaire included 38 options where individuals with tertiary level education could indicate the field of study they were qualified in. This report groups these options into five broad categories, i.e. Social studies/health sciences; Arts/education/hospitality; Economic and management sciences (EMS); Physical/ mathematical sciences/engineering; and Agriculture/other.

Table 2.1.4 above shows that, of those with tertiary level education, a higher percentage was qualified in economic and management sciences (around 30%) and physical/mathematical sciences/engineering (approximately 22%). Gender differences were, however, noted in tertiary qualifications. Amongst females, a higher proportion were clustered around arts/education/hospitality, and social studies/health sciences, at 68,6% and 67,1% respectively. Males, on the other hand, were more likely to have qualifications in physical/mathematical sciences/engineering (71,3%), followed by a split between qualifications in Agriculture/other (49,1%) and EMS (46,1). The lowest gender parity was observed for those with physical/mathematical sciences/engineering, where there were seven males for every ten individuals of working age reporting qualifications in this category.

The highest gender parities were reported among those who were qualified in Agriculture (GPR=1,04) and EMS (GPR=1,17).

Table 2.1.5: Working-age population by sex and head of the household

Household head	2001			2014		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
	Thousand					
	6 812	4 170	10 982	8 312	4 655	12 967
	Percentage (%)					
	62,0	38,0	100,0	64,1	35,9	100,0

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2014

Table 2.1.5 illustrates that since 2001, households were more likely to be reported as being headed by males (more than 60% over the 13-year period). Furthermore, the percentage of reported male-headed households increased by 2,1 percentage points between 2001 and 2014.

Table 2.1.6: Working-age population by presence of minor children in the household

Presence of minor child	2001			2014		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
	Thousand					
None	7 694	6 913	14 607	11 669	9 743	21 412
At least one	5 176	7 539	12 715	5 629	8 135	13 764
Total	**12 870**	**14 452**	**27 322**	**17 298**	**17 879**	**35 177**
	Percentage (%)					
None	52,7	47,3	100,0	54,5	45,5	100,0
At least one	40,7	59,3	100,0	40,9	59,1	100,0
Total	**47,1**	**52,9**	**100,0**	**49,2**	**50,8**	**100,0**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1: 20

The number of males and females increased for both
those with and without minor children. However, noticeable increases were observed among those households without minor children present in the household (i.e. 6,8 million as opposed to approximately 1 million). Moreover, the percentage of males amongst those reporting no minor children increased by almost 2 percentage points. Between 2001 and 2014, approximately 13 million persons of working age reported having at least one minor child in the household. Around six in every ten people reporting the presence of minor children in the household were female. This was true for both 2001 and 2014.

Section 2.2: Labour force participation

Limited growth in the population of economically active individuals can negatively affect long-term economic growth, unless there are increases in labour participation (Daly, 2007[14]). Female participation in the labour market is crucial for a number of reasons. The participation of females in the economy can have an impact on raising the overall income for households. Raised income for females in turn increases their chances for better access to and control over resources, and can have a statistically significant impact on poverty

[14] Daly K. 2007. "Gender Inequality, Growth and Global Ageing," Global Economics Paper.

reduction (Bravo & Contreras, 2004[15]). This section accordingly examines gender disparities of males and females who are participating in the South African labour market.

Table 2.2.1: Labour force participation rate by sex, 2001 and 2014

Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Per cent					
2001			2014		
67,4	54,9	**60,8**	63,6	51,0	**57,2**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2014

The labour force participation rate of males was higher than that for females in both 2001 and in 2014. Even though both sexes are participating at lower rates in 2014 than in 2001, the gap between male and female participation rates remained stable over the reference period.

Nationally, the labour force participation rates of both males and females were higher in 2001 than in 2014. The participation rate of males decreased from 67,4%in 2001 to 63,6% in 2014. The participation rate of females was 54,9% in 2001 and declined to 51,0% in 2014.

Figure 2.2.1a: Labour participation rate of males by province, 2001 and 2014

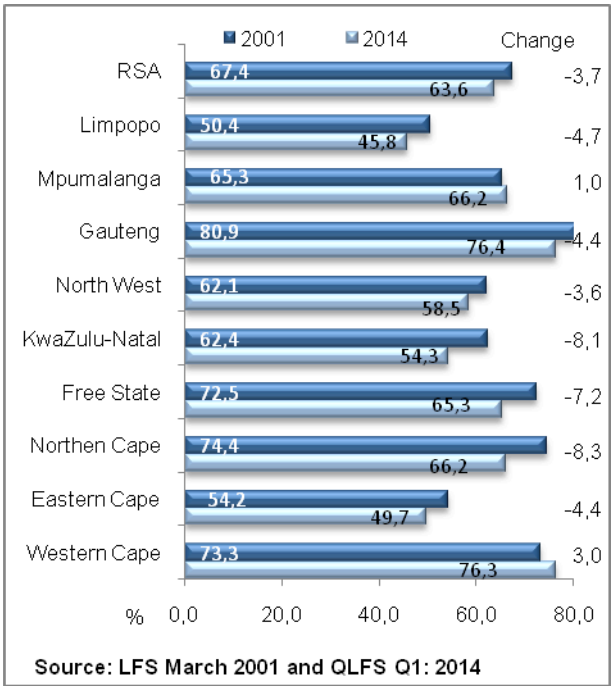
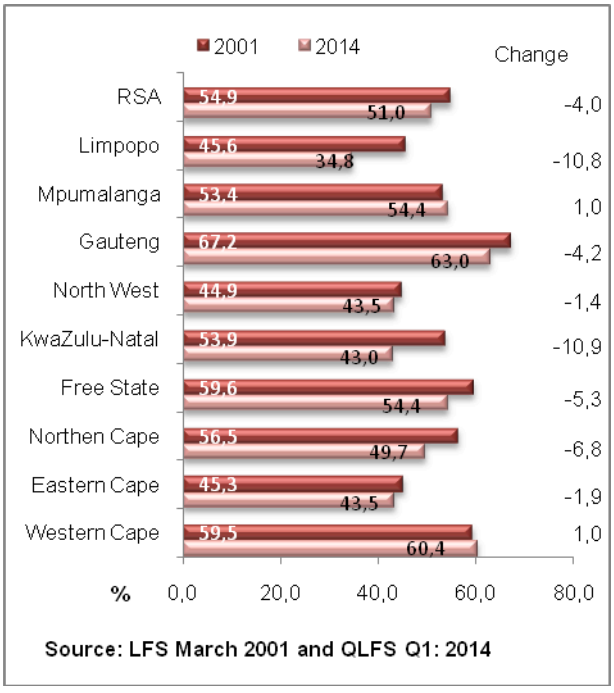


Figure 2.2.1b: Labour participation rate of females by province, 2001 and 2014



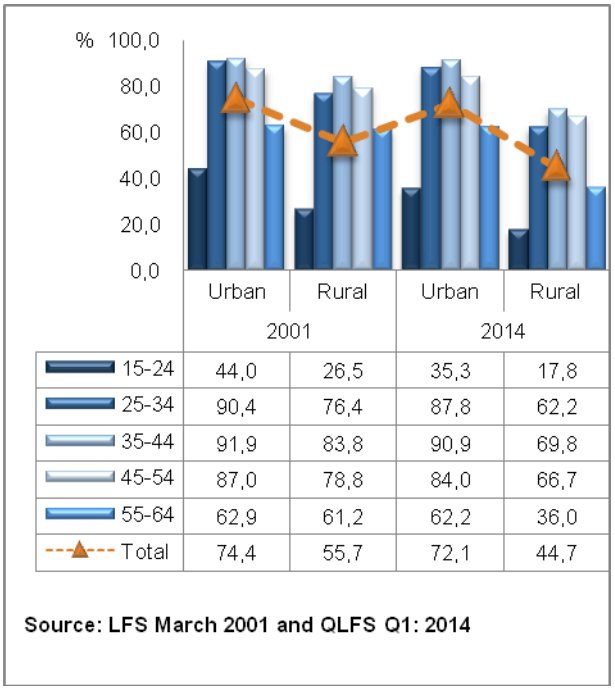
[15] Bravo D. and Contreras D. 2004. Income distribution 1190-1996: Analysis of the impacts of the labour markets and social policies, reforms and social review, 99-128.

The decrease in the national participation rates is also reflected in the provinces, except for Mpumalanga and the Western Cape where there was an increase. This is shown in Figure 2.2.1a. The greatest decreases for males are found in KwaZulu-Natal and Northern Cape.

The biggest negative change in the labour participation rate for females was in the Limpopo province and in KwaZulu-Natal, where the participation rates dropped by 10,8 and 10,9 percentage points respectively (Figure 2.2.1b). This is higher than the decreases for males where the respective percentage point decreases in KwaZulu-Natal and the Northern Cape were 8,1 and 8,3 between 2001 and 2014.

In 2014, males had the highest labour participation rate of 76,4% in Gauteng, followed by a 76,3% participation rate in Western Cape. The lowest labour participation rate for males is observed in the Eastern Cape (49,7%). Females had the highest labour participation rate of 63,0% in Gauteng, followed by 60,4% in Western Cape, while the lowest labour participation rate is observed in Limpopo (34,8%).

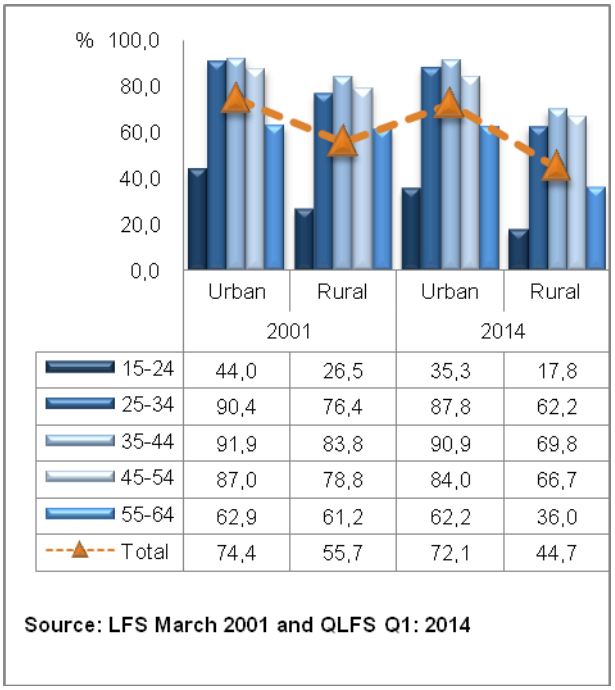
Figure 2.2.2a: Labour participation rate of males by age and geotype, 2001 and 2014



	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
	2001		2014	
15-24	44,0	26,5	35,3	17,8
25-34	90,4	76,4	87,8	62,2
35-44	91,9	83,8	90,9	69,8
45-54	87,0	78,8	84,0	66,7
55-64	62,9	61,2	62,2	36,0
Total	74,4	55,7	72,1	44,7

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2014

Figure 2.2.2b: Labour participation rate of females by age and geotype, 2001 and 2014



	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
	2001		2014	
15-24	44,0	26,5	35,3	17,8
25-34	90,4	76,4	87,8	62,2
35-44	91,9	83,8	90,9	69,8
45-54	87,0	78,8	84,0	66,7
55-64	62,9	61,2	62,2	36,0
Total	74,4	55,7	72,1	44,7

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2014

Figure 2.2.2a above shows that in 2001, the labour force participation rate of males was 74,4% in urban areas and 55,7% in rural areas. Females had a participation rate of 62,0% in urban areas and 44,9% in rural areas in 2001. In 2014, the female participation rate was 58,7% in urban areas and 35,1% in rural areas.

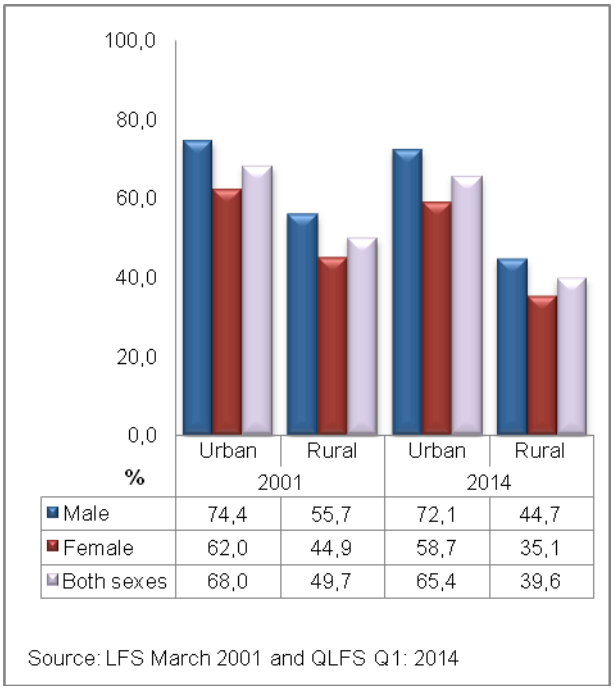
The participation rates of males were found to be higher than that of females for all age groups regardless of geographic area in both 2001 and 2014.

In 2014, male labour force participation rates were the lowest for males aged 15–24 years who live in rural areas (17,8%). The second lowest rate is found in urban areas amongst the same age group (35,3%), followed by males aged 55–64 and living in rural areas with a rate

of 44,7%. The male sub-group most likely to be participating in the labour force are those living in urban areas and aged 35–44 (90,9%). They are followed by urban males in the age group 25–34 years (87,8%) and those aged 45–54 years (84,0%).

As already indicated, the female labour force participation rates for 2014 were lower than those of males for all age groups and geographic types. Amongst females, the lowest participation rates were also found amongst individuals aged 15–24 years living in rural areas (12,3%). This was followed by rural females aged 55–64 (29,2%) and urban females aged 15–24 years (29,4%). Females most likely to be participating in the labour force in 2014, lived in urban areas and were of the age groups 35–44 (77,3%), 25–34 (74,3%) and 45–54 (67,7%).

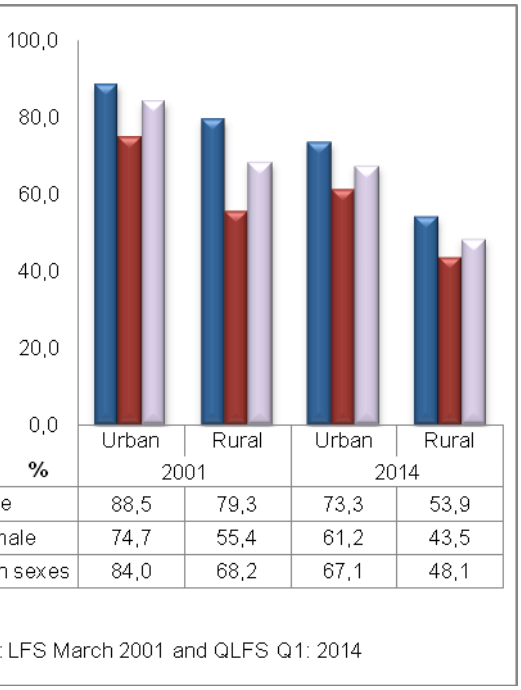
Figure 2.2.3a: Labour participation rate by sex and geotype, 2001 and 2014



%	Urban 2001	Rural 2001	Urban 2014	Rural 2014
Male	74,4	55,7	72,1	44,7
Female	62,0	44,9	58,7	35,1
Both sexes	68,0	49,7	65,4	39,6

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2014

Figure 2.2.3b: Labour participation rate by sex of household head and geotype, 2001 and 2014



%	Urban 2001	Rural 2001	Urban 2014	Rural 2014
Male	88,5	79,3	73,3	53,9
Female	74,7	55,4	61,2	43,5
Both sexes	84,0	68,2	67,1	48,1

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2014

Figure 2.2.3a shows differences in participation rates of all males and females of working age residing in rural and urban areas. Figure 2.2.3b on the other hand, illustrates participation rates of males and females heading households by geographic location.

Figures 2.2.3a depicts that males were more likely to participate in the labour force than females, irrespective of geographic location. The figure also shows noticeable decreases in participation rates of males and females residing in both urban and rural areas between 2001 and 2014. With the biggest decrease observed amongst males (11 percentage points) in rural areas followed by females in rural areas (9,8 percentage points).

Figure 2.2.3b finds that participation rates of male- and female-headed households were higher compared to those reflected in Figure 2.2.3a (all males and females participating in the labour force). Over the last 13 years, the observed increase in the participation rate of

males living in rural areas was higher for those heading households than that of all participating males (25,4 compared to 11 percentage points).

Figure 2.2.4a: Labour participation rate by sex and marital status, 2001

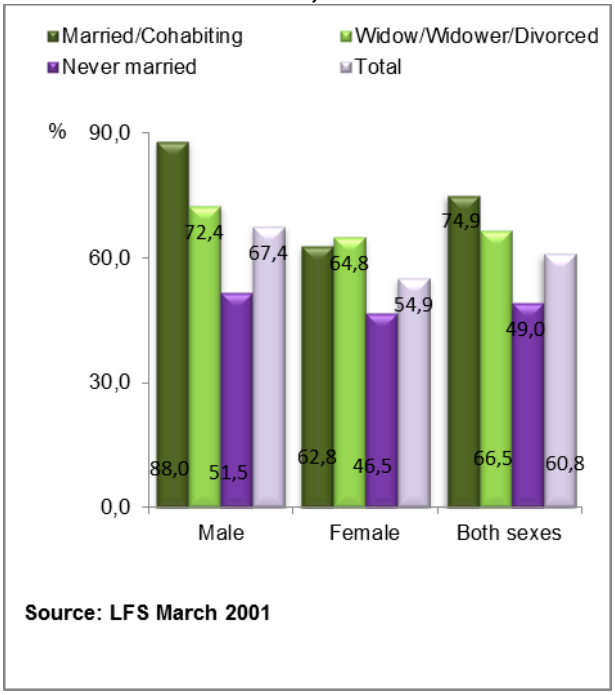


Figure 2.2.4b: Labour participation rate by sex and marital status, 2014

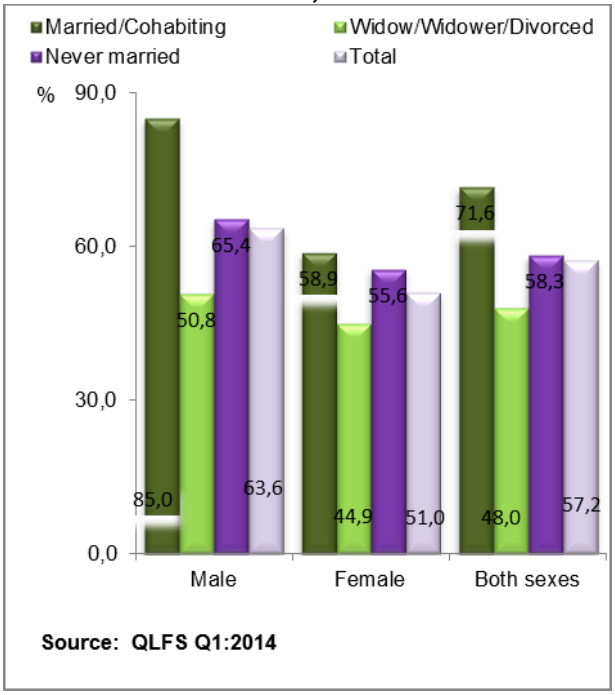
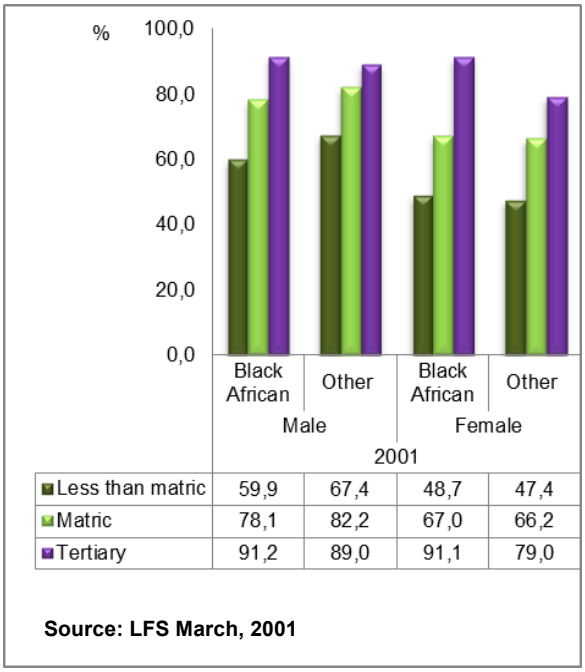


Figure 2.2.4a illustrates the labour force participation rates of males and females by marital status. In 2001, results showed that, for both males and females, individuals who are married/cohabiting accounted for a 74,9% participation rate, and in 2014 the total males and females who were married/cohabiting accounted for a 71,6% participation rate.

Married/cohabiting males maintained the highest participation rate over the period 2001 to 2014 at 88% in 2001 and 85% in 2014. The second highest participation rate among females during 2001 was within the widow/divorced category at 64,8%. The widow/divorced category also had the second highest participation rate among males in that year at 72%. However, in 2014, persons in the widowed/divorced category had the lowest participation rate for both males and females, being exceeded by that of the never married category. In 2001, the never married category had the lowest participation rate for both genders.

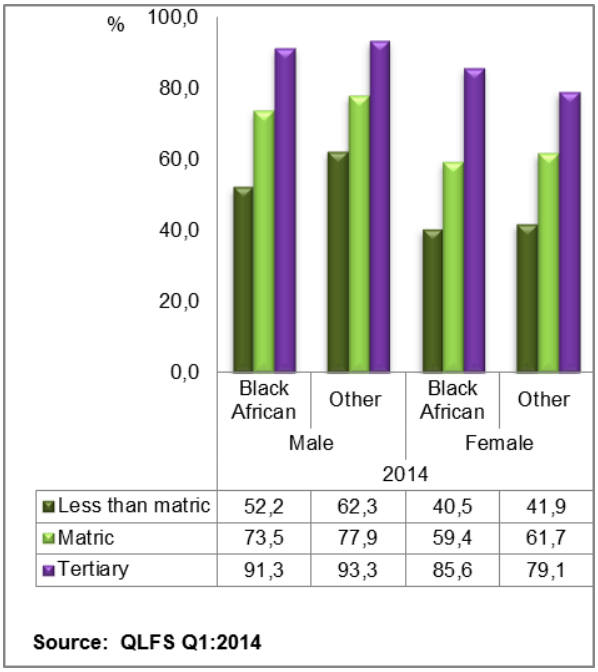
Figure 2.2.5a: Labour participation rate by sex, population group and education, 2001



	Black African (Male)	Other (Male)	Black African (Female)	Other (Female)
Less than matric	59,9	67,4	48,7	47,4
Matric	78,1	82,2	67,0	66,2
Tertiary	91,2	89,0	91,1	79,0

Source: LFS March, 2001

Figure 2.2.5b: Labour participation rate by sex, population group and education, 2014



	Black African (Male)	Other (Male)	Black African (Female)	Other (Female)
Less than matric	52,2	62,3	40,5	41,9
Matric	73,5	77,9	59,4	61,7
Tertiary	91,3	93,3	85,6	79,1

Source: QLFS Q1:2014

Figures 2.2.5a and 2.2.5b show that since 2001, a positive relationship between the levels of education and the labour force participation rate was observed for all population groups and for both males and females.

Labour force participation rates were the highest for those with a tertiary education, for males as well as females across all population groups. This was true in 2001 as well as 2014. However, participation rates for black African males with a tertiary education remained stable at approximately 91% over the reference period, but increased with 4,3 percentage points for the other male population groups.

Amongst black African women with a tertiary education, participation rates were lower in 2014 (85,6%) than in 2001 (91,1%), whilst it remained stable for females of other population groups at approximately 79%.

Individuals with less than matric were the least likely to participate in the labour market in 2001 and 2014 for both sexes. However, females were consistently less likely to participate in the labour market than males. In 2014, females with an education less than matric had similar participation rates for black Africans (40,5%) and other (41,9%) population groups. However, in the case of males with less than matric, those belonging to other population groups were significantly more likely to be employed (62,3%) than their black African counterparts (52,2%).

Figure 2.2.6a: Labour participation rate by sex and literacy, 2009

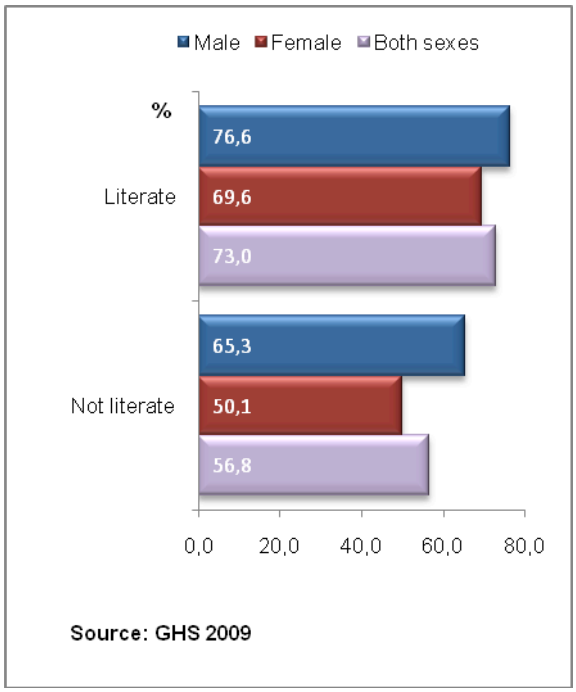
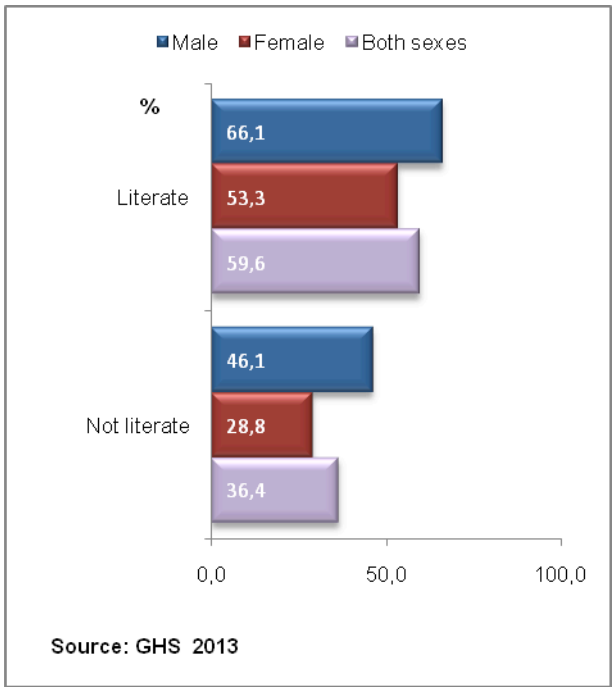


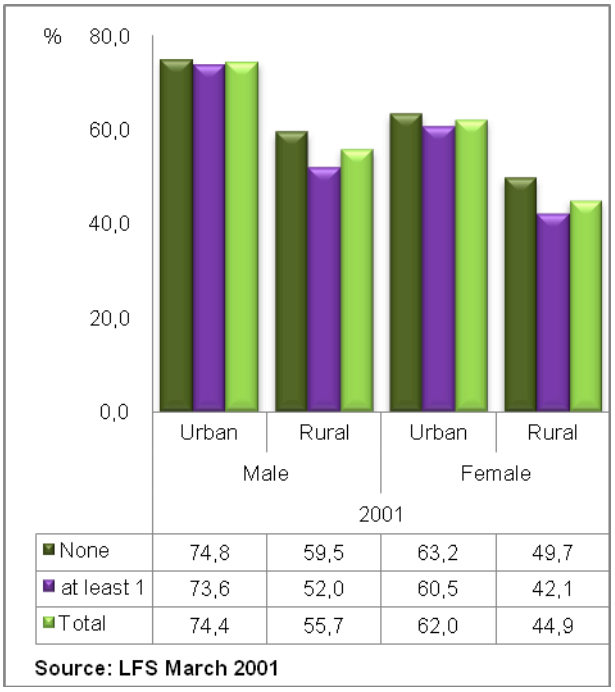
Figure 2.2.6b: Labour participation rate by sex and literacy, 2013



According to the General Household Survey (GHS:2013), respondents were classified as not literate if they indicated to have 'some difficulty', 'a lot of difficulty' or were 'unable' to read newspapers, magazines and books in at least one language; or to write a letter in at least one language.

In both 2009 and 2013, the participation rate of males, both literate and not literate, exceeded that of females. Figures 2.2.6a and 2.2.6b however, also show that the gap of labour force participation between males and females increased in 2013, with a decrease in female participation relative to that of males. The gender gap is wider amongst males and females who were not literate and was true for both years of reporting. In 2009, the participating rate for males who were not literate was 15,2 percentage points higher than that of their female counterparts. By 2013, the participation rate of males who were not literate was 17,3 percentage points higher than that of females in the same category.

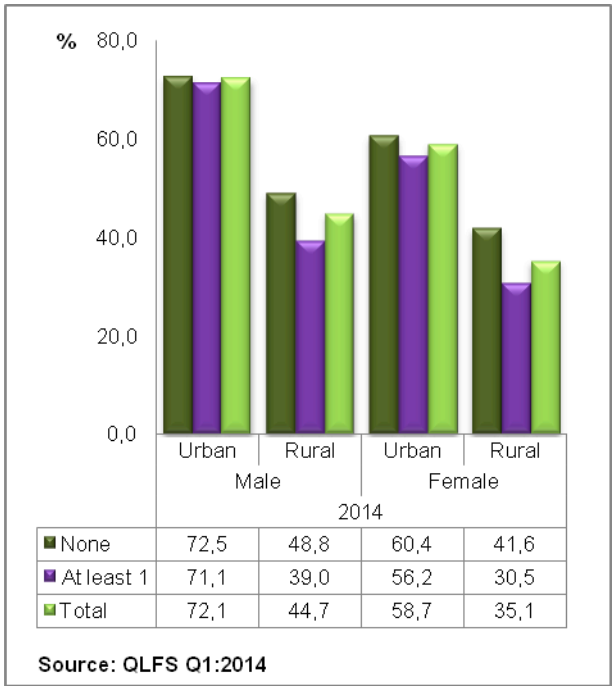
Figure 2.2.7a: Labour participation rate by presence of minor children, sex and geotype, 2001



None	74,8	59,5	63,2	49,7
at least 1	73,6	52,0	60,5	42,1
Total	74,4	55,7	62,0	44,9

Source: LFS March 2001

Figure 2.2.7b: Labour participation rate by presence of minor children, sex and geotype, 2014



None	72,5	48,8	60,4	41,6
At least 1	71,1	39,0	56,2	30,5
Total	72,1	44,7	58,7	35,1

Source: QLFS Q1:2014

The examination of the presence of minor children in households and its impact on labour market outcomes is crucial in gender analysis. Research, for example, illustrates that the number of young children is expected to negatively affect labour participation of women in the labour market (Evans & Waddoups, 2008[16]).

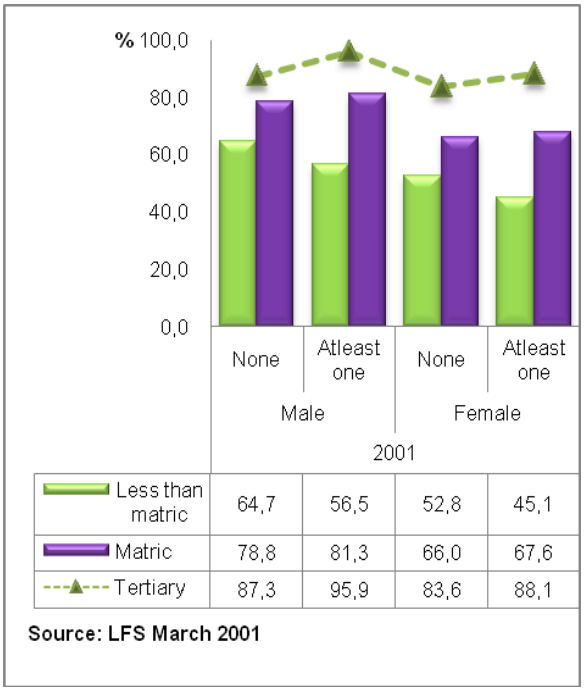
Figure 2.2.7a shows that the labour participation rate by presence of minor children in the household in 2001 was highest among males who lived in urban areas without minor children. Males with no minor children present in the household accounted for a 74,8 percentage rate compared to females with no minor children in the household (63,2 percentage rate). These rates were higher than those noted for households with at least one child. In general, as confirmed in earlier sections, males had higher participation rates than females in both urban and rural areas and regardless of the number of children present in the household.

Similar trends were observed in 2014 for urban males and females. Males had higher participation rates than females in both urban and rural areas, and males living in households without minor children were more likely to participate (72,5%) than males with minor children (71,1%) in the household. The gender gap in labour force participation was highest between males and females living in households with at least one minor child

[16] Evans B. and Waddoups J.C. 2008. Labour market participation, *Gender, Ethnicity and Employment Contributions to Economics 2008*, pp 61-95.

residing in urban areas. The participation rate of males in these households was almost 15 percentage points higher than their female counterparts.

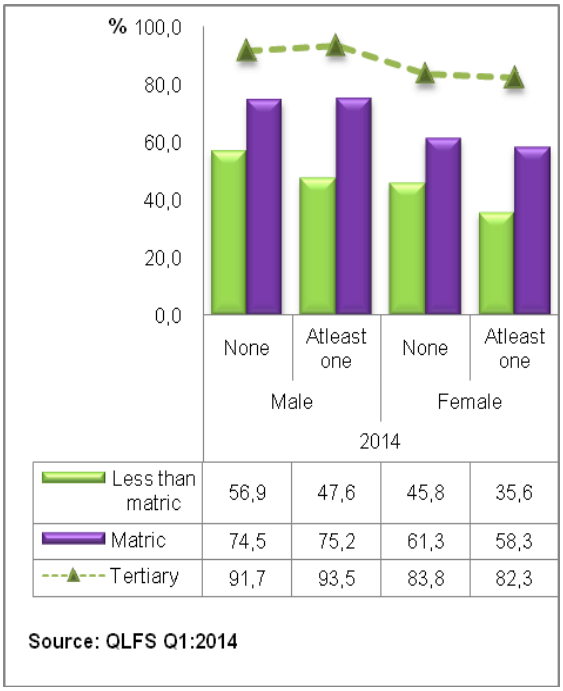
Figure 2.2.8a: Labour participation rate by presence of minor children, sex and education, 2001



	None	Atleast one	None	Atleast one
Less than matric	64,7	56,5	52,8	45,1
Matric	78,8	81,3	66,0	67,6
Tertiary	87,3	95,9	83,6	88,1

Source: LFS March 2001

Figure 2.2.8b: Labour participation rate by presence of minor children, sex and education, 2014



	None	Atleast one	None	Atleast one
Less than matric	56,9	47,6	45,8	35,6
Matric	74,5	75,2	61,3	58,3
Tertiary	91,7	93,5	83,8	82,3

Source: QLFS Q1:2014

Figure 2.2.8a shows that for males and females, the higher the level of education, the higher the labour force participation rate. The participation rates of both males and females with less than matric were reduced when there were minor children present. The general trend for both males and females in 2001 was increased participation when minors were in the household if the level of education was matric or higher. This pattern was the same for males with matric or tertiary education in 2014 (Figure 2.2.8b), but in the case of females there was reduced participation when there were minors in the home.

In both 2001 and 2014, the labour force participation rates for males and females with tertiary qualifications exceeded 80%, irrespective of the presence or absence of minors in the home.

Table 2.2.2: Labour force participation rate of females with minor children in a household by childcare facility attendance and geotype, 2009 and 2013

Type of childcare facility	Urban formal	Urban informal	Traditional	Rural formal	Total
	Per cent (2009)				
Attending formal childhood development	75,0	72,8	61,8	63,6	70,1
Family childcare	-	-	-	-	-
Other	73,4	73,1	60,0	71,1	67,7
Total	**73,6**	**73,1**	**60,2**	**70,1**	**67,9**
	Per cent (2013)				
Attending formal childhood development	64,7	60,8	35,9	54,0	53,8
Family childcare	61,3	53,6	30,9	48,3	50,1
Other	50,7	48,7	29,7	49,7	41,2
Total	**56,8**	**52,8**	**31,5**	**50,6**	**46,0**

Source: GHS 2009 and GHS 2013

Access to childcare is relevant in a gender study because where childcare is not available outside the family, it is usually the female members of the household who are responsible for this task.

Table 2.2.2 only looks at a sub-population consisting of all females of working age where the household members include children between the ages of 0 and 6. It shows the participation rates of females for each type of geographic area by means of how minor children are cared for. The types of care that are consolidated under 'Other' consist of the following: children who stay with individuals or households other than family, and day care, amongst others. Data for family childcare were not available for 2009 because this was included under 'Other'.

In 2009, both groups of females (those who reported making use of formal childcare facilities and those who reported other means to care for minor children) were likely to participate in the labour force, with the highest participation rates recorded for those using formal facilities and residing in urban formal areas (75,0%). This was followed by females in urban informal areas reporting utilising other means of child care (73,1%).

Five years later (2013), there was a general decline in participation rates for all females living in households with minor children. However, females living in households with minor children and making use of formal childcare facilities recorded higher participation rates than those making use of non-formal childcare facilities. This was true for all females, irrespective of geographic location.

Figure 2.2.9a: Females of working age by age at first-born child and population group, 2011

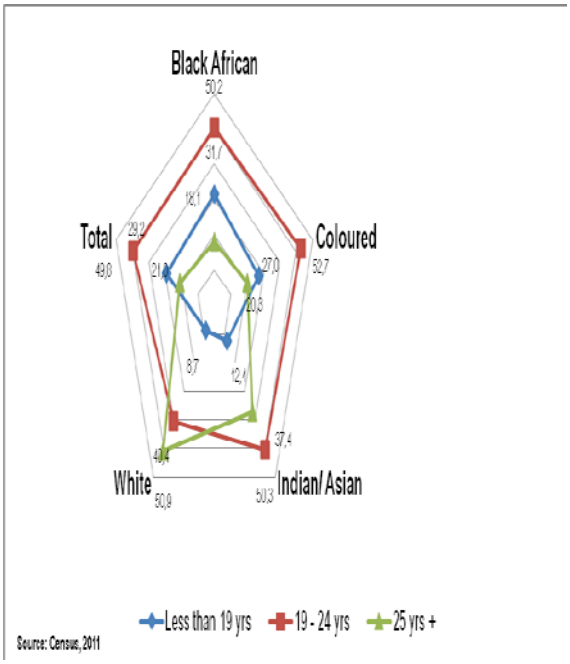


Figure 2.2.9b: Labour participation rate by sex and population group, 2011

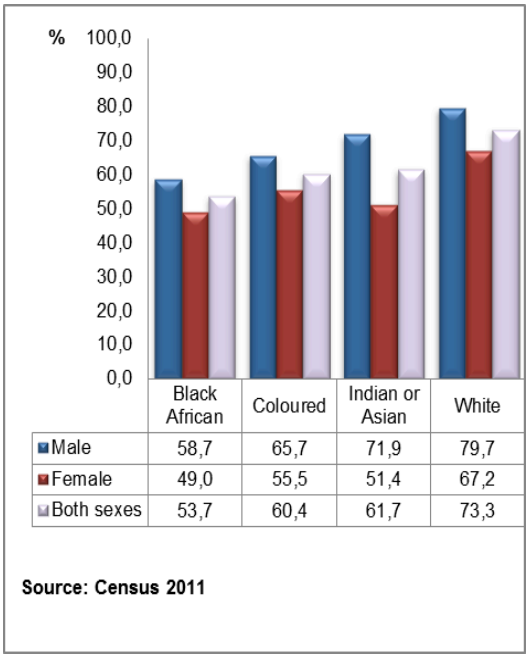


Figure 2.2.9a uses Census 2011 data to illustrate the ages at which females gave birth to their first-born child by population group. Figure 2.2.9b on the other hand, indicates labour force participation rates by sex and population group. Figure 2.2.9a shows that in 2011, a higher percentage among the black African, coloured and Indian/Asian female working-age population groups gave birth to their first-born child at age 19–24. In contrast, white females were most likely to have given birth to their first-born child at the age of 25 or older.

Table 2.2.3: Labour participation rate of females by age at first-born child and population group, 2011

	Females				
	Black African	**Coloured**	**Indian/Asian**	**White**	**Total**
Age at first-born child	**Percentage (%)**				
Less than19 years	54,1	60,8	52,1	66,0	**54,9**
19–24	60,0	67,1	58,2	74,7	**61,5**
25+	66,0	72,2	67,5	80,6	**69,1**
Total	**59,2**	**66,4**	**61,0**	**76,9**	**61,2**

Source: Census 2011

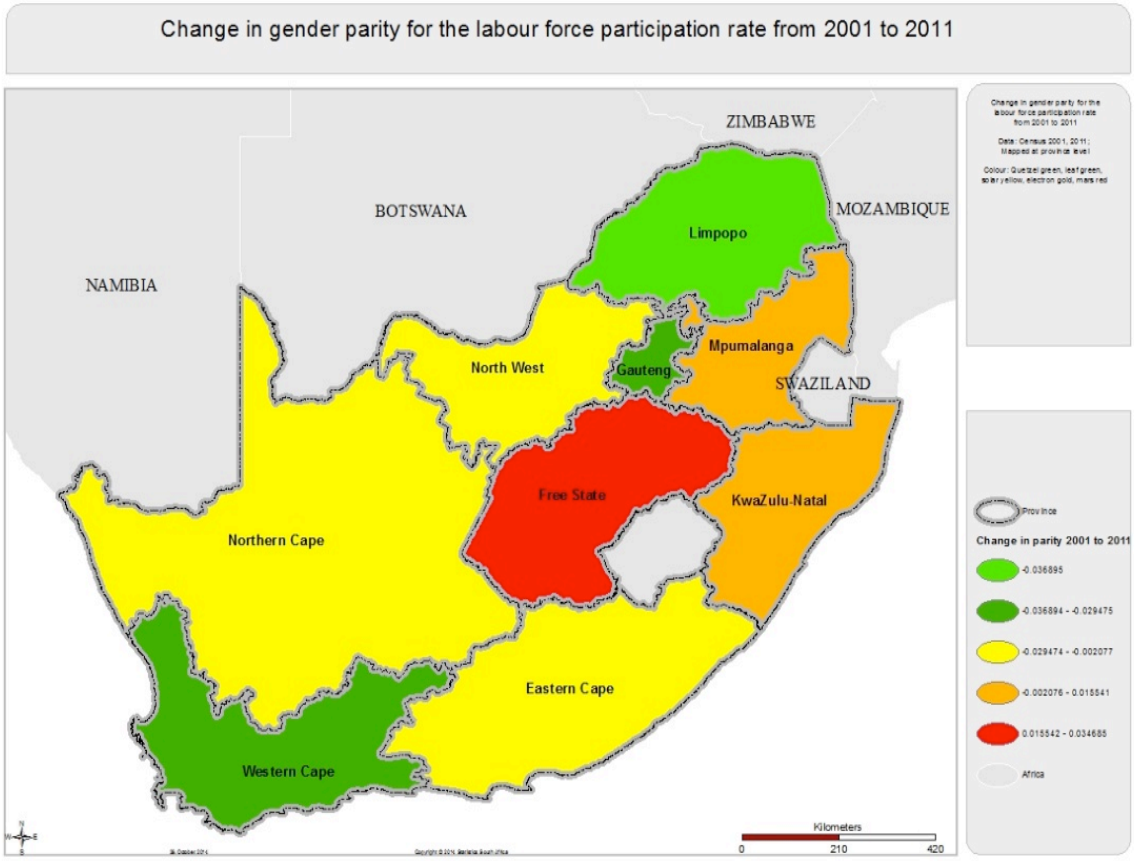
Table 2.2.3 shows that in 2011, female participation rates were positively related to the age when their first child was born. Females who gave birth to their first-born child at the age of 25 years or older, were more likely to participate in the labour force when compared to their younger counterparts. The observed trend was the same for all population groups. In addition, the 69,1% participation rate of females who gave birth to their first-born child at the

age of 25 years and older, was higher than the total national female rate and closer to that of males as depicted in Figure 2.2.9b).

Indian/Asian and black African females who gave birth to their first-born child at the age of 18 years or younger were least likely to participate in the labour force, with participation rates of 52,1% and 54,1% respectively. Figure 2.2.9b shows that in 2011, the national labour force participation rate for Indian/Asian females was the lowest. However, when age at first-born child is taken into account as depicted in Table 2.2.3, Indian/Asian females with delayed age at first-born child (25 years and older), were 1,5 percentage points more likely to participate compared to black Africans.

Section 2.4: Changes in parity of labour force participation rates between 2001 and 2011

Figure 2.4.1: Provincial changes in gender parity for the labour force participation rate, 2001 and 2011



Source: Census 2001 and 2011

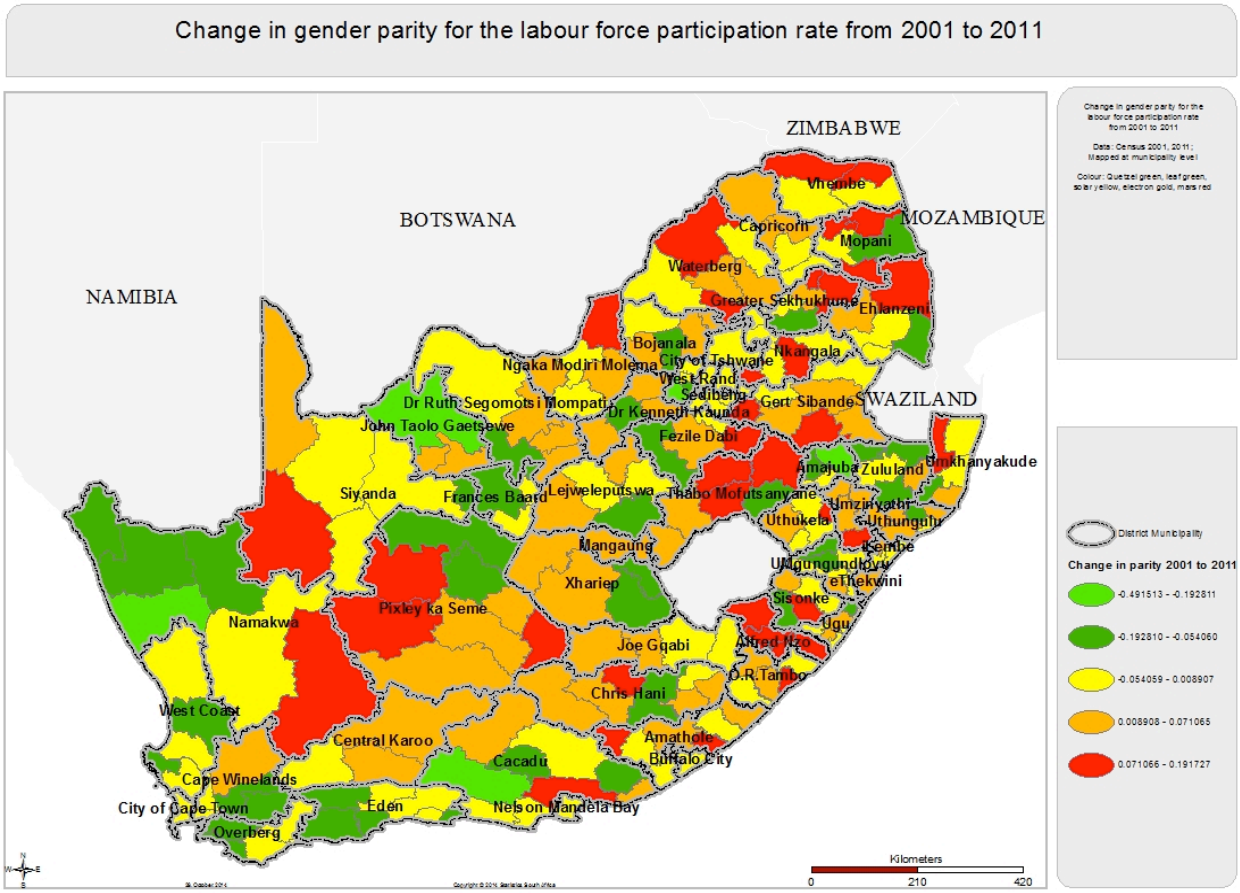
Figure 2.4.1: Changes in parity of labour force participation rates per province between 2001 and 2011

Figure 2.4.1 and Figure 2.4.2 show changes in the gender parity indices for 2001 and 2011 for labour force participation rates (LFPR). Negative changes mean that greater parity has been achieved and that the gap between males and females has been narrowing.

Provinces where the LFPR gap between males and females increased the most between 2001 and 2011 were Limpopo (-0,04 change), Western Cape (-0,03 change) and Gauteng (-0,03 change). This means that in 2011 the LFPR was closer towards parity from a situation where females dominated in Limpopo and males dominated in Gauteng and Western Cape in 2001. In Free State (0,03 change) and Mpumalanga (0,02 change) the gap between males and females increased the most during the reference period. Considering that males were already more likely to participate in the labour force in 2001 than females, the increased gap signifies an even greater bias towards male labour force participation in 2011 in these two provinces.

In terms of changes at municipal level (Map 2.4.2), LFPR parity improved the most between 2001 and 2011 in the KZN:Emadlangeni (-0,49 change), NC:Joe Morolong (-0,23 change), NC:Kamiesberg (-0,22 change), GT:Merafong City (-0,20 change) and EC:Baviaans (-0,19 change) local municipalities. In all these municipalities males were more likely than females to participate in 2001. With the positive changes in parity they were still more likely to participate than females. However, the gap between the two groups narrowed over the reference period. Parity deteriorated the most over the same period in the KZN:Jozini (0,19 change), NC: !Kai Garib (0,17 change), NC:Kareeberg (0,15 change), LIM:Musina (0,15 change), EC:Sundays River valley (0,14 change) and FS:Mafube (0,14 change) Local municipalities. In all cases except Jozini the gap widened in favour of men. In Jozini there was nearly parity in 2001 (0,99), but in 2011 the LFPR of women was higher with a gender parity index of 1,20.

Figure 2.4.2: Changes in parity of labour force participation rates per municipality between 2001 and 2011



Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Summary

Limited growth in the population of economically active individuals can negatively affect long-term economic growth, unless there are increases in labour participation. Analyses in this chapter indicated that, although the size of the South African workforce increased, the participation rates of both males and females decreased between 2001 and 2014 (with around 4 percentage points). Despite the number of females in the workforce continuing to exceed that of males, males continue to participate in the labour market at a higher rate than their female counterparts. The gap between male and female participation rates also remained stable over the past 13 years, suggesting that external factors that limit female participation may have remained unaddressed.

The analyses also showed that females are not a homogeneous group and that their participation in the labour market is influenced by various socio-demographic factors that affect individuals differently. For example, although participation rates of males were found to be higher than those of females for all age groups, regardless of geographic area in both 2001 and 2014, there were some variations in trends when examining other variables. Females most likely to be participating in 2014, lived in urban areas and were of the age groups 35–44 (77,3%), 25–34 (74,3%) and 45–54 (67,7%). Similarly, when participation was analysed by the presence of minor children in the household, females without minor children reported higher participation rates than females with minor children. However, when it comes to rural areas, the situation looked significantly different. Whereas rural females were less likely to participate than males in 2001 regardless of the presence or absence of children in their household, females in 2014 who lived in rural areas were more likely to participate than males, regardless of whether there were no (64,3% vs. 54,8%) or at least one minor child (49,6% and 46,0%) living in the household. In terms of the influence of marital status, the second highest participation rate among females during 2001 was within the widow/divorced category at 64,8%. The widow/divorced category also had the second highest participation rate among males in that year at 72%. However, in 2014, persons in the widowed/divorced category had the lowest participation rate for both males and females, being exceeded by that of the never married category.

Market participation:

Trends in employment

CHAPTER 3: MARKET PARTICIPATION –TRENDS IN EMPLOYMENT

Section 3.1: Employment levels

Gender differences in labour productivity have been found to be influenced by differences in the economic activities of men and women (Dolado, Felgueroso, &Jimeno, 2004[17]). Section 3.1 looks at gender differences in employment levels between males and females.

Table 3.1.1: Levels of employment by sex and age, 2001 and 2014

	Male			Female			Both sexes		
	2001	2014	Change	2001	2014	Change	2001	2014	Change
Age	Thousand								
15–24	829	718	-111	703	508	-195	1 532	1 226	-306
25–34	2 197	2 763	566	1 812	2 012	200	4 009	4 775	766
35–44	1 803	2 593	790	1 712	2 071	359	3 515	4 664	1 149
45–54	1 248	1 575	328	1 113	1 452	339	2 361	3 027	666
55–64	590	753	163	487	610	124	1 077	1 363	287
Total	**6 666**	**8 402**	**1 736**	**5 827**	**6 653**	**826**	**12 493**	**15 055**	**2 562**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2014

Table 3.1.1 shows that between 2001 and 2014, levels of employment increased by 2,5 million. Males reported the highest increase of about 1,7 million, while the number of employed females only increased by 826000.

Within each age group, fewer females than males were employed for both years (2001 and 2014). In 2001, levels of employment were the highest for males and females aged 25–34. By 2014, males in the 25–34-year age cohort remained the most likely to be employed, while the highest levels of employment for females were found among those aged 35–44. Levels of employment for young males and females aged 15–24 years decreased by 306000 in 2014. With a decline of 195000, females aged 15–24 years were less likely to be employed than their male counterparts over the 13-year reporting period.

[17]Dolado J., Felgueroso F. and Jimeno J.F.2004. Where do women work? Analysing patterns in occupational segregation by gender, *Annals of Economics and Statistics, 17*/72:293-315.

Table 3.1.2: Share in employment levels (and proportions) of males and females with tertiary qualifications by sex and field of study, 2011

	Male		Female		Both sexes	
Field of study	Thousand	%	Thousand	%	Thousand	%
Social studies/health sciences	139	34,6	263	65,4	402	17,4
Arts/education/hospitality	154	32,4	321	67,6	475	20,6
Economic and management sciences (EMS)	325	49,3	335	50,7	661	28,6
Physcical/mathematical sciences/engineering	373	75,4	121	24,6	495	21,5
Agriculture/Other	145	52,9	129	47,1	274	11,9
Total	1136	49,3	1170	50,7	2306	100,0

Source: Census 2011

Table 3.1.2 analyses the share in employment of males and females with tertiary qualifications by field of study.

Of those that were employed, a higher percentage of both males and females were qualified in economic and management sciences (EMS) (28,6%). In contrast, the lowest percentage of both males and females who were employed were qualified in Agriculture/other (11,9%). Among employed persons qualified in the field of Physics/mathematics or engineering in 2011, a higher percentage was male. Males qualified in Physics/mathematics or engineering were three times likely (with a percentage share of 75,4%) to be in this category than their female counterparts. On the other hand, females were more likely to be in possession of qualifications in the field of Social studies/health sciences and Arts/education/hospitality (around 66% and 68%, respectively).Table 3.1.2 also reveals that there was more or less an even distribution among males and females with qualifications in EMS and Agriculture/other, which may suggest gender equality within these fields of study.

Table 3.1.3: Levels of employed males and females with tertiary qualifications by field of study and population group, 2011

	Male				Female			
	Black African		Other		Black African		other	
Field of study		%		%		%		%
Social studies/health sciences	73	13,4	66	11,1	134	21,6	128	23,5
Arts/education/hospitality	99	18,2	55	9,3	183	29,4	137	25,2
Economic and management sciences (EMS)	142	26,1	184	31,0	164	26,3	171	31,4
Physcical/mathematical sciences/engineering	159	29,3	214	36,1	71	11,4	50	9,2
Agriculture/Other	71	13,0	74	12,5	70	11,3	59	10,8
Total	543	100,0	593	100,0	623	100,0	546	100,0

Source: Census 2011

Table 3.1.3 describes the distribution of employed males and females within each population group by field of study in 2011.

Employed males across all population groups with tertiary qualifications were more likely be holding qualifications in the field of Physics/mathematics/engineering than any other field of study (with percentage shares of 29,3% for black Africans and 36,2% for non-black Africans).

Among females however, employed non-black African females (with a percentage share of 31,4%) were more likely to be in possession of Economic and management science qualifications compared to black African females who were more likely to be holding qualifications in the field of Arts/education/hospitality (29,4%) than any other field of study. With percentage shares below 12,0%, females across all population groups were less likely to be holding qualifications in the fields of Physics/mathematics/engineering or Agriculture/other.

Figure 3.1.1a: Employment rate in relation to employment level by sex and age group, 2001

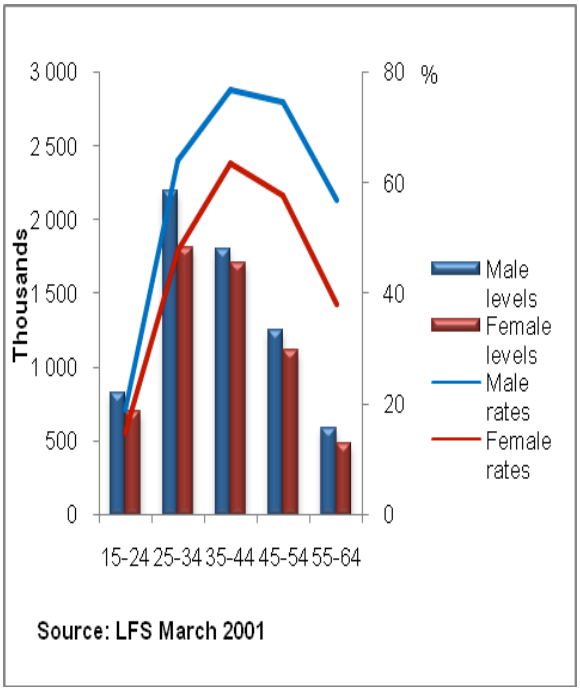
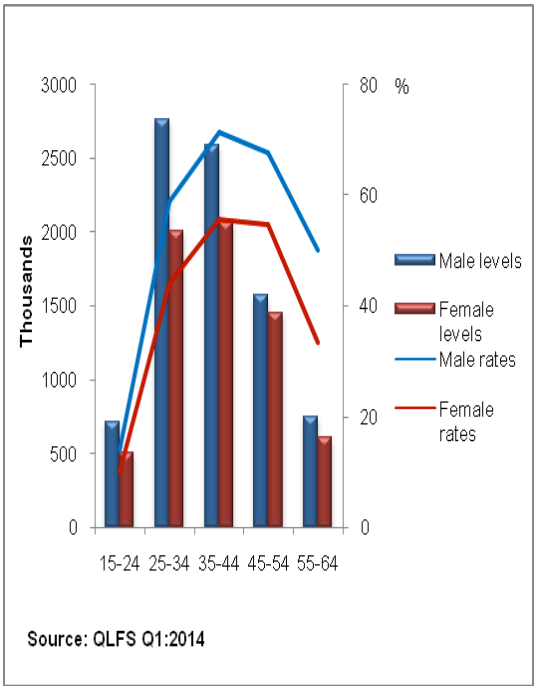


Figure 3.1.1b: Employment rate in relation to employment level by sex and age group, 2014



Figures 3.1.1a and 3.1.1b illustrate the employment rate in relation to levels of employment for males and females classified by age group. Between 2001 and 2014, levels of employment for both males and females increased while their employment rates decreased. This is due to the fact that the working-age (15–64) population for both males and females increased by 7,9 million over the 13-year period.

These findings suggest that job creation in the country is not expanding at the same rate as the growth of the population. However, the country appears to have reached gender equity in terms of growth in employment rates for males and females. For example, it was shown in Table 2.1.1 that the male working-age population increased by 4,5 million while that of females went up by 3,5 million. However, the increase in the employment rates for males and females was almost equal at 3,3% and 3,2% respectively.

Figures 3.1.1a and 3.1.1b also show that since 2001, the employment rate for males has been consistently higher than that of females. However, trends in the employment rate for males and females follow a slightly similar pattern. The employment rate for both males and females peaks at the age 35–44 years and gradually declines thereafter. Of note however, is that the growth of employment rates for males and females within the different age categories differs significantly. For example, although there was a decrease in the

employment rates of both males and females aged 15–24 and 35–44 years, the percentage change for male employment rates was noticeably higher compared to that of females for the same age groupings.

The employment rate of males aged 15–24 years decreased by five percentage points higher compared to their female counterparts. Similarly, the absorption rate of males aged 35–44 decreased by almost five percentage points when compared to females in the same age group.

Table 3.1.4: Household size by sex of household head and number of employed persons in the household, 2001 and 2014

	Male			Female			Total
Household size	No employed persons	One employed person	Two or more employed persons	No employed persons	One employed person	Two or more employed persons	
	Thousand (year 2001)						
1–4	827	2 522	1 376	890	1 406	238	7 259
5–8	235	701	808	455	566	273	3 038
9 or more	50	103	191	105	124	112	685
Total	**1 111**	**3 326**	**2 375**	**1 450**	**2 097**	**623**	**10 982**
	Thousand (year 2014)						
1–4	1 281	3 334	1 703	1 124	1 637	407	9 485
5–8	262	677	854	460	453	337	3 042
9 or more	48	62	92	62	81	96	440
Total	**1 591**	**4 073**	**2 649**	**1 645**	**2 171**	**840**	**12 967**
Change	**480**	**747**	**274**	**195**	**74**	**217**	**1 985**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2014

Table 3.1.4 shows that for both 2001 and 2014, the majority of households of one to four persons that are headed by either males or females had only one employed person in the household.

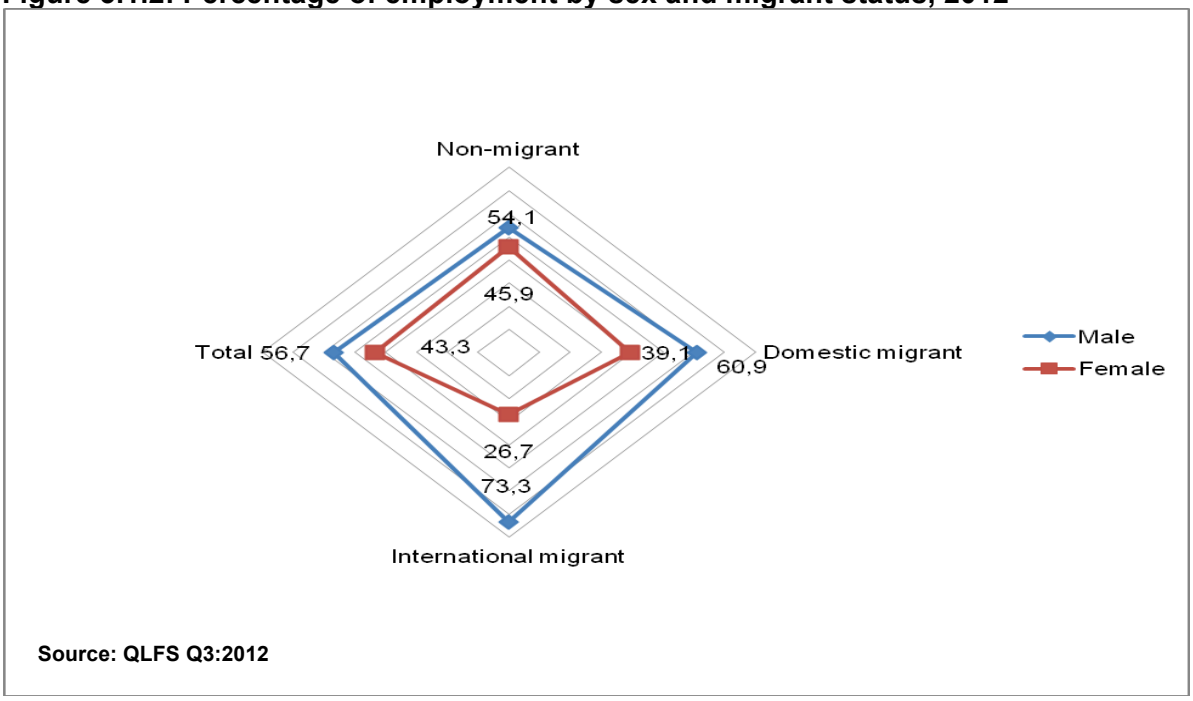
Table 3.1.5: Household size by sex of household head and percentage share of employed persons in the household, 2001 and 2014

Household size	Male				Female			
	No employed persons	One employed person	Two or more employed persons	Total	No employed persons	One employed person	Two or more employed persons	Total
	Percent (2001)							
1–4	17,5	53,4	29,1	100,0	35,1	55,5	9,4	100,o
5–8	13,5	40,2	46,3	100,0	35,2	43,7	21,1	100,0
9 or more	14,5	29,9	55,5	100,0	30,8	36,4	32,8	100,0
	Percent (2014)							
1–4	20,3	52,8	27,0	100,0	35,5	51,7	12,8	100,0
5–8	14,6	37,8	47,6	100,0	36,8	36,2	27,0	100,0
9 or more	23,8	30,7	45,5	100,0	25,9	33,9	40,2	100,0

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2014

Table 3.1.5 shows that irrespective of household size, a higher percentage of female-headed households had no employed person in the household when compared to male-headed households. The table above also shows that, amongst male-headed households, an increase in the household size was generally accompanied by an increase in the number of employed persons in the household. This was in contrast to female-headed households, where increases in household size were not accompanied by an increase in the percentage of persons who were employed in all household size categories in 2001 and for household sizes up to 8 persons in 2014. When household sizes for female-headed households exceed 8 members, a similar pattern is found as for male headed households, whereby the number of employed persons in the household tended to be higher.

Figure 3.1.2: Percentage of employment by sex and migrant status, 2012



Source: QLFS Q3:2012

Figure 3.1.2 provides details of shares in employment by sex and migrant status. In 2012, males were most likely to be employed regardless of migrant status. However, the data suggest that the gender gap for migrants is significantly higher than that for non-migrants. The gender gap for international migrants was the biggest with a GPR of 0,36 followed by 0,64 for domestic migrants. Both of these represent gender gaps that are significantly higher than the 0,85 GPR found for non-migrant males and females.

Section 3.2: The employment rate

The employment rate differs from labour force participation rates in that the employment rate is calculated as the proportion of the working-age population that is employed, whereas the labour participation rate is the proportion of the working-age population that is either employed or unemployed; that is, unemployed persons who are actively looking for work. Analyses in this section will show that even though males were more likely to be employed than females, few gender disparities in employment rates existed for males and females with higher levels of education.

Table 3.2.1: Employment rate by sex and Geo-type, 2001 and 2014

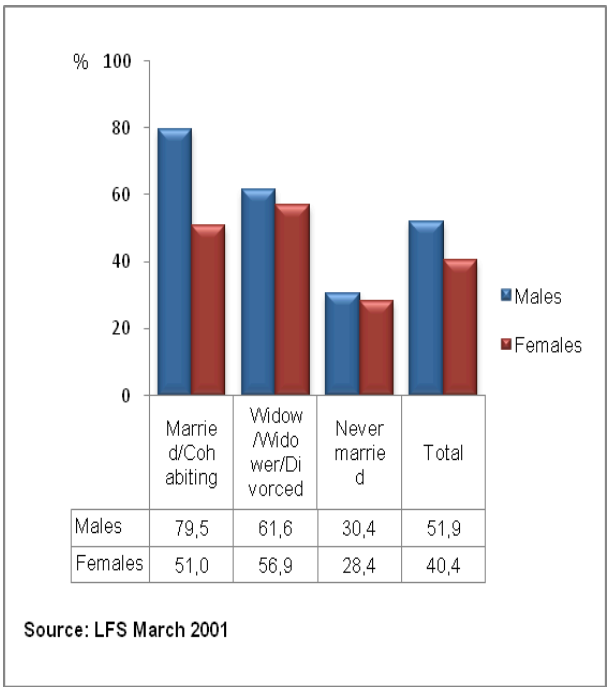
	Male			Female			Total		
	2001	2014	Change	2001	2014	Change	2001	2014	Change
Geo-type	Percentage (%)								
Urban	57,4	55,4	-2,1	45,0	42,8	-2,2	51,1	49,1	-2,0
Rural	42,7	33,4	-9,3	33,9	25,7	-8,2	37,8	29,4	-8,4
Total	**51,9**	**48,6**	**-3,3**	**40,4**	**37,2**	**-3,2**	**45,8**	**42,8**	**-3,0**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2014

Table 3.2.1 shows the employment rate by sex and geo-type for the years 2001 and 2014. Between 2001 and 2014, males were more likely to be employed than females, irrespective of settlement type.

The overall decline in the national employment rate over the 13-year period was most probably driven by the decline in the employment rates observed among males and females living in rural areas. Although the employment rate of rural females declined with a slightly lower percentage compared to that of rural males (8,2 percentage points and 9,3 percentage points respectively), females residing in rural areas remain less likely to be employed.

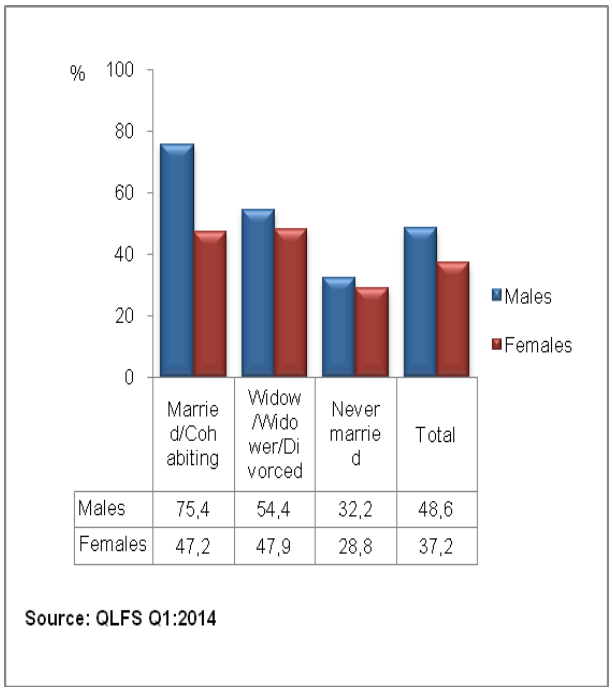
Figure 3.2.1a: Employment rate by sex and marital status, 2001



	Married/Cohabiting	Widow/Widower/Divorced	Never married	Total
Males	79,5	61,6	30,4	51,9
Females	51,0	56,9	28,4	40,4

Source: LFS March 2001

Figure 3.2.1b: Employment rate by sex and marital status, 2014



	Married/Cohabiting	Widow/Widower/Divorced	Never married	Total
Males	75,4	54,4	32,2	48,6
Females	47,2	47,9	28,8	37,2

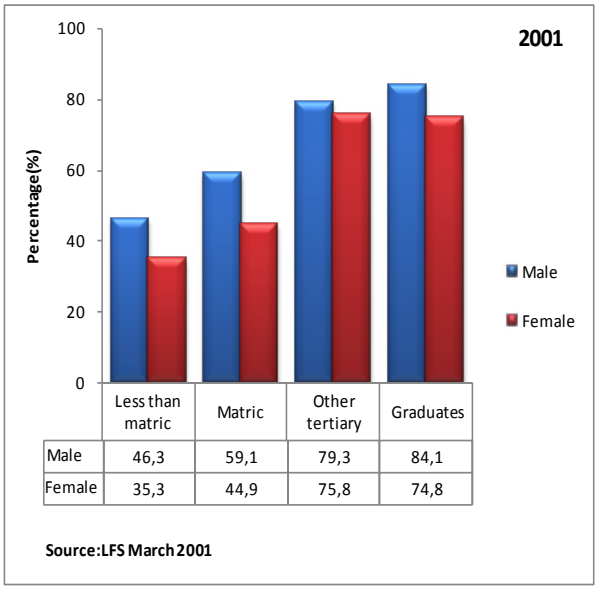
Source: QLFS Q1:2014

Figures 3.2.1a and 3.2.1b show that males who were married or cohabiting had the highest employment rates in 2001 and 2014, while females who were widowed or divorced reported the highest rates of employment over the same years of reporting. Between 2001 and 2014, the biggest declines in employment rates were observed for males and females who were widowed/divorced, which decreased by 7,2 and 9,0 percentage points respectively. By 2014, females who were married/cohabiting and those who were widowed/divorced were equally likely to be employed.

Both males and females who were never married were less likely to be employed. The employment rate of males who were never married increased by almost two percentage points between the years 2001 and 2014, while that of females remained similar at approximately 28%.

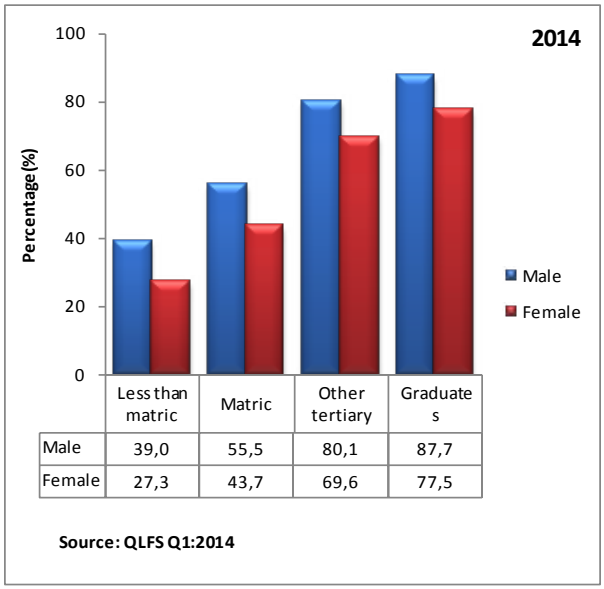
With an average GPR of 0,64, the largest gender parity in the relationship between employment rates and marital status existed amongst those that were married/cohabiting**.** In 2001, the gender gap between males and females who were widowed/divorced and those that were never married was narrow at 0,92 and 0,93 respectively. By 2014, however, gender parity had declined to a GPR of 0,88 for males and females who were widowed/divorced and 0,89 among those that were never married. The gender gap for those that were married/cohabiting remained unchanged. These trends may suggest that marital status is increasingly influencing labour market outcomes of males and females.

Figure 3.2.2a: Employment rate by sex and highest level of education, 2001



	Less than matric	Matric	Other tertiary	Graduates
Male	46,3	59,1	79,3	84,1
Female	35,3	44,9	75,8	74,8

Figure 3.2.2b: Employment rate by sex and highest level of education, 2014



	Less than matric	Matric	Other tertiary	Graduates
Male	39,0	55,5	80,1	87,7
Female	27,3	43,7	69,6	77,5

Figures 3.2.2a and 3.2.2b demonstrate that little gender disparities exist in employment rates of males and females with higher levels of education. In 2001 and 2014, males and females with degrees had the highest employment rates, and this may indicate that the higher the level of education, the higher the chances of being employed.

For both 2001 and 2014, employment rates of males with tertiary education, other than a university degree (other tertiary) were almost the same at approximately 80%. The year 2014 however, saw females with other tertiary qualifications recording noticeably lower rates of employment compared to their male counter parts. On the other hand, the gap between employment rates amongst males and females with university degrees (graduates) remained relatively stable over the 13-year reference period (2001 to 2014). This suggests that education (particularly a university degree) can be an important tool to address gender parity in employment.

Table 3.2.2: Employment rate by sex and population group, 2001 and 2014

Population group	Male			Female			Both sexes		
	2001	2014	Change	2001	2014	Change	2001	2014	Change
	Percentage								
Black African	47,1	44,5	-2,6	37,7	34,4	-3,2	42,1	39,4	-2,7
Coloured	58,5	55,4	-3,1	45,7	44,2	-1,5	51,8	49,6	-2,2
Indian/Asian	64,9	63,6	-1,3	38,3	38,7	0,4	51,5	51,4	0,0
White	72,4	72,9	0,6	54,7	54,4	-0,3	63,3	63,6	0,3
RSA	**51,9**	**48,6**	-3,3	**40,4**	**37,2**	-3,2	**45,8**	**42,8**	-3,0

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2014

Table 3.2.2 shows an almost equal decline in the employment rates for both sexes between 2001 and 2014 (a decline of just over three percentage points). The decrease in the total female employment rate was driven by a decline among black African females (3,2 percentage points),while that of males was driven by a decline of 3,1 percentage points amongst coloured males.

There was a general decline in employment rates for both sexes across all population groups, except for white males and Indian/Asian females with recorded increases of 0,6 and 0,4 percentage points respectively.

White males maintained the highest employment rates over the last 13 years. This was followed by Indian males (with an average of 65,8%), coloured males (average of 57%) and white females (average of 54,6%). Black African females maintained the lowest employment rates both in 2001 and 2014. This was followed by Indian females and black African males.

The highest gender gap was observed among Indian/Asian males and females with an average GPR of 0,60 (see Appendix 1) in both years (2001 and 2014). The gender gap also remained relatively unchanged for the black/African and coloured population groups with averages of 0,79 GPR in 2001 and 2014. Employment was equally distributed amongst white males and females in both years.

Figure 3.2.3: Percentage changes in the employment rate by sex and province, 2001 and 2014

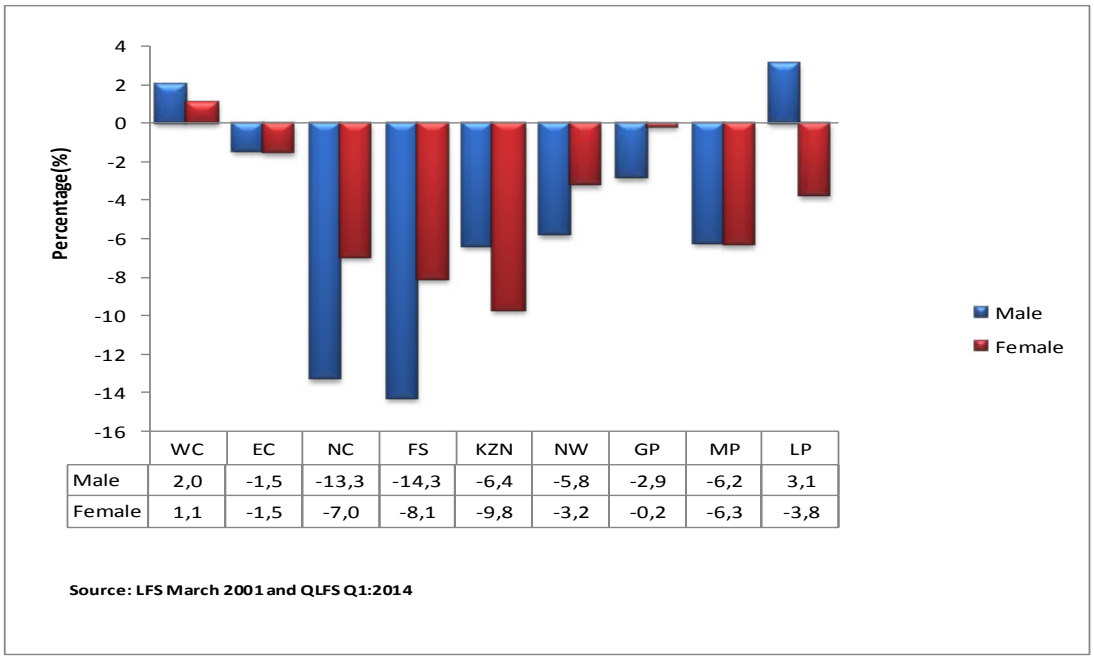


Figure 3.2.3 illustrates the provincial percentage point changes of employment rates by sex over the 13-year period. The increase in the employment rate of males in the Western Cape was, however, almost double that of females. The employment rate of both males and females declined across all the other eight provinces except in Limpopo, where the rate for males increased by around 3 percentage points while that of their females counterparts decreased by almost 4 percentage points.

In the Northern Cape and Free State, the employment rate of males decreased more than the employment rate of females (13 and 14 percentage points respectively). Gauteng province reported the lowest decrease in female employment rates.

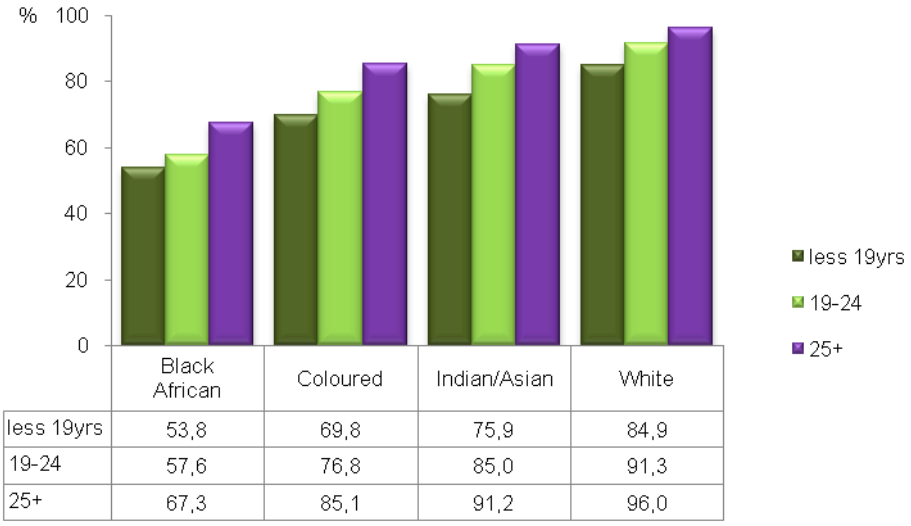
Table 3.2.3: Employment rate by sex and presence of minor children, 2001 and 2014

Presence of minor children	Male			Female			Total		
	2001	2014	Change	2001	2014	Change	2001	2014	Change
None	55,0	51,1	-4,0	46,5	43,3	-3,2	51,0	47,5	-3,5
At least 1	47,2	43,4	-3,8	34,8	29,9	-4,9	39,9	35,4	-4,4
Total	**51,9**	**48,6**	**-3,3**	**40,4**	**37,2**	**-3,2**	**45,8**	**42,8**	**-3,0**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2014

In 2001 and 2014, the employment rates of both males and females who did not have minor children in their households were higher than those of males and females with the presence of at least one minor child. However, since 2001, the employment rate for males with at least one minor child in the household was higher than that of their female counterparts. The results partly indicate the unequal distribution of child-rearing responsibilities amongst men and women within households.

Figure 3.2.4: Employment rate of females by age at first-born child, 2011



	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White
less 19yrs	53,8	69,8	75,9	84,9
19-24	57,6	76,8	85,0	91,3
25+	67,3	85,1	91,2	96,0

Source:Census 2011

Figure 3.2.4 shows the employment rate of females by age of the first-born child in 2011. Employment rates were the highest for females who had their first child at the age of 25 years or older, and lowest for females who had their first child while they were teenagers (less than 19 years) across all population groups.

The biggest difference in employment rates was observed among coloured females who had their first child while they were less than 19 years and those who were 25 years or older (15,3 percentage points). BlackAfrican females who had their first child while they were teenagers (less than 19 years) and those who were aged 19–24 years reported the smallest difference in employment rates with 3,8 percentage points.

Section 3.3: Employment by sector

This section measures differences in levels of employment for males and females disaggregated by sector. Of note is that, unlike in previous sections in the report, sector analysis presented in this section compares the years 2008 and 2014. This is because the variable 'sector' prior to 2008 included only two categories, i.e. informal and formal sector. The four sector categories were only included in 2008, during the re-engineering of the LFS series. Analyses discussed will indicate that even though a higher percentage of males were likely to be employed across all sectors except private households, a slight increase in the female share within the formal sector was observed between 2008 and 2014.

Table 3.3.1: Employment by sex and sector, 2008 and 2014

	2008			2014		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Sector	Thousand					
Formal	6 081	3 853	9 934	6 278	4 502	10 780
Informal	1 339	1 094	2 433	1 375	961	2 336
Agriculture	544	294	838	496	212	709
Private households	272	961	1 233	254	977	1 231
Total	**8 236**	**6 202**	**14 438**	**8 402**	**6 653**	**15 055**
	Percentage (%)					
Formal	61,2	38,8	100,0	58,2	41,8	100,0
Informal	55,0	45,0	100,0	58,8	41,2	100,0
Agriculture	64,9	35,1	100,0	70,0	30,0	100,0
Private households	22,1	77,9	100,0	20,6	79,4	100,0
Total	**57,0**	**43,0**	**100,0**	**55,8**	**44,2**	**100,0**

Source: QLFS Q1:2008and QLFS Q1: 2014

Table 3.3.1 demonstrates levels and shares of employment by sex and sector for 2008 and 2014. In both 2008 and 2014, a higher percentage of males were likely to be employed across all sectors except private households. However, a slight increase in the female share within the formal sector was observed over the past six years (3,0 percentage points). On the other hand, the percentage of females working within the informal and the agricultural sectors declined by approximately 4,0 and 5,0 percentage points respectively.

In both 2008 and 2014, wider gender disparities were found among males and females working in the private household sector (gender gap GPRs of 3,53 and 3,85 respectively). In 2008, the lowest gender parity was observed amongst those employed in the informal sector (a GPR of 0,82).However, in 2014, this ratio widened to 0,70. The gap also widened for those employed in the agricultural and private household sectors (from 0,54 to 0,43 and from 3,53 to 3,85 respectively).On the other hand, gender parity amongst males and females working in the formal sector narrowed from 0,63 in 2008 to 0,72 in 2014.

Table 3.3.2: Employment in the formal sector by sex and population group, 2008 and 2014

	Male			Female			Total		
	2008	2014	Change	2008	2014	Change	2008	2014	Change
Population group	Thousand								
BlackAfrican	4 023	4 298	275	2 303	2 988	685	6 326	7 286	960
Coloured	656	675	19	510	559	49	1 166	1 235	68
Indian/Asian	268	270	2	165	170	5	433	440	7
White	1 134	1 035	-99	875	785	-90	2 009	1 819	-189
Total	**6 081**	**6 278**	**197**	**3 853**	**4 502**	**649**	**9 934**	**10 780**	**846**

Source: QLFS Q1:2008and QLFS Q1: 2014

Table 3.3.2 looks at males and females working in the formal sector by population group between 2008 and 2014. Over the six-year period (2008 to 2014), the overall number of males and females employed in the formal sector increased by 846 000. Black African males and females reported the highest increase of employment levels of about 960 000 in the formal sector, with females making the biggest contribution to this total with 685000 jobs, followed by 275 000 for males. Increases were also observed for coloureds and Indians/Asians over this period, albeit with smaller magnitudes. In both these groups more jobs were gained amongst females than males.

The white population group is the only group that reported a decrease in employment levels between 2008 and 2014.

Between 2008 and 2014, the gender parity among black African males and females increased from 0,57 to 0,70.The gender gaps for whites and Indians/Asians remained relatively unchanged at averages of 0,77 and 0,63 respectively, within the same time period.

Table 3.3.3a: Employment in the informal sector by population group, 2001 and 2014

	Both sexes		
	2001	2014	Change
Population group	Thousand		
Black/African	2121	2036	-85
Coloured	145	135	-10
Indian or Asian	35	50	15
White	132	115	-17
Total	**2 433**	**2 336**	**-97**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 3.3.3b: Employment share in the informal sector by sex and population group, 2001 and 2014

	2001		2014	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Population group	percentage(%)			
Black/African	54,7	45,3	58,8	41,2
Coloured	64,6	35,4	59,8	40,2
Indian or Asian	76,5	23,5	78,0	22,0
White	44,8	55,2	49,5	50,5
Total	55,0	45,0	58,8	41,2

Table 3.3.3a depicts the overall change in the number of persons employed in the informal sector by population group over the 13-year period, while Table 3.3.3b shows the percentage share of employment by sex and population group in 2001 and 2014.

Overall, the number of males and females employed in the informal sector decreased by 97 000. The decline was observed for all population groups except the Indian/Asian population group, which increased by 15 000 as shown in Table 3.3.3a.

For both years, males were most likely to be employed in the informal sector across all population groups except the white population group, which reported that females were most likely to be employed. In 2001 and 2014, the lowest gender parity was observed among Indian/Asian males and females with an average GPR of 0,30. Employment was equally distributed among white males and females in 2014.

Section 3.4: Earnings

Section 3.4 looks at gender disparities in earnings. Females continued to dominate among those earning in the bottom ranges of earnings. However, the last 13 years saw noticeable shifts in male and female earnings, with the gender gap between male and female earnings in the upper salary ranges (i.e. R7 501–R11 500 and R11 500+) narrowing considerably.

Table 3.4.1a: Monthly earnings by sex, 2001 and 2014

	2001		2014		Both sexes	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	2001	2014
Monthly earnings	Thousand					
R1–R1 500	2 625	3 043	1 438	1 822	5 668	3 259
R1 501–R2 500	931	460	1 225	1 088	1 391	2 314
R2 501–R3 500	409	245	994	723	654	1 717
R3 501–R5 500	357	262	1 076	615	619	1 691
R5 501–R7 500	177	109	626	324	286	950
R7 501–R11 500	150	46	674	449	197	1 123
R11 501+	108	23	1 462	991	131	2 453
Total	**4 757**	**4 188**	**7 495**	**6 012**	**8 945**	**13 507**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2014

Table 3.4.1b: Distribution of males and females by monthly earnings, 2001 and 2014

	2001		2014	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Monthly earnings	Percentage (%)			
R1–R1 500	46,3	53,7	44,1	55,9
R1 501–R2 500	66,9	33,1	53,0	47,0
R2 501–R3 500	62,6	37,4	57,9	42,1
R3 501–R5 500	57,7	42,3	63,6	36,4
R5 501–R7 500	61,8	38,2	65,9	34,1
R7 501–R11 500	76,4	23,6	60,0	40,0
R11 501+	82,6	17,4	59,6	40,4

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2014

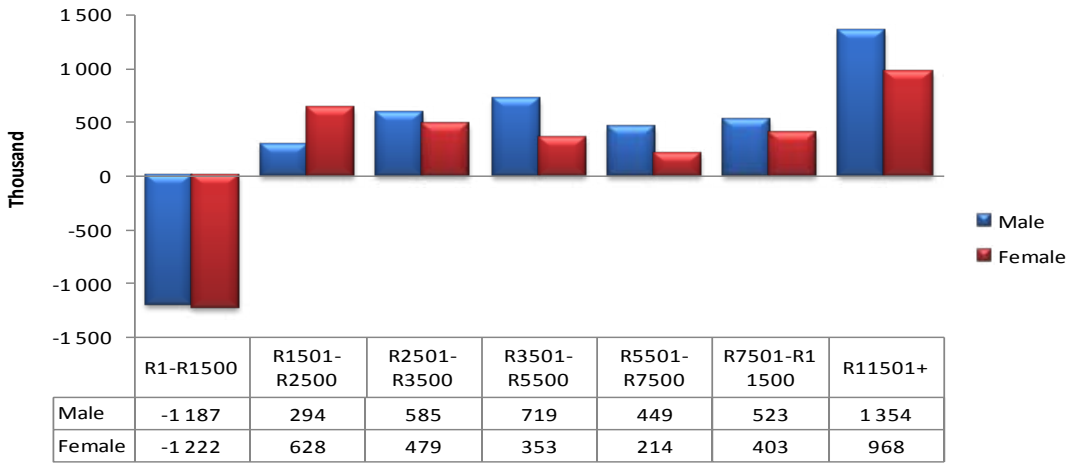
Table 3.4.1a shows the number of males and females and their respective earnings for each earning category. Table 3.4.1b on the other hand, depicts the percentage distribution of males and females within each earnings category. Table 3.4.1b shows that since 2001, females were consistently earning less than males. In 2001, the highest percentage of females within each earning category was observed among those earning between R1–R1 500 (53,7%). In contrast, males were most dominant compared to females in the income categories R7 501–R11 500 and R11 501 plus. This represents a parity index of 1,16.

However, the last 13 years also saw noticeable shifts in male and female earnings. For example, in 2001, females earned around three and five times less than their male counterparts within the R7 501–R11 500 and R11 500+ earning categories. This was reduced to approximately 1,5 times less than their male counterparts, respectively, within the above-mentioned two earning categories in 2014. The percentage share of females also

increased among those earning between R1 500 and R3 500 a month, while males increased their share only among those earning monthly earnings of R3 501–R7500.

With respect to gender gaps in earnings, in 2014, the highest gender gap was observed among males and females earning between R5 501 and R7 500 (GPR of 0,52), and the lowest gap was reported for those with monthly earnings of between R1 501 and R2 500 (GPR of 0,89).

Figure 3.4.1: Changes in levels of employment by sex and monthly earnings, 2001 and 2014



	R1-R1500	R1501-R2500	R2501-R3500	R3501-R5500	R5501-R7500	R7501-R11500	R11501+
Male	-1 187	294	585	719	449	523	1 354
Female	-1 222	628	479	353	214	403	968

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Figure 3.4.1 illustrates changes in the levels of employment by sex and monthly earnings over a 13-year period (2001 to 2014). Males and females with reported monthly earnings of R1–R1 500 was the only group showing a decrease in employment levels with around 1,2 million over a 13-year period. However, this probably reflects attempts at adjusting for inflation for very low-income earners rather than an actual shift towards real increases in earnings.

Between 2001 and 2014, males and females whose monthly earnings were R11 501 or more experienced the highest employment level increase of all categories. The level of male employment in this earning category increased by around 1,3 million posts, while that of females went up by approximately 1 million.

The employment level of females who were earning R1 501–R2 500 in 2001 also increased more than twice as compared to their male counterparts. As indicated earlier, this change may be more a shift as a result of adjusting for inflation for very low-income earners, rather than any real gains for females per se.

Section 3.6: Employment and occupational classification

Section 3.6 explores the occupational structure of employed males and females with specific reference to age and education variables. For both years of reporting, the gender gap was narrower between males and females occupying high-skilled positions and wider for those working in semi- and low-skilled occupations.

Table 3.6.1: Employment by occupation and sex, 2001 and 2014

	2001			2014		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Occupation	Thousands					
Manager	528	137	664	923	420	1343
Professional	202	183	385	488	389	877
Technician	671	716	1387	677	904	1581
Clerk	366	836	1202	479	1131	1610
Sales and services	889	908	1796	1187	1095	2282
Skilled agriculture	189	27	215	46	19	65
Craft and related trade	1391	342	1734	1521	215	1736
Plant and machine operator	951	167	1118	1104	159	1264
Elementary	1435	1602	3036	1932	1366	3298
Domestic worker	44	910	954	43	955	999
Total	**6666**	**5827**	**12493**	**8402**	**6653**	**15055**
	Percentage(%)					
Manager	7,9	2,3	5,3	11,0	6,3	**8,9**
Professional	3,0	3,1	3,1	5,8	5,8	**5,8**
Technician	10,1	12,3	11,1	8,1	13,6	**10,5**
Clerk	5,5	14,3	9,6	5,7	17,0	**10,7**
Sales and services	13,3	15,6	14,4	14,1	16,5	**15,2**
Skilled agriculture	2,8	0,5	1,7	0,5	0,3	**0,4**
Craft and related trade	20,9	5,9	13,9	18,1	3,2	**11,5**
Plant and machine operator	14,3	2,9	8,9	13,1	2,4	**8,4**
Elementary	21,5	27,5	24,3	23,0	20,5	**21,9**
Domestic worker	0,7	15,6	7,6	0,5	14,4	**6,6**
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Source: LFS 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2014

Table 3.6.1 illustrates that since 2001, most persons were employed in elementary jobs. However, this is gradually decreasing as shown by the 2,4 percentage points difference in the 2014 data when compared to 2001.

Professional and managerial occupations increased for both males and females in 2001 and 2014. Although relatively low compared to other female occupations, the percentage of females in managerial positions tripled in the last 13 years (from 2,3% to 6,3%). Furthermore, there were no major changes between the ratio of male and female professionals over this period. Females were more likely to be employed as Domestic workers, contributing a share of 15,6% and 14,4% of total occupations in 2001 and 2014 respectively.

Figure 3.6.1a: Percentage share of males and females by occupation, 2001

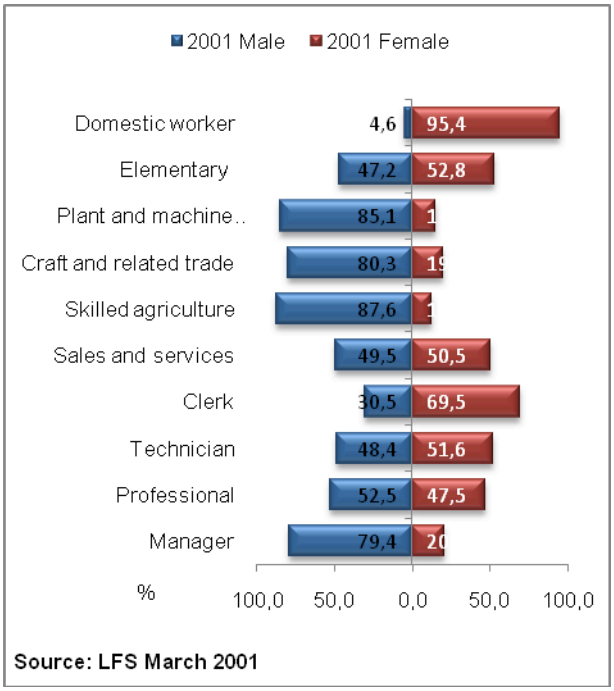
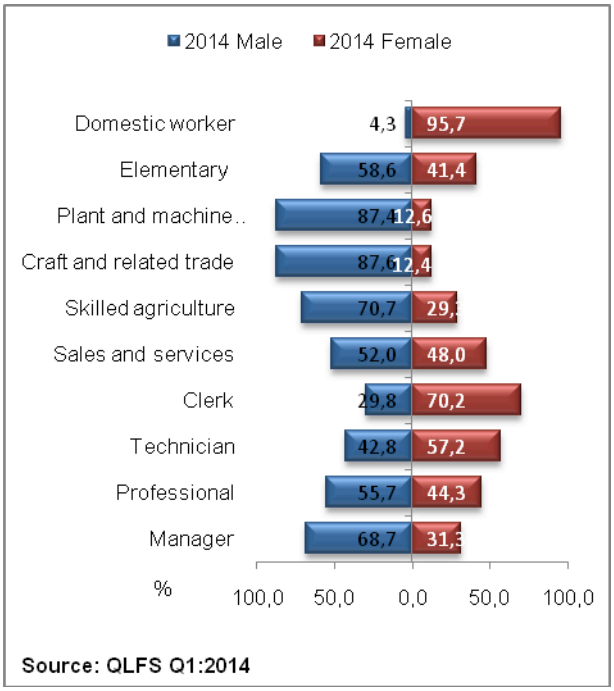


Figure 3.6.1b: Percentage share of males and females by occupation, 2014



Figures 3.6.1a and 3.6.1b show a comparison of the distribution of occupational categories according to gender for 2001 and 2014. As illustrated, the percentage share of females in elementary jobs decreased over the 13 years by more than a tenth (11,4 percentage points).

Gender disparities were observed in occupations like skilled agriculture, where females are represented in small numbers, even though the situation has improved over time. The gender parity index for skilled agriculture has increased from 0,14 in 2001 to 0,41 in 2014. Although still low, it does show that females are increasingly venturing into skilled agriculture. Plant and machine operator was one of the largest occupational category choices for males, with a growing increase from 85,1% in 2001 to 87,4 % in 2014.

Figure 3.6.2a: Percentage share of males and females by occupation in the formal sector, 2008

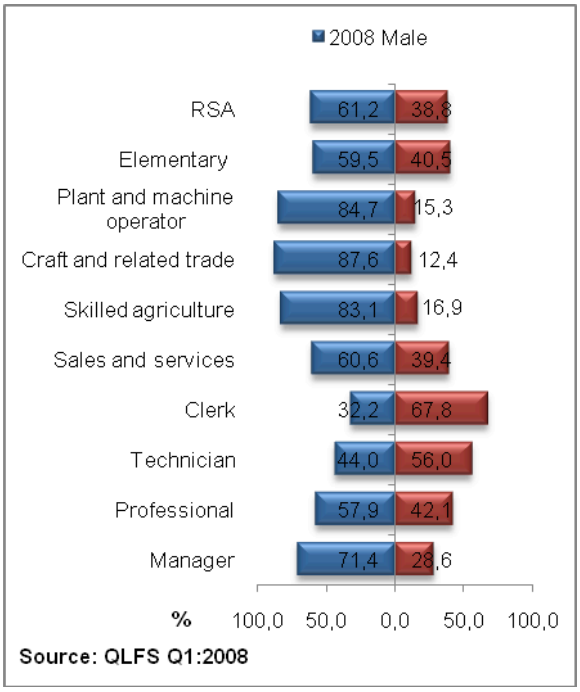
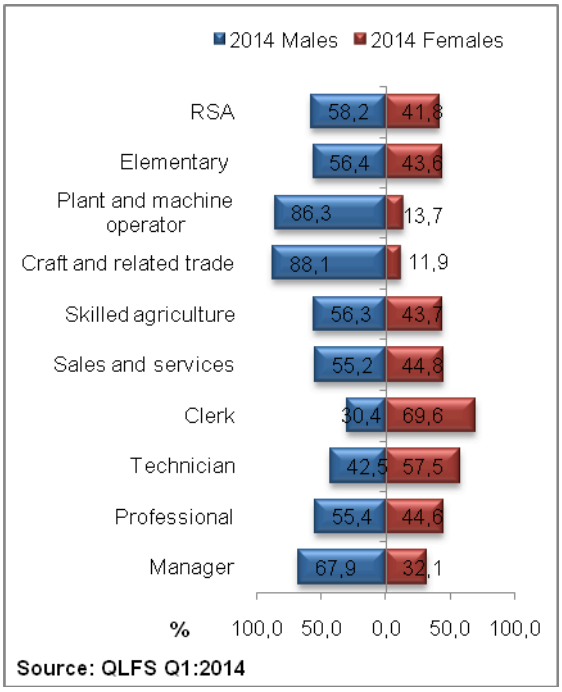


Figure 3.6.2b: Percentage share of males and females by occupation in the formal sector, 20014



The figure above shows the distribution of males and females by occupation in the formal sector between 2008 and 2014. Over three in five males in 2008 were in the formal sector . This decreased by 3 percentage points in 2014, while females gained by the same margin.

Between 2008 and 2014, a higher proportion of males were in occupations such as crafts and trade, and plant and machine operators (with averages of 88% and 86%, respectively). Females on the other hand were mostly concentrated in clerical and technician occupations with averages of 69%, 57,% , respectively. Females increased their share in all occupations, except those working as plant and machine operators. The biggest increase for females was observed among those working in sales and services (5,5 percentage points), followed by those working in managerial positions (3,5 percentage points). These results indicate that, the increase observed in the total number of females working in high skilled occupations such as managers, professionals and technicians was driven by females working in the formal sector.

Figure 3.6.3a: Percentage share of males and females by occupation in the informal sector, 2008

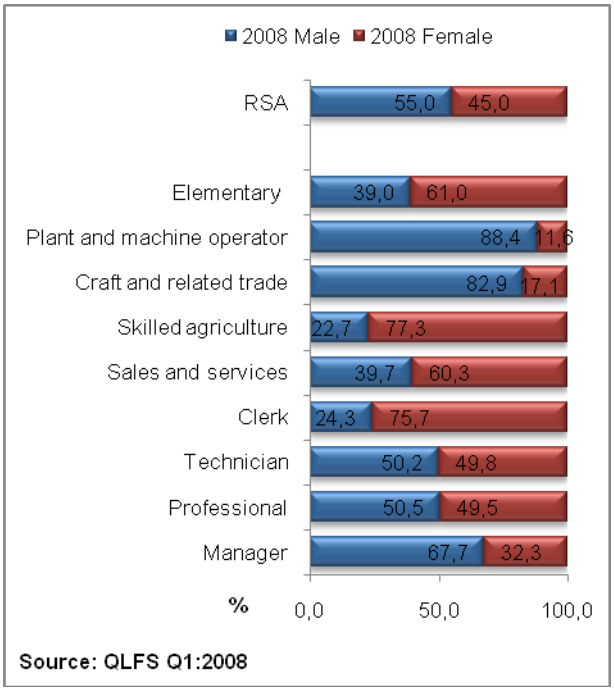
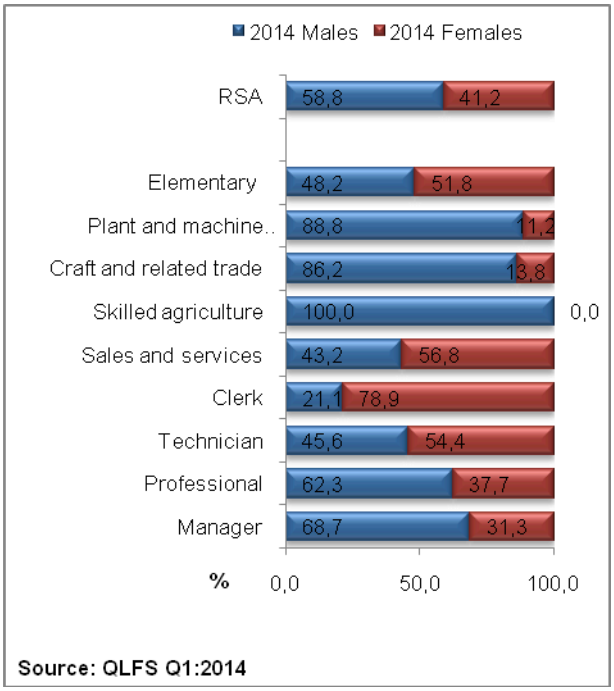


Figure 3.6.3b: Percentage share of males and females by occupation in the informal sector, 20014



Figures illustrate occupations in the informal sector for 2008 and 2014. The occupational distribution of males and females working in the informal somewhat mirrors that of males and females working in the formal sector. However, in contrast to the trend observed in the formal sector, the share of females declined in 7 of the 9 occupation categories, with some of the largest declines noted among those working in professional and elementary occupations (11,8 and 9,2 percentage points). The share of females working in managerial occupations within the formal sector also declined by 1 percentage point.

Table 3.6.2: Employment by sex and occupation, 2001 and 2014

	Male			Female			Both sexes		
	2001	2014	Change	2001	2014	Change	2001	2014	Change
Occupation	Thousand								
Highly-skilled	1 405	2 089	683	1 040	1 713	673	2 445	3 801	1 356
Semi-skilled	3 792	4 338	546	2 285	2 619	334	6 078	6 957	879
Low-skilled	1 485	1 975	491	2 516	2 321	-195	4 000	4 296	296
Total	**6 683**	**8 402**	**1 719**	**5 841**	**6 653**	**812**	**12 523**	**15 055**	**2 531**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2014

Table 3.6.2 groups the 11 occupation categories into three main groups, namely highly-skilled, semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations. In both 2001 and 2014,a large number of males were employed in semi-skilled occupations, while females were almost evenly distributed in low- and semi-skilled occupations.

As previously indicated, levels of employment increased by 2,5 million between 2001 and 2014. Table 3.6.2 further shows an increase in the number of employed males and females working in high-skilled occupations (an increase of around 1,3 million). This increase was almost equally distributed among males and females. While there was a general increase in the number of employed males and females across all occupational categories, the number of employed females in low-skilled occupations declined by almost 200 000 between 2001 and 2014.

For both years of reporting, the gender gap was narrower between males and females occupying high-skilled positions (GPRs of 0,74 in 2001 and 0,82 in 2014) and wider for those working in semi- and low-skilled occupations. However, the gender gap between males and females employed in low-skilled occupations decreased from a GPR of 1,69 in 2001 to 1,18 in 2014. This indicates a considerable increase in the number of males employed in low-skilled occupations over the last 13 years.

Table 3.6.3:Employment by occupation, sex and age, 2001 and 2014

	2001					2014				
	Male		Female			Male		Female		
	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Total	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Total
Occupation	Thousands									
Highly-skilled	534	868	396	640	2437	655	1434	552	1161	3801
Semi-skilled	1757	2029	1093	1187	6065	1867	2471	1280	1339	6957
Low-skilled	735	744	1026	1485	3991	958	1017	688	1632	4296
Total	3025	3641	2516	3312	12493	3480	4922	2520	4133	15055
	Percentage(%)									
Highly-skilled	21,9	35,6	16,3	26,2	100,0	17,2	37,7	14,5	30,5	100,0
Semi-skilled	29,0	33,5	18,0	19,6	100,0	26,8	35,5	18,4	19,3	100,0
Low-skilled	18,4	18,6	25,7	37,2	100,0	22,3	23,7	16,0	38,0	100,0
Total	**24,2**	**29,1**	**20,1**	**26,5**	100,0	**23,1**	**32,7**	**16,7**	**27,5**	100,0

Source: LFS 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2014

In 2001, less than half (44,3%) of South Africa's employed population were youth, with 20,1% females and 24,2% males, and according to the 2014 data, the percentage of employed youth in the labour market declined to 39,9%.

The percentage share of occupation groups is summarised in Table 3.6.3. Amongst the highly-skilled occupations, males tend to dominate irrespective of age and the reference year. In contrast to this, females had a higher percentage share in low-skilled occupations than males. Adults were also generally more likely to be employed across all occupation groups than youth. The employment of young females in highly-skilled and low-skilled occupations declined between 2001 and 2014. The biggest decline was noted for those in low-skilled occupations, where the decline was by 9,7 percentage points compared to 1,8 percentage points for highly-skilled occupations. The proportion of adult females amongst highly-skilled occupations increased by 4,3 percentage points, while those for low- and semi-skilled females remained virtually unchanged during the reference period.

Similarly to their young female counterparts, the percentage of male youth amongst those in highly-skilled occupations also declined. However, the decline in the share of young males amongst those in highly-skilled occupations was more than twice that recorded for young females in highly-skilled occupations (4,7 percentage points compared to 1,8 percentage points). In contrast, the share of adult males increased in all three occupational categories.

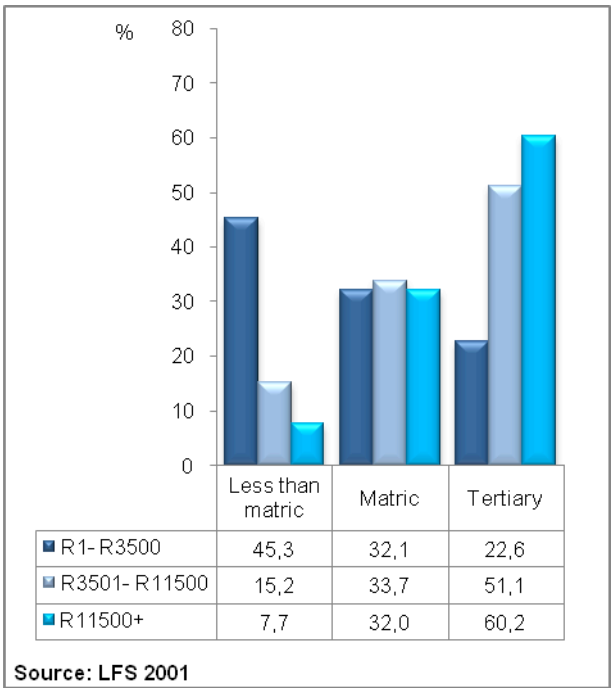
Table 3.6.4: Percentage share in employment by sex, occupation and education, 2014

	Highly-skilled		Semi-skilled		Low-skilled		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Education level	Thousand							
Less than matric	308	196	2 332	968	1 509	1 806	4 148	2 970
Matric	637	473	1 554	1 224	393	442	2 584	2 139
Other tertiary	1 135	1 030	402	415	44	33	1 581	1 478
Graduates	9	14	50	12	30	40	89	66
Total	**2 089**	**1 713**	**4 338**	**2 619**	**1 975**	**2 321**	**8 402**	**6 653**
	Highly-skilled		**Semi-skilled**		**Low-skilled**		**Total**	
	Male	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
Education level	**Percentage**							
Less than matric	61,1	38,9	70,7	29,3	45,5	54,5	58,3	41,7
Matric	57,3	42,7	55,9	44,1	47,1	52,9	54,7	45,3
Other tertiary	52,4	47,6	49,2	50,8	56,9	43,1	51,7	48,3
Graduates	40,9	59,1	81,0	19,0	42,3	57,7	57,4	42,6
Total	**54,9**	**45,1**	**62,4**	**37,6**	**46,0**	**54,0**	**55,8**	**44,2**

Source:QLFS Q1: 2014

Table 3.6.4 depicts the share of employment among males and females by education level and occupation in 2014. In highly-skilled occupations, females with a degree (graduates) were more likely to be employed than their male counterparts, whereas the share of males with other tertiary qualifications was found to be more than that of females. Within the low-skilled occupations category, males with other tertiary levels of education were more likely to be employed than females.

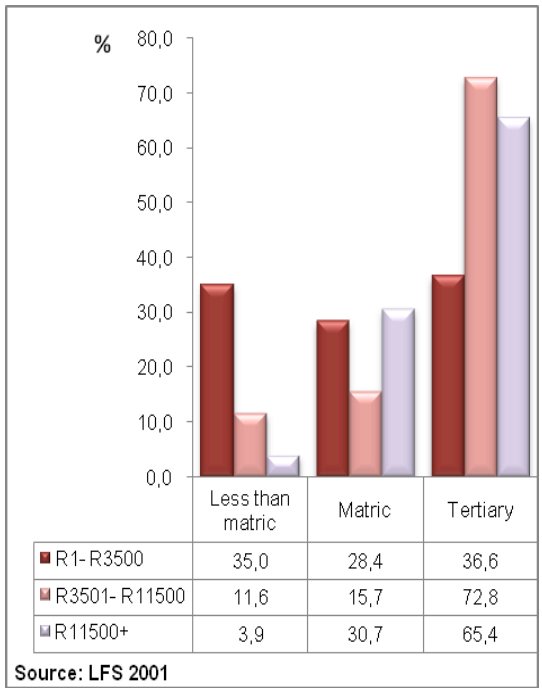
Figure 3.6.4a: Male distribution of earnings for highly-skilled occupations by level of education, 2001



	Less than matric	Matric	Tertiary
R1- R3500	45,3	32,1	22,6
R3501- R11500	15,2	33,7	51,1
R11500+	7,7	32,0	60,2

Source: LFS 2001

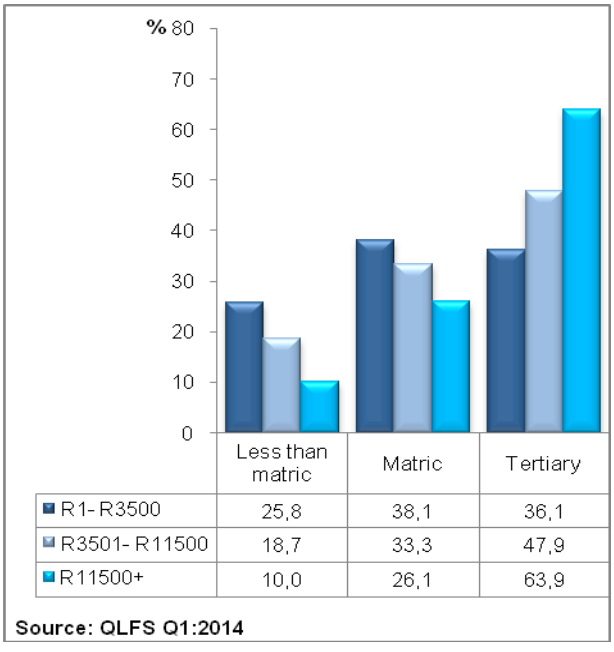
Figure 3.6.4b: Female distribution of earnings for highly-skilled occupations by level of education, 2001



	Less than matric	Matric	Tertiary
R1- R3500	35,0	28,4	36,6
R3501- R11500	11,6	15,7	72,8
R11500+	3,9	30,7	65,4

Source: LFS 2001

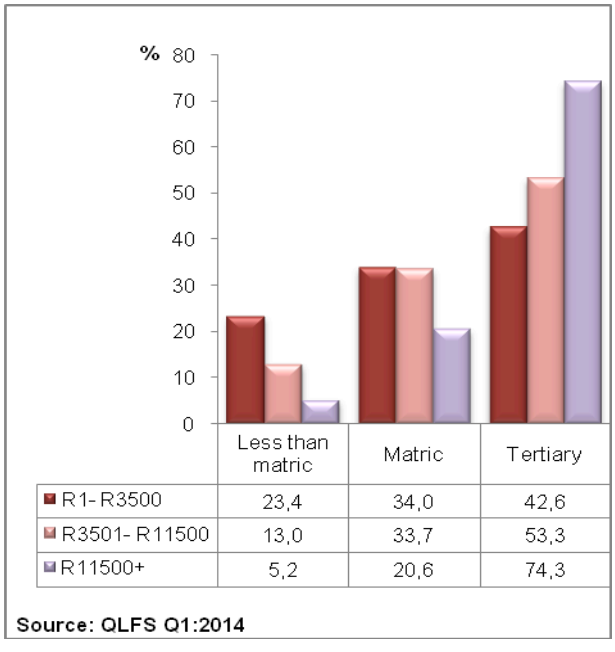
Figure 3.6.4c: Male distribution of earnings for highly-skilled occupations by level of education, 2014



	Less than matric	Matric	Tertiary
R1- R3500	25,8	38,1	36,1
R3501- R11500	18,7	33,3	47,9
R11500+	10,0	26,1	63,9

Source: QLFS Q1:2014

Figure 3.6.4d: Female distribution of earnings for highly-skilled occupations by level of education, 2014



	Less than matric	Matric	Tertiary
R1- R3500	23,4	34,0	42,6
R3501- R11500	13,0	33,7	53,3
R11500+	5,2	20,6	74,3

Source: QLFS Q1:2014

Figures 3.6.4a, b, c and d illustrate the earnings distribution for highly-skilled occupations by level of education for 2001 and 2014. In 2001, a higher percentage of individuals with less than matric working in highly-skilled occupations and earning between R1 and R3 500 was observed among males (45,3%)than females (35,0%).In contrast, a higher percentage with tertiary education earning in this bracket was observed among females (36,6%) compared to their male counterparts (22,6%). This observation was repeated in 2014, with percentages among females and males increasing to 42,6% and 36,1% respectively.

The Figures above reveal a large gap between females and males with tertiary level education and earning between R1 and R3 500 in highly-skilled occupations (see Appendix 1). The gender gap has, however narrowed over the last 13 years, decreasing from 1,67 in 2001 to 1,29 in 2014.

Between 2001 and 2014, the percentage of males earning between R3 501 and R11 500 with matric education working in highly-skilled occupations was twice that reported for females.

Of those with monthly earnings of R11 500 or more occupying highly-skilled positions, a higher percentage was observed for females than for males with tertiary education. Furthermore, the increase between 2001 and 2014 amongst tertiary educated females earning R11 500 or more a month, was higher than that of their male counterparts (8,9 and 3,7 percentage points respectively).

Section 3.7: Internship

Internship is an opportunity offered by an employer to potential employees called 'interns' to be employed for a fixed limited period of time. Panel data reports produced by the QLFS find that individuals with previous work experience are more likely to find employment, compared to those without. Given the high levels of unemployment which will be discussed in Chapter 4, and the importance of skills acquisition in finding employment, gender disparities in terms of internship opportunities can potentially seriously disadvantage one sex over the other. The analyses in this section accordingly assess the extent to which males and females are involved in government internship programmes by population group.

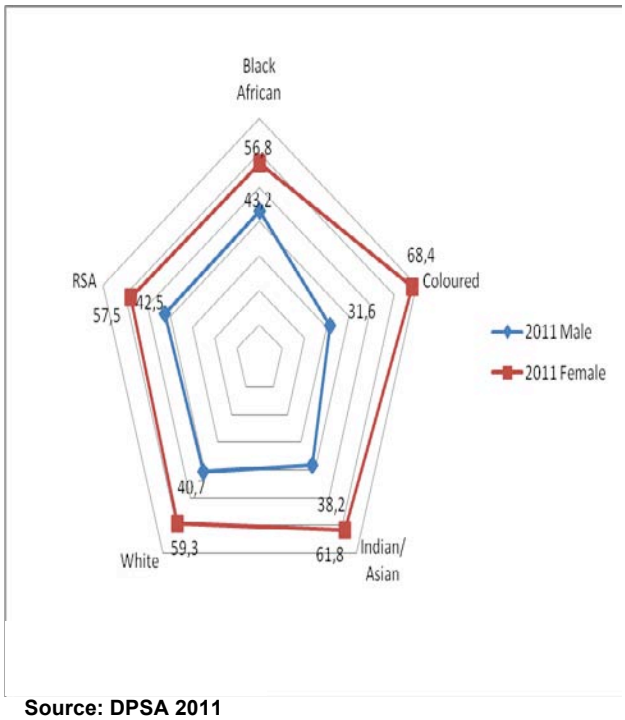
Table 3.7.1: Internship in the public service by sex and population group, 2011 and 2014

	2011			2014		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Population group	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
BlackAfrican	552	726	1 278	1 777	2 986	4 763
Coloured	12	26	38	58	103	161
Indian/Asian	26	42	68	52	118	170
White	48	70	118	102	127	229
Total	**638**	**864**	**1 502**	**1 989**	**3 334**	**5 323**

Source: DPSA 2011 and 2014

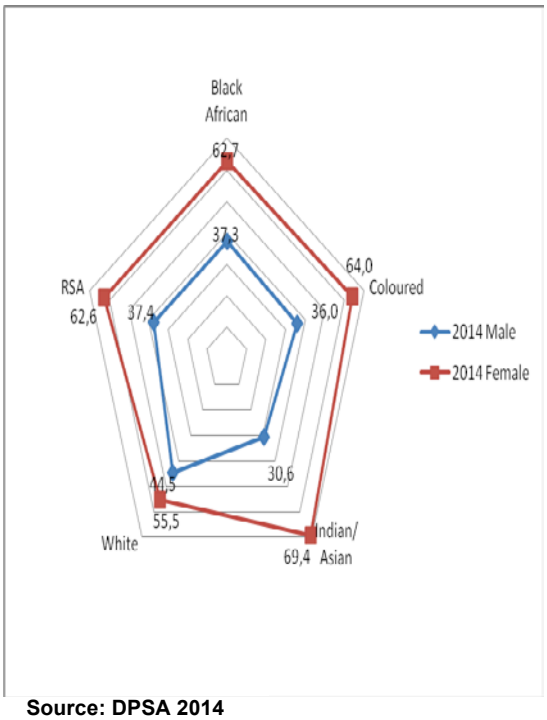
Table 3.7.1 illustrates that the total number of persons who benefited from internships tripled from 1 502 in 2011 to 5 323 in 2014. It further demonstrates that the percentage of black Africans who were in the programme was the highest for all population groups, regardless of sex. This could be attributed to the redressing of past inequalities between population groups.

Figure 3.7.1a: Internship by sex within population groups,2011



Source: DPSA 2011

Figure 3.7.1b: Internship by sex within population groups,2014



Source: DPSA 2014

Figures 3.7.1a and 3.7.1b show the percentage share of males and females who participated in the internship programme in 2011 and 2014 within each population group. It is worth noting that within population groups, a larger proportion of females than males benefited from the programme during 2011 and 2014. In 2011, the percentage of female interns was on average 15% higher within each population group. This increased to almost a quarter (25,2%) in 2014. In 2011, coloured females were more likely to be interns than females of other population groups. However, by 2014, the highest female internship percentage was observed within the Indian/Asian population group.

Looking at gender disparities in the allocation of internships in the public service, the female gender parity increased from 1,35 in 2011 to 1,67 in 2014, giving them an advantage over males. This highlights the progression of empowering females by bridging gaps through education and mentoring, which could enable females to occupy jobs that were predominantly intended for males.

Section 3.8: Employment of individuals 60 years and older

This section presents an analysis of the employment profiles of persons aged 60 years and older. The increase in flexible working patterns and economic pressures leading to rising living costs are resulting in more males and females working beyond the retirement age. However, the literature also shows that there are gender differences in relation to the reasons for working beyond retirement age. For example, males are more likely to stay on due to insufficient retirement and pension savings or being experts in their field of work. Factors such as increased education, lower fertility, delayed marriage and changing social

norms regarding gender roles, on the other hand, have enabled many females to stay in or return to the labour market (Kinsella, 1995[18]).

Table 3.8.1: Employment of individuals 60 years and older, 2001 and 2014

	Male		Female		Total	
Year	Thousand	Percentage(%)	Thousand	Percentage(%)	Thousand	Percentage(%)
2001	202	55,5	162	44,5	**364**	**100,0**
2014	334	58,4	238	41,6	**571**	**100,0**

Source: LFS 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2014

The working-age population is defined as persons who are 15 to 64 years old. The economic activity of those above this age range is often not measured, assuming that they are retired. Table 3.8.1 above indicates that in 2001 and 2014, the number of older persons aged 60 years and above who participated in the labour market were 364 000 and 571 000 respectively. This represents an increase of 207 000 during the 13-year period. In 2001, this group represented 3,7% and in 2014, it represented 2,9% of the employed population. Females continue to be less likely than males to be in employed after the age of 59, which is a difference of 10,0% (2001) and 16,8% (2014).

Table 3.8.2: Employment of individuals 60 years and older by sex and industry, 2001 and 2014

	2001		2014	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Industry group	Thousand			
Primary	46	7	35	5
Secondary	46	19	79	33
Tertiary	96	110	206	155
Private households	14	26	14	45
Total	**202**	**162**	**334**	**238**
	Percentage(%)			
Primary	22,9	4,2	10,4	2,1
Secondary	22,7	11,9	23,6	13,9
Tertiary	47,4	67,6	61,8	65,0
Private households	6,9	16,2	4,2	19,0

Source: LFS 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2014

Table 3.8.2 illustrates that the majority of older persons aged 60 years and above were in tertiary industries, which increased by 165 000 between 2001 and 2014. The largest increase among older persons working in tertiary industries occurred for males, rising from 96 000 to 206 000 during the 13-year period. Secondary industries were second mostly likely to employ men aged 60 years and older. Private households was the second largest industry sector for female employment for persons 60 years and older for both years of reporting (2001 and 2014).

The percentage of employed older females increased in secondary industries and private households by 2,0 and 2,8 percentage points respectively and declined in primary and tertiary industries by 2,1 and 2,6 percentage points respectively.

[18]Kinsella K. and Gist Y.J. 1995. Older Workers, Retirement, and Pensions: *A Comparative International Chartbook*. Report issued by the United States Census Bureau. www.census.gov

Figure 3.8.1: Percentage share of occupation for individuals 60 years and older by sex, 2001 and 2014

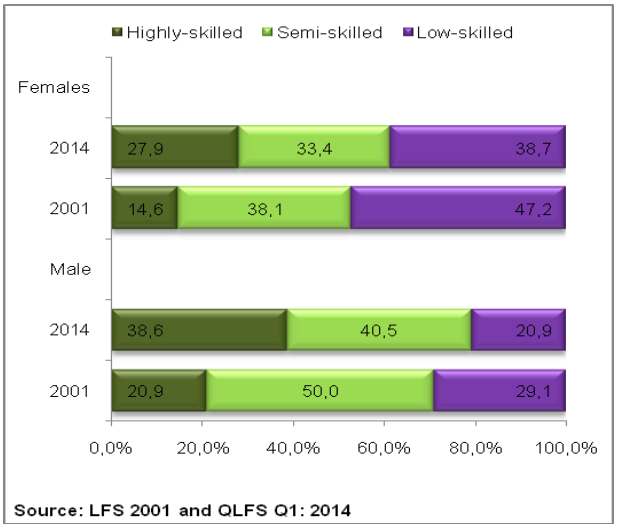
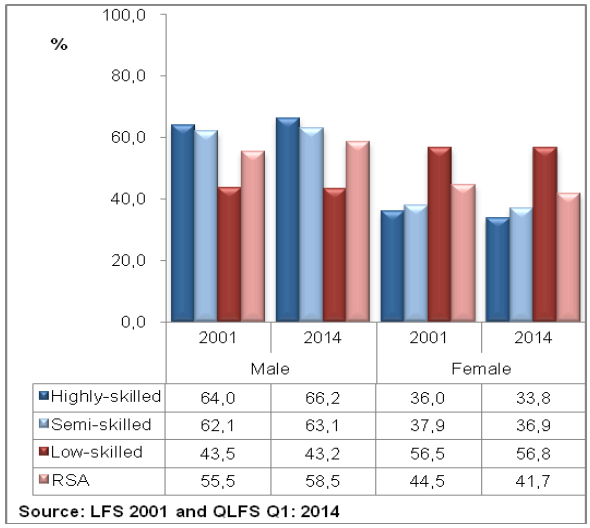


Figure 3.8.2: Employment of individuals 60 years and older by sex and occupation groups, 2001 and 2014



	Male		Female	
	2001	2014	2001	2014
Highly-skilled	64,0	66,2	36,0	33,8
Semi-skilled	62,1	63,1	37,9	36,9
Low-skilled	43,5	43,2	56,5	56,8
RSA	55,5	58,5	44,5	41,7

Figure 3.8.1 illustrates the percentage distribution of occupational groups for older persons (both males and females). Amongst both sexes it was highly likely that people aged 60 years and above were employed in semi-skilled occupations. It was also observed that the percentage of males and females who were in highly-skilled occupations almost doubled between 2001 and 2014.

Figure 3.8.2 focuses on the comparison of older females and males within occupational groups. The likelihood of older females being employed in low-skilled occupations is higher than that of men in other occupation groups, exposing them to vulnerability. Focusing on gender disparities, there still exist gaps in occupational groups. The gap in the low-skilled category was the largest at 1,30 in 2001, marginally increasing to 1,31 in 2014. This suggests a dominance of females which corresponds with what we know about higher female longevity rates. Linking the information provided in Figure 3.8.1 that older males are predominantly employed in highly-skilled occupations and tertiary industries, may suggest that their expertise necessitates their stay in the labour market.

Section 3.9: Vulnerable work

According to the International Labour Organisation (ILO), decent work involves opportunities for work that is productive and delivers a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for families, better prospects for personal development and social cohesion, freedom for people to express their concerns, organise and participate in the decisions that affect their lives, and equal opportunity and treatment for all women and men (EU, 2008[19]). The decent work indicators selected and discussed in this section are reflective of males and females who are in vulnerable employment.

Earnings below two-thirds of median monthly earnings

[19]Report on the European Union (EU),2008, *Contribution to the promotion of decent work in the world, SEC 2184*, Brussels.

An important attribute of decent work is that workers should benefit from remunerative employment, which is one element in the quality of work. The determining figure that constitutes remunerative employment therefore mostly depends on each country's prevailing societal values and material prosperity (Dharam, 2003[20]). However, for comparisons, the ILO recommends the proportion of workers with monthly earnings below two-thirds of median monthly earnings, excluding agriculture, to be used to measure the adequacy of remuneration.

Table 3.9.1: Males and females earning below two-thirds of median monthly earnings by education, 2001 and 2014

	2001			2014		
Highest level of education	**Male**	**Female**	**Both sexes**	**Male**	**Female**	**Both sexes**
Less than matric	1 049	639	1 689	1 414	1 718	3 132
Matric	110	116	225	506	572	1 078
Other tertiary	5	17	22	181	181	362
Graduates	13	9	22	30	25	55
Total	**1 177**	**781**	**1 958**	**2 132**	**2 496**	**4 628**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2014

Table 3.9.1 demonstrates the levels of employment for males and females who earn below two-thirds of the median income by their highest level of education for 2001 and 2014.

Employment levels of persons earning below two-thirds of the median income have increased by 2,6 million over the 13-year period, with the median income having increased from R1 000 in 2001 to R2 100 in 2014. Females experienced the highest levels of increase in this group (up by 1,7 million) between 2001 and 2014 relative to males, who reported an increase of 955 000. In both 2001 and 2014, the majority of males and females who were earning below two-thirds of the median income were those with less than matric. Table 3.9.1 also indicates that, with regard to levels of employment, males and females with higher levels of education were less likely to be earning below two-thirds of the median income in both years.

[20]Dharam G. 2003. *Decent work: Concept and indicators*. Retrieved from://www.ilo.org/public/English/revue/download/pdf/ghai.pdf

Table 3.9.2: Proportions of males and females earning below two-thirds of median salary by highest level of education, 2001 and 2014

	2001			2014		
Highest level of education	**Male**	**Female**	**Both sexes**	**Male**	**Female**	**Both sexes**
Less than matric	62,1	37,9	100,0	45,1	54,9	100,0
Matric	48,7	51,3	100,0	47,0	53,0	100,0
Other tertiary	24,1	75,9	100,0	50,0	50,0	100,0
Graduates	60,1	39,9	100,0	54,5	45,5	100,0
Total	**60,1**	**39,9**	**100,0**	**46,1**	**53,9**	**100,0**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2014

Table 3.9.2 depicts the percentage share of males and females earning below two-thirds of monthly median earnings by highest level of education.

Having observed the employment levels of persons earning below monthly median earnings between 2001 and 2014, Table 3.9.2 shows that in 2001, males were more likely to earn monthly earnings below two-thirds of monthly median earnings compared to females (60,1% among males vs. 39,9% among females). The situation changed in 2014, where almost 54% among females earned below two-thirds (53,9%) compared to just over 46% amongst males.

In 2001, the highest percentage share of males with monthly earnings below the cut-off was reported amongst those with less than matric, as well as for graduates (both groups with percentage shares of more than 60%). In contrast, the highest percentages of females earning monthly earnings below two-thirds of monthly median earnings were observed amongst those with other tertiary level qualifications (75,9%). Thirteen years later, a higher percentage of males earning less than two-thirds was observed for graduates and those with other tertiary education (54,5% and 50,0% respectively),while that of females was reported among those with less than matric and matric (54,9% and 53,0% respectively).

Table 3.9.2 also shows the narrowing of the gender gap (see Appendix 1) between males and females earning less than two-thirds of monthly median earnings over the last 13 years of reporting. For example, in 2001, the proportion of females who earned less than two-thirds among those with other tertiary qualifications was 51,9 percentage points higher than that of their male counterparts. By 2014, an equal percentage distribution between males and females was observed among those with other tertiary qualifications. An almost similar trend is observed among all other education groups.

Table 3.9.3: Proportions of males and females earning below two-thirds of median earnings by population group, 2001 and 2014.

	2001			2014		
Population group	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Black African	60,2	39,8	100,0	44,8	55,2	100,0
Coloured	62,1	37,9	100,0	49,6	50,4	100,0
Indian/Asian	54,1	45,9	100,0	57,5	42,5	100,0
White	41,8	58,2	100,0	57,6	42,4	100,0
Total	**60,1**	**39,9**	**100,0**	**46,1**	**53,9**	**100,0**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2014

Table 3.9.3 shows the employment share of males and females who were earning below two-thirds of the median income by population group.

In 2001, males recorded the highest share in employment across all population groups, except for whites, where females reported the highest percentage share in employment levels. In 2014, both Indian/Asian and white females were less likely to be earning below two-thirds of the median income (with percentage shares of 42,5% and 42,4% respectively) compared to their male counterparts, whereas black African and coloured females were more likely to be earning less than two-thirds of the median income (with percentage shares of 55,2% and 50,4% respectively) when compared to their male counterparts.

Nature of employment contract

Figure 3.9.1a: Permanent contract duration of employment for males and females by population group, 2008

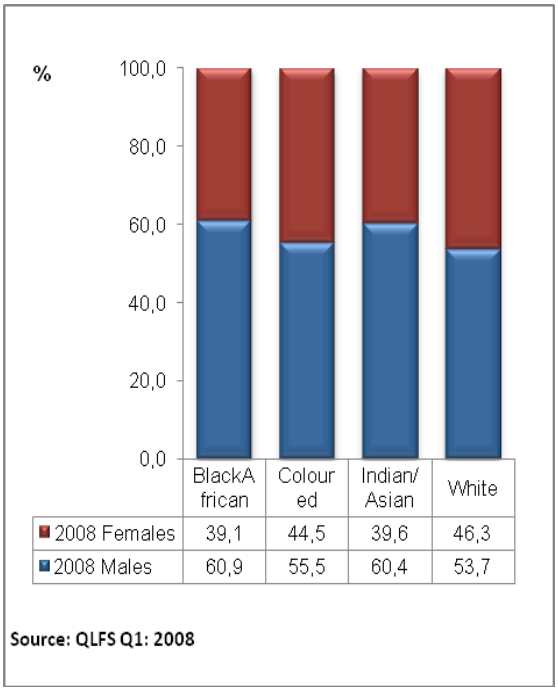
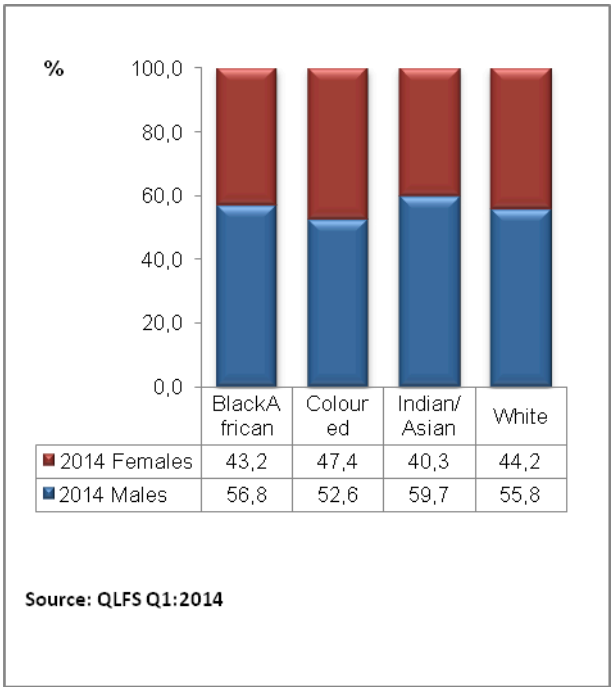


Figure 3.9.1b: Permanent contract duration of employment for males and females by population group, 2014



Amongst people aged 15–64 years who were employed during 2008 and 2014, the nature of their contracts is illustrated in the figures above. Figures 3.9.1a and b show that the percentages of males who had permanent contracts were the highest for all population groups during this period. Females were less likely to have permanent employment than males. In 2008, the following disparities between males and females were observed: 21,8% between black African males and females; 10,0% between coloured males and females; 20,8% between Indian/Asian males and females; and 7,4% between white males and females. During 2014, improvements in these disparities were depicted for all population groups except for whites, who regressed by 2,1 percentage points.

Figure 3.9.2a: Share of limited/unspecified contract duration of employment for males and females by population group, 2008

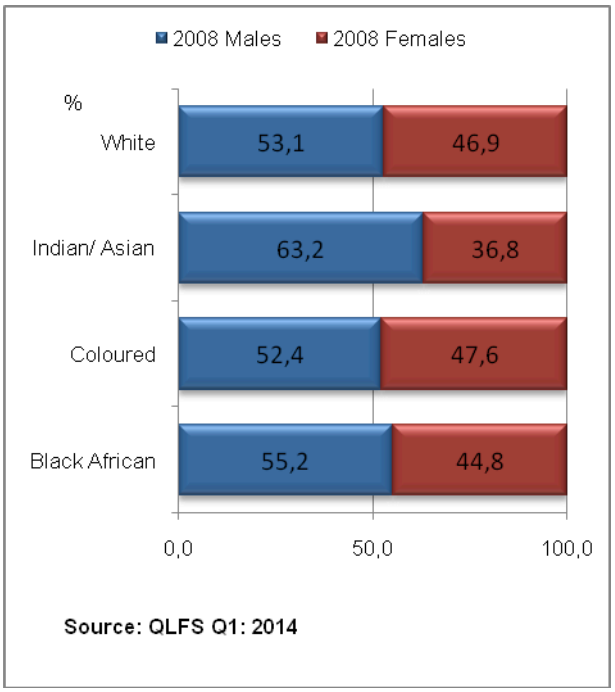
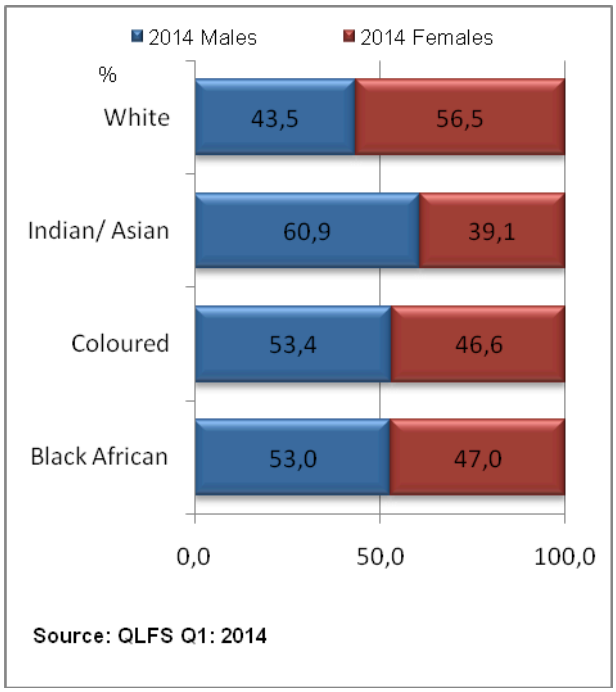


Figure 3.9.2b: Share of limited/unspecified contract duration of employment for males and females by population group, 2014



Figures 3.9.2a and b illustrate that the percentage of females who had limited/unspecified contracts increased for all population groups from 2008 to 2014 except for coloured females who dropped by a percentage point. The highest increase was observed amongst white females with 9,6 percentage points.

Figure 3.9.3a: Contract duration of employment for males by age group, 2008 and 2014

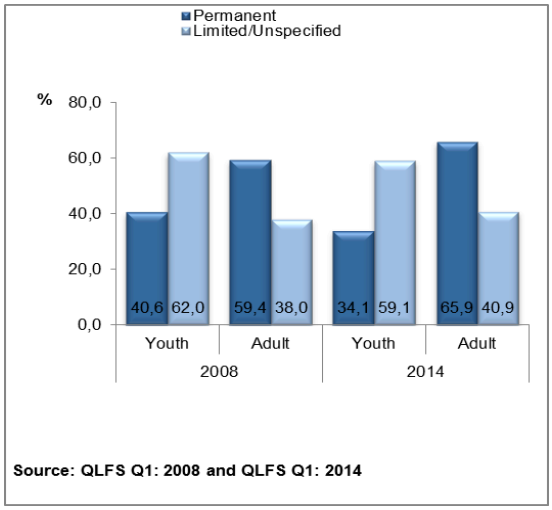
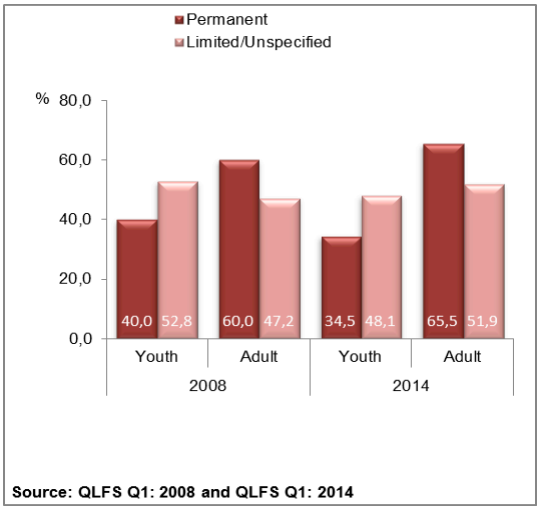


Figure 3.9.3b: Contract duration of employment for females by age group, 2008 and 2014

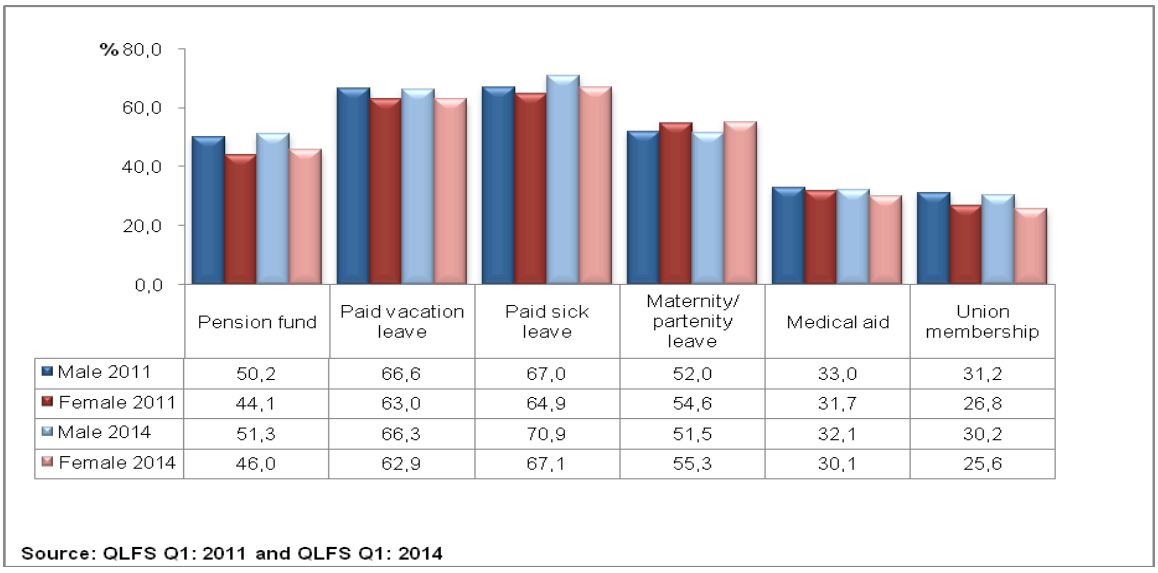


Adult employees were more likely to have permanent employment contracts than youth, as illustrated in the figures above. Over the period 2008–2014, the proportion of adults with permanent contracts increased. The greatest increase was observed amongst adult males (6,5 percentage points) followed by adult females(5,5 percentage points).

Although youth were mostly employed under limited/unspecified contracts, there was a significant decline of 4,7 percentage points of females being offered these contracts and a slight decline of 2,9 percentage points for males.

Entitlement to benefits

Figure 3.9.4: Employed persons entitled to employee benefits by sex, 2011 and 2014



	Pension fund	Paid vacation leave	Paid sick leave	Maternity/ partenity leave	Medical aid	Union membership
Male 2011	50,2	66,6	67,0	52,0	33,0	31,2
Female 2011	44,1	63,0	64,9	54,6	31,7	26,8
Male 2014	51,3	66,3	70,9	51,5	32,1	30,2
Female 2014	46,0	62,9	67,1	55,3	30,1	25,6

Figure 3.9.4 shows the employed population who were entitled to employee basic benefits during 2011 and 2014. A smaller proportion of female employees were entitled to pension funds compared to male employees. During this period, the percentage of males receiving the pension fund benefit increased by 1,1 percentage point while the percentage of females receiving this benefit increased by 1,9 percentage points.

One out of two people employed were entitled to maternity/paternity leave for both groups, although a larger proportion of this was for females than males. In 2014, the proportion declined for males from 52,0% in 2011 to 51,5%.

The figure further illustrates that trade union membership is higher amongst males than among their female counterparts. However, union affiliation declined for both groups between 2011 and 2014. This trend is also observed for medical aid memberships. The proportion of males and females who were entitled to paid sick leave increased for both males and females between 2011 and 2014. Percentages for both 2011 and 2014 show that fewer females were entitled to paid vacation leave than males, although the percentage for both males and females remained virtually unchanged over the period 2011–2014.

Section 3.10: Business enterprises

This section provides information about males and females running their own business enterprises, i.e. those who operate as employers and/or own-account workers. According to the QLFS, employers are defined as persons running a business and employing at least one person. Own-account workers, on the other hand, are individuals who run their businesses on their own (i.e. not employing anyone).This report groups businesses into three categories, namely i) Businesses where employers are working with between 1–4 individuals are small-sized businesses; ii) Those employing between 5–19 individuals are referred to as medium-sized businesses; while iii) Businesses employing 20 or more persons are labelled as large-sized businesses. The results indicate a rise in percentage shares amongst females owning small- to medium-sized businesses. Furthermore, while a higher percentage of females continue to be employed in the formal sector, the percentage share of females operating businesses in the formal sector has also increased.

Table 3.10.1: Levels and percentage share of employers and own-account workers, 2008 and 2014

	Male		Female		Total	
	Thousand	Percentage	Thousand	Percentage	Thousand	Percentage
2008	1 203	57,1	904	42,9	2 107	100,0
2014	1 208	62,6	722	37,4	1 930	100,0

Table 3.10.1 Shows that between 2008 and 2014, the proportion of employers and own account decreased for females (by 5,5 percentage points).

Figure 3.10.1a: Male employers and own account workers by business size, 2008 and 2014

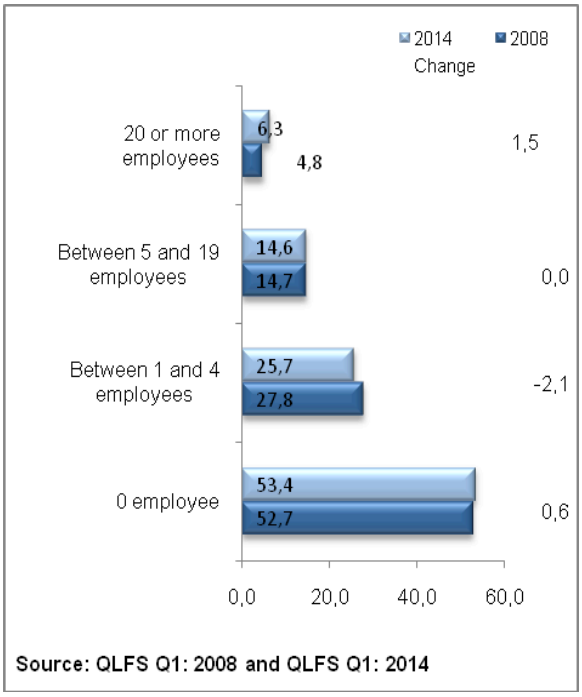
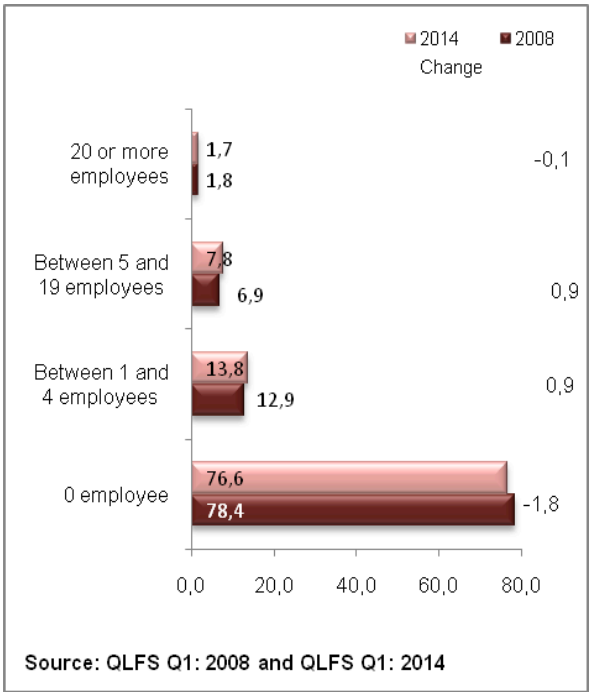


Figure 3.10.1b: Female employers and own-account workers by business size, 2008 and 2014

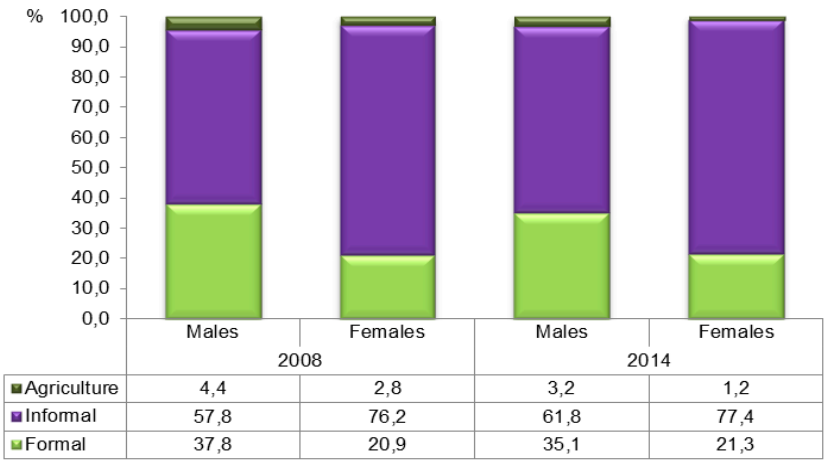


Figures 3.10.1a and 3.10.1b group employers and own-account workers into business owners. Business owners are then analysed by size of businesses over the period 2008 and 2014. Since 2008, a higher percentage amongst both male and female business owners were own-account workers. A larger share among females however, reported being own-account workers compared to males. Furthermore, while the proportion amongst male own-account workers increased between 2008 and 2014 (increased by 0,7 of a percentage point), that of their female counterparts declined by three times as much.

Of those employing one or more persons in their businesses (employers), the percentage amongst females who reported to be employing 20 or more people (owning large businesses) declined by 0,1 of a percentage point, while that of their male counterparts increased by 1,5 percentage points.

In contrast, increases of 0,9 of a percentage points were observed among proportions of females employing between 1–4 employees (small businesses) and 5–19 employees (medium businesses). The proportion among males running small- to medium-sized businesses on the other hand, declined by 2,1 percentage points or remained unchanged respectively, over the five-year period.

Figure 3.10.2: Employers and own-account workers by sex and sector,2008 and 2014



	2008 Males	2008 Females	2014 Males	2014 Females
Agriculture	4,4	2,8	3,2	1,2
Informal	57,8	76,2	61,8	77,4
Formal	37,8	20,9	35,1	21,3

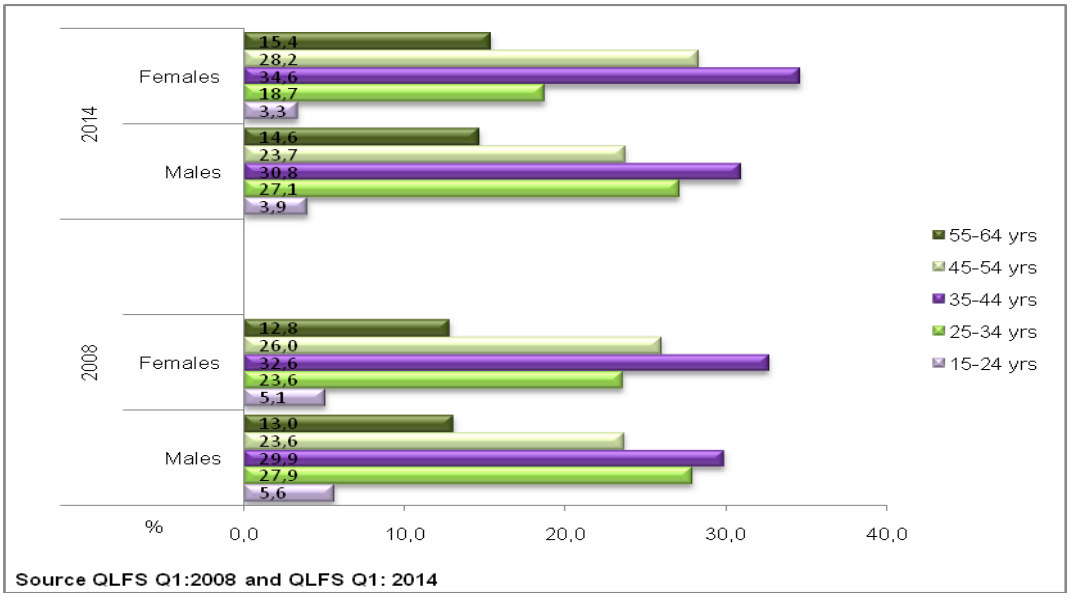
Source: QLFS Q1: 2008 and QLFS Q1: 2014

This figure shows the distribution of sectors by sex, which depicts that, in general, employers and own-account workers mostly dominate in the informal sector and the least in agriculture.

Figure 3.10.2 above shows that the majority of individuals who were employers and own-account workers were in the informal sector and the least in agricultural sector. Three out of four females (76,2% in 2008 and 77,4% in 2014)were in the informal sector, and a comparison of the figures for 2008 and 2014 shows an increase of 1,2 percentage points. Males in the informal sector also showed higher proportions, which increased by 4,0 percentage points over this period.

The difference between male and female-run businesses operating in the formal sector was 16,9%in 2008, and declined to 13,8% in 2014 in favour of males. The gender gap in the formal sector was 0,42 and worsened to 0,36 in 2014, clearly illustrating the dominance of males in the sector. In the informal sector, the gap was 0,99 in 2008 and increased to 0,74in 2014.

Figure 3.10.3: Employers and own-account workers by sex and age, 2008 and 2014



As shown in Figure 3.10.3, the proportion of individuals who ran businesses was higher amongst 35–44-year-olds for both males and females in 2008 and 2014. The second largest proportions were observed amongst the 45–54-year age group for females. The percentage of females in this age group who ran businesses increased from 26,0% in 2008 to 28,2% in 2014.Male business owners in the 15–24-year and 25–34-year age groups declined during the same time period. The proportion of males in the 25–34-year age group slightly declined by 0,8 percentage points, whereas females showed a decline of 4,9 percentage points.

As people get older (more than 34 years), the likelihood of their owning businesses also increases. The gender parity ratio of females to males who owned businesses was 0,82 in 2008 and 0,67 in 2014 for the 35–44-year age group.

Table 3.10.2: Employers and own-account workers by sex and Geo type, 2001 and 2014

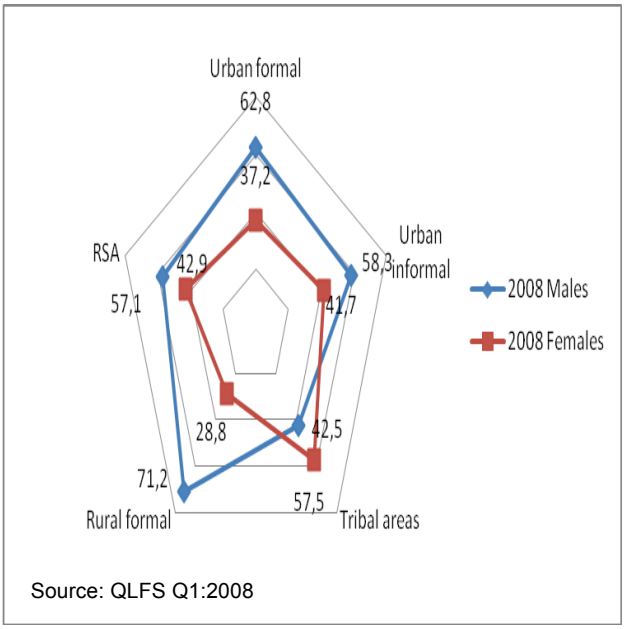
	2008			2014		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Geo-type	Thousand					
Urban formal	808	478	1287	780	380	1159
Urban informal	102	73	176	119	73	193
Tribal areas	247	334	581	275	247	522
Rural formal	49	20	68	43	23	66
Total	**1206**	**905**	**2111**	**1216**	**723**	**1939**

Source: QLFS Q1:2008 and Q1:2014

As shown by table 3.10.1, the proportion of employers and own-account workers decreased for females. This was driven by the large decline of female employers and own account

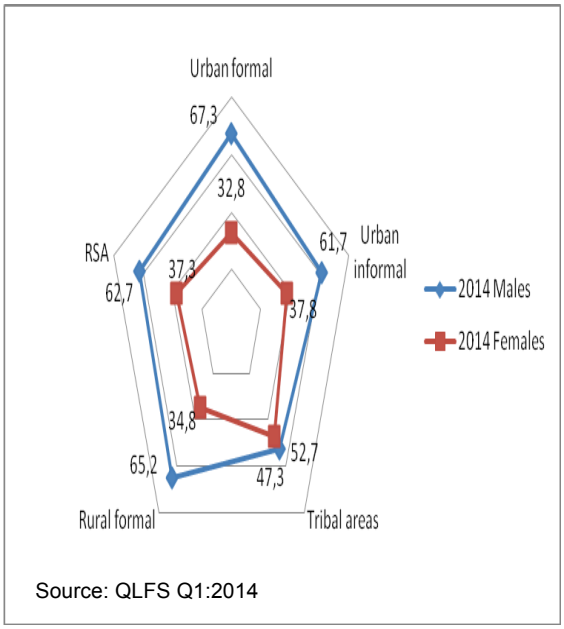
working residing in urban formal, tribal and rural formal areas (128 000, 59 000 and 2000 respectively).

Figure 3.10.4a: Employers and own-account workers for males and females by geo type, 2008



Source: QLFS Q1:2008

Figure 3.10.4b: Employers and own-account workers for males and females by geo type, 2014



Source: QLFS Q1:2014

Figure 3.10.4a and 3.10.4b shows that South African female employers and own-account workers accounted for 42,9% in 2008, but declined to 37,3% in 2014. The national GPR between males and females worsened from 0,75 to 0,59, showing that males have been progressively more likely than females to own businesses or to perform own-account work.

In 2008, females from rural formal areas were less likely to be employers/own-account workers, although there was a slight improvement in 2014. In rural formal areas,male participation decreased significantly by 6,0 percentage points and urban formal males gained by 4,5 percentage points in 2014. Female participation declined in 2014 for most areas, with the greatest decline occurring in tribal areas with a decrease from 57,5% to 47,3% between 2008 and 2014.

Table 3.10.3: Number of SSMEs (informal businesses) by sex, 2009 and 2013

	Male		Female		Total	
	Thousand	Percentage (%)	Thousand	Percentage (%)	Thousand	Percentage (%)
2009	587	51,3	557	48,7	1 144	100,0
2013	840	55,4	677	44,6	1 517	100,0

Source: SESE 2009 and SESE 2013

The table above illustrates the levels of participation in the informal sector by non-VAT registered businesses. It illustrates a sharp increase of 373 000 between 2009 and 2013, as depicted by the Survey of Employers and the Self-employed. The proportion of females running such businesses was smaller compared to males, as is indicated by a decline from 48,7% in 2009 to 44,6% in 2013. The gap between females and males in informal businesses was 0,81 in 2013, showing that more males are dominating in the sector.

Figure 3.10.5a: Percentage share of males and females as non-VAT registered owners by age, 2009

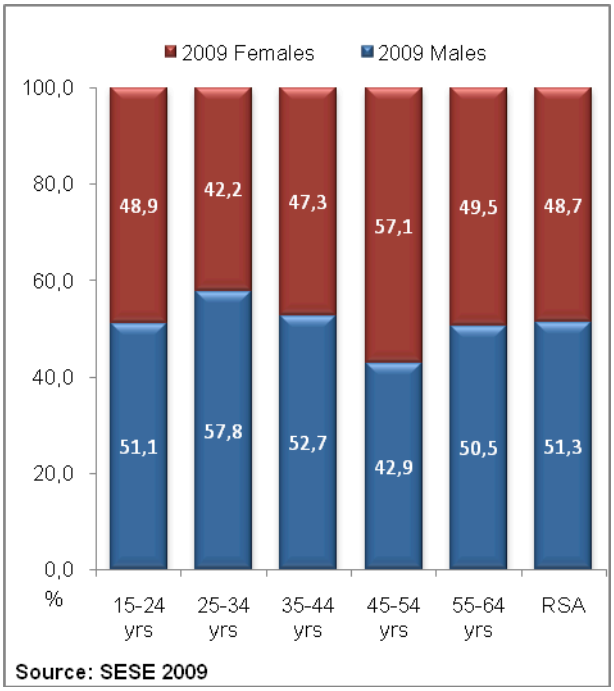
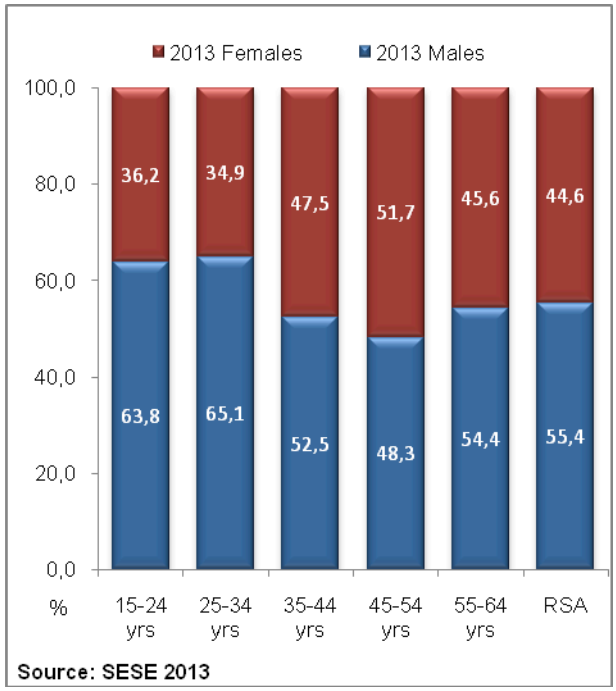


Figure 3.10.5b: Percentage share of males and females as non-VAT registered owners by age, 2013



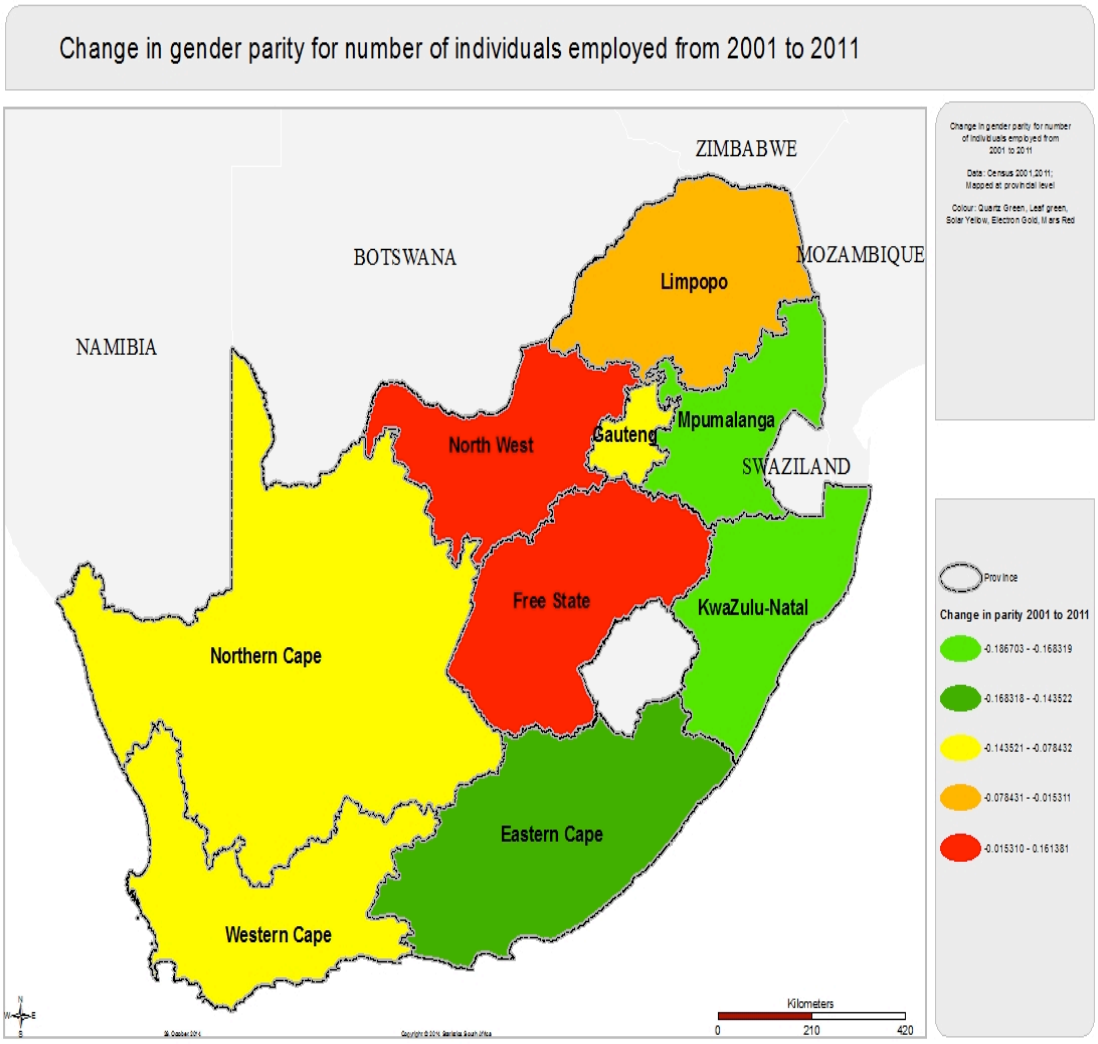
The figures above show a comparison of the distribution of males and females running non-VAT registered businesses by different age groups. Between 2009 and 2013, notable changes were observed between males and females running informal businesses.

During this period, an overall gain of 4,1 percentage points occurred for males, while their female counterparts declined by the same rate. The largest increase for males was observed in two age groups, namely 15–24-year-olds and 25–34-year-olds. It appears as if males in these age groups were most likely to run informal businesses. The 35–44-year-old male group was the only group who experienced a decrease, recording less than a half of a percentage point (0,2%).

Amongst females, significant variations were found during this period, with the group that showed no changes being the 35–44-year-old age group. Females aged 45–54 years were most likely to run non-VAT registered businesses, although this declined from 57,1% in 2009 to 51,7% in 2013.

Section 3.11: Changes in parity of employment shares between 2001 and 2011

Figure 3.11.1: Provincial changes in gender parity for the number of employed persons, 2001 and 2011



Source: Census 2001 and 2011

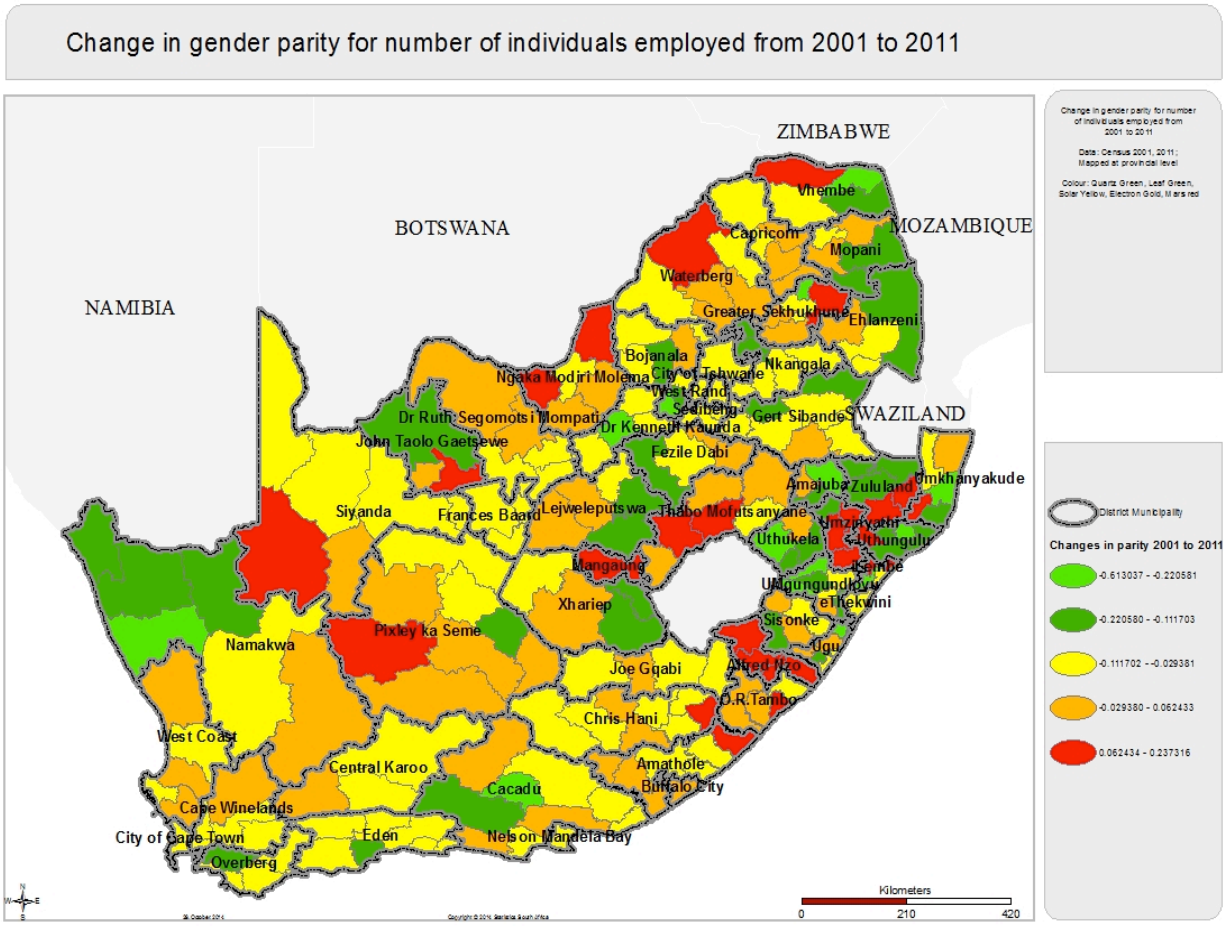
Figure 3.11.1: Changes in parity of employment shares per province between 2001 and 2011

Gender parity in terms of employment improved the most between 2001 and 2011 in Mpumalanga (-0,19 change), KwaZulu-Natal (-0,17 change) and Eastern Cape (-0,14 change). In all three provinces men were more likely to be employed than women in both years, but the gap between the genders narrowed the most when compared to other provinces. Free State (0,16 change) and North West (0,11 change) were the only two

provinces where the gap in employment between males and females actually increased during the reference period. In both cases males became even more likely than females to be employed in 2011 than they were in 2001.

At municipal level, figure 3.11.2 shows that the greatest gains towards employment parity were observed in KZN:Ntambanana (-0,36 change), KZN:Impendle (-0,28 change), KZN:The Big Five False Bay (-0,28 change), and EC:Ikwezi (-0,26 change). All of these municipalities recorded a change in parity of -0,3. In all these cases males were more likely to be employed than females in 2001 and 2011, but the gap between these two gender groups decreased over time. Municipalities where the differences in the gender parity index increased the most (0,2 change) over the reference period included: KZN:Nkandla (0,24 change), NC:!Kai Garib (0,20 change), KZN:Nqutu (0,18 change), EC:Ntabankulu (0,17 change), KZN:Hlabisa (0,17 change), KZN:Maphumulo (0,16 change), EC:Port St Johns (0,15 change) and EC:Matatiele (0,15 change). All these municipalities from the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu Natal had more females employed than males in both years, with the situation changing even further in favour of the female employed in 2011. Kai!Garib in Northern Cape, is the only municipality amongst those where the gender gap in employment widened the most, where males were more likely to be employed than females in both 2001 and 2011.

Figure 3.11.2: Changes in parity of employment shares per municipality between 2001 and 2011



Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Summary

The analyses in this section showed that having a higher level of education mattered in reducing gender disparities in the employment of both males and females. For example, even though males were more likely to be employed, fewer gender disparities existed between the employment rates of males and females with higher levels of education.

When employment rates were examined by population group, the analysis showed that white males maintained the highest employment rates over the last 13 years, followed by Indian/Asian males. However, the highest gender gap among the employed was observed among Indian/Asian males and females with an average GPR of 0,6 in both years (2001 and 2014). Employment rates were equally distributed amongst white males and females in both years.

Varying trends in male and female employment rates were observed within provinces. The Western Cape was the only province to report increases in the employment rate for both males and females between 2001 and 2014. The increase in the employment rate of males in the Western Cape was, however, almost double that of females. The employment rate of both males and females declined across all the other eight provinces except in Limpopo, where the rate for males increased by around 3 percentage points while that of their female counterparts decreased by almost 4 percentage points.

When education was assessed in relation to field of study, it was found that employed persons with a tertiary education were more likely to be qualified in the Economic and management sciences (EMS) (28,6%). This, however, does not suggest that these individuals were working in occupations in which they were qualified. Gender differences were observed in relation to qualifications. Males were three times more likely (with a percentage share of 75,4%) to be qualified in Physics/mathematics/engineering than females. On the other hand, females were more likely to be in possession of qualifications in the field of Social studies/health sciences and Arts/education/hospitality (approximately 66% and 68%, respectively).

In terms of other descriptors of employment, the following was observed:

Employment by sector: Even though a higher percentage of males were likely to be employed across all sectors except private households, a slight increase in the female share within the formal sector was observed between 2008 and 2014.

Earnings: Females continued to dominate among those earning in the bottom ranges of earnings. However, the last 13 years saw noticeable shifts in male and female earnings, with the gender gap between males and females earning in the upper salary ranges (i.e. R7 501–R11 500 and R11 500+) narrowing considerably. Analysis by population group further showed that the percentage share of females with monthly earnings between R11 501 or more, was highest among those of females with a tertiary education who belonged to other race groups (56,2%) in 2001.However, 13 years later, the largest percentage share for females with monthly earnings of R11 501 or more was found amongst black African females with a tertiary qualification (64,3%).This percentage was higher than the percentage depicted for their male counterparts, irrespective of race.

Industry and occupation: The industrial structure showed that, in 2014, Community and social services replaced Trade as the dominant industry employing females. Noticeable increases in female employment shares were also observed in the Financial and Construction industries, which are traditionally known to be male dominated (growth was 4,1 percentage points). However, the share of female employment declined in Manufacturing (down by 3,5 percentage points), Agriculture (down by 2,2 percentage points) and Private households (down by 1,5 percentage points). For both years of reporting, the gender gap was narrower between males and females occupying highly-skilled positions and wider for those working in semi- and low-skilled occupations.

Business enterprises: The results showed an increase in percentage shares amongst females owning small- to medium-sized businesses. Furthermore, while most females continue to be employed in the informal sector, the percentage share of females operating businesses in the formal sector has increased over time.

Decent work: Given the importance that the South African government places on decent work, a selection of decent work indicators was analysed in relation to gender. Females continue to bear the brunt of vulnerable ssemployment. For example, employment levels of persons earning below two-thirds of the median income showed the largest increase among females. The percentage of males who had permanent employment contracts was higher than that of females, and a smaller proportion of female employees were entitled to pension funds compared to male employees.

Market participation:

Trends in unemployment

CHAPTER 4: MARKET PARTICIPATION – TRENDS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

Tackling the issues of unemployment and job creation is one of the main priorities stipulated by the country's National Development Plan (NDP[21]). Decreasing levels of unemployment is particularly important because of its direct impact on the reduction of levels of poverty (Frye, 2006[22]). Unemployment equally affects both men and women. However, the rate of unemployment tends to be higher for women than it is for men. This chapter presents detailed analyses of unemployment. The analyses first focus on various socio-demographic characteristics of the unemployed, duration in unemployment, as well as their types of job search activities. The chapter then concludes with a discussion detailing means of survival for those not employed.

Section 4.1: Levels of unemployment and the unemployment rate

This section discusses differences in male and female unemployment by socio-demographic factors such as age, education and geographic location in terms of provinces. Other factors influencing variations in gender differences are also analysed. These include the presence of minor children in the household, migration, disability status, literacy and the age at which females gave birth to their first-born child.

Table 4.1.1: Levels of unemployment by sex and age group, 2001 and 2014

	Male			Female			Both sexes		
	2001	2014		2001	2014		2001	2014	
Age	Thousand		Change	Thousand		Change	Thousand		Change
15–24	738	737	-0,1	717	654	-8,8	1 455	1 391	-4,4
25–34	739	1 007	36,2	892	992	11,2	1 631	1 998	22,5
35–44	292	518	77,3	322	565	75,3	615	1 083	76,3
45–54	162	278	72,1	134	201	49,9	296	479	62,0
55–64	55	67	20,5	30	48	61,2	85	115	34,8
Total	**1 986**	**2 607**	**31,3**	**2 095**	**2 460**	**17,4**	**4 081**	**5 067**	**24,1**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2014

Levels of unemployment increased by almost a quarter (24,1%) from 4,1 million unemployed persons in 2001 to 5,1 million in 2014 for both males and females (see Table 4.1.1). The number of unemployed males increased proportionally by 31,3% (from 2 million in 2001 to 2,6 million in 2014), which was greater than the 17,4% recorded for females (the absolute number of females increased from 2,1 million in 2001 to 2,5 million in 2014).

Between 2001 and 2014, declines in levels of unemployment were observed for both males and females, aged 15–24 years, with the largest decline observed for females (8,8% compared to a 0,1% decrease for males). In contrast to this, unemployment levels for other age group categories showed increases over the same period. With a percentage increase

[21] South African National Development Plan: Vision for 2030. Retrieved from www.npconline.co.za/medialib/downloads/home/NPC%20National%20Developme
[22] Frye I. 2006, Poverty and unemployment in South Africa. NALEDI.

of more than seven-tenths, the 35–44-year-old group experienced the largest increase in unemployment for both males and females, (77,3% and 75,3% respectively).

Amongst the 55–64-year-old age group, females indicated a higher proportional increase of 61,2% between 2001 and 2014, while males showed a relatively lower gain of 20,5% within the same time period.

Table 4.1.2: Unemployment rate by sex and age group, 2001 and 2014

	Male			Female			Both sexes		
Age	2001	2014	Change	2001	2014	Change	2001	2014	Change
15–24	47,1	50,7	3,6	50,5	56,3	5,8	48,7	53,2	4,5
25–34	25,2	26,7	1,5	33,0	33,0	0,0	28,9	29,5	0,6
35–44	13,9	16,7	2,7	15,8	21,4	5,6	14,9	18,9	4,0
45–54	11,5	15,0	3,5	10,7	12,1	1,4	11,1	13,7	2,5
55–64	8,6	8,1	-0,4	5,8	7,3	1,5	7,3	7,8	0,4
Total	**23,0**	**23,7**	**0,7**	**26,4**	**27,0**	**0,5**	**24,6**	**25,2**	**0,6**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2014

Table 4.1.2 shows unemployment rates of males and females by different age group categories. Although levels of unemployment showed notable changes (Table 4.1.1), only slight changes were observed in unemployment rates. Overall unemployment rates grew slightly by more than half of a percentage point (0,6%), from 24,6% in 2001 to 25,2% in 2014. The largest increases occurred in two age groups, namely 15–24 years and 35–44 years.

Females aged 15–24 years, were most likely to be unemployed with an unemployment rate of 56,3% in 2014, and the largest increase observed between 2001 and 2014 (5,8 percentage points). Amongst females, the only age group recording no changes in the unemployment rate was the 25–34-year age group with a rate of 33,0%. All other female age groups showed unemployment rate increases, with the largest increases occurring for the 15–24-year (5,8 percentage points) and the 35–44-year age groups (5,6 percentage points).

Amongst males, the 55–64-year age group was the only group to experience a decrease in unemployment rates, with a decline of less than half of a percentage point (0,4%) between 2001 and 2014. Age groups that displayed the highest increases were the 15–24 and 45–54-year groups. These groups had respective gains of 3,6 and 3,5 percentage points.

In 2014, gender gaps in unemployment rates showed significant variations, with the largest gaps occurring amongst males and females of age 35–44 years. For example, in 2014, persons aged 55–64 years had the smallest gap (0,90), while the widest gap was observed amongst those of aged 35–44 years (1,29). In contrast to 13 years earlier (2001), the smallest gender gaps in unemployment rates was found among males and females aged 15–24 and 45–54 years, while those aged 55–64 years had the widest gap (0,68).

Table 4.1.3: Unemployment rate of females by population group, age and education, 2001 and 2014

Highest level of educational attainment	Age	Black African			Other			All population groups		
		2001	2014	Change	2001	2014	Change	2001	2014	Change
	Youth	43,8	51,3	7,6	33,0	44,1	11,0	41,9	50,2	8,4
	Adults	14,7	22,0	7,4	14,3	15,7	1,4	14,6	21,1	6,5
Less than matric	Total	27,8	33,6	5,8	23,6	27,4	3,8	27,1	32,7	5,6
	Youth	50,9	40,7	-10,1	19,6	20,6	1,0	41,3	36,1	-5,3
	Adults	19,3	19,7	0,5	7,0	7,2	0,2	12,0	15,2	3,2
Matric	Total	44,7	32,8	-12,0	14,0	13,4	-0,6	32,8	27,2	-5,6
	Youth	25,2	26,4	1,2	5,0	8,9	4,0	15,4	17,9	2,6
	Adults	3,6	3,9	0,3	5,0	1,6	-3,4	4,5	2,9	-1,7
Graduates	Total	16,1	12,0	-4,1	5,0	4,4	-0,6	9,6	8,4	-1,2
	Youth	28,7	29,4	0,7	4,7	7,0	2,3	21,7	24,6	2,9
	Adults	2,4	8,8	6,4	2,4	6,2	3,8	2,4	8,0	5,5
Other tertiary	Total	18,3	18,8	0,5	3,3	6,5	3,2	12,5	15,4	2,9

Source: LFS 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2014
Note: Table excludes the category 'Other' for education.

Table 4.1.3 depicts unemployment rates for females with respect to population group, highest level of education obtained, and age (youth and adults).

Between 2001 and 2014, the unemployment rates for females with degrees and matric decreased by 1,2 and 5,6 percentage points respectively. However, females with lower levels of education showed increases over the same time period. The highest increases in unemployment rates were observed for females with less than matric (5,6 percentage points).

Compared to older females, young females were most likely to be unemployed, irrespective of their educational status and population group. With an unemployment rate of 51,3% in 2014, young black African females with less than matric were most likely to be unemployed. Amongst young females, the lowest unemployment rates were observed for graduates belonging to other population groups (8,9%), followed by females from other population groups with matric (20,6%) and black African graduates (26,4%).

Over the 13-year period of reporting, notable increases in unemployment rates were generally observed amongst females with less than matric. Young non-black African females recorded the highest increase (up by 11,0 percentage points). On the other hand, young black African females with a matric qualification were the only group showing a decline in the unemployment rate over the last 13 years (down by 10,1 percentage points).

While both black African and non-black African adult female graduates were least likely to be unemployed in 2014, the unemployment rate for adult females belonging to other population groups declined by a larger margin (3,4 percentage points) between 2001 and 2014, while

that of their black African counterparts rose slightly by 0,3 of a percentage point. In contrast, both the unemployment rates for young black African and non-black African graduate females increased. Young non-black Africans recorded a higher percentage growth compared to their black African counterparts (4,0 percentage points compared to 1,2 percentage points).

Figure 4.1.1: Unemployment rate by province, 2001 and 2014

Figure 4.1.1 depicts changes in provincial unemployment rates. At 20,9%, the Western Cape recorded no change in unemployment rates between the years 2001 and 2014. The largest variations in the unemployment rate occurred in Free State, Limpopo, and Mpumalanga. Limpopo showed an overall decrease of more than 10 percentage points (12,3%) from 2001 to 2014. In contrast to this decrease, both Mpumalanga and Free State experienced increases of more than 10 percentage points (11,4% and 10,7% respectively) over the same period.

Figure 4.1.2a: Male unemployment rates by province, 2001 and 2014

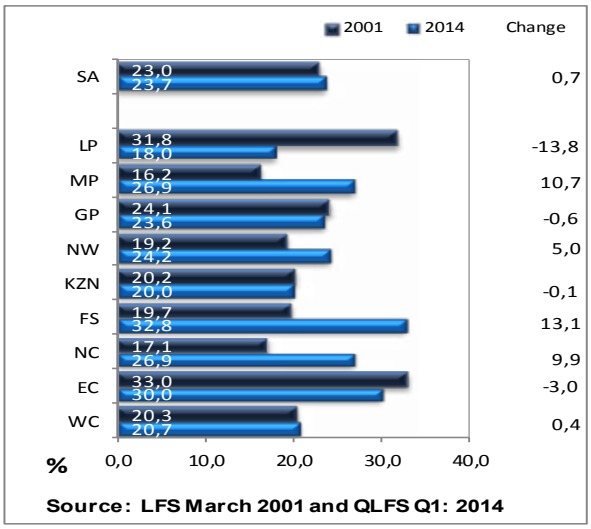
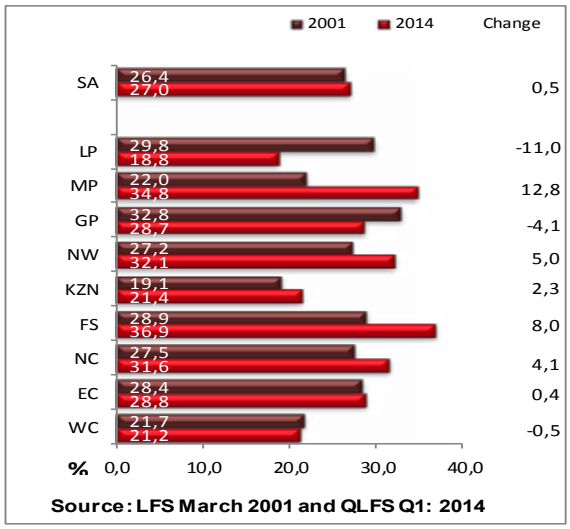


Figure 4.1.2b: Female unemployment rates by province, 2001 and 2014



Although the highest increases in unemployment rates (for males and females) were observed in Mpumalanga, the observed increases in Mpumalanga's unemployment rate was higher amongst females than males. The male unemployment rate in Mpumalanga increased by 10,7 percentage points, while an increase of 12,8 percentage points was observed for females. In contrast, the highest unemployment rate increase for males was observed in the Free State (13,1 percentage points growth). Limpopo experienced the highest decline for both groups. Female unemployment rates declined from 29,8% in 2001 to 18,8% in 2014 (11,0 percentage points), while the male unemployment rate declined by 13,8 percentage points in the same period.

Between 2001 and 2014, gender gaps showed significant changes. The gender gap ratio for males and females residing in the Eastern Cape was the only ratio to remain below one over the 13-year period of reporting. Females residing in the Eastern Cape were less likely to be unemployed than males. In 2001, females residing in KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo were less

likely to be unemployed compared to their male counterparts (GPR: 0,95 and 0,94 respectively), while females living in the Northern Cape were more likely to be unemployed compared to their male counterparts (GPR: 1,61). The situation changed in 2014 whereby there were virtually no differences in the unemployment rates of males and females residing in the Western Cape (1,02), while the widest gender parity gap ratio was observed for those residing in North West (1,33).

Table 4.1.4: Graduate unemployment rate by sex and province, 2001 and 2014

	Male			Female			Both sexes		
Province	**2001**	**2014**	**Change**	**2001**	**2014**	**Change**	**2001**	**2014**	**Change**
High income (GP and WC)	5,2	5,2	0,0	8,7	8,3	-0,4	6,7	6,6	-0,1
Middle income (NC, FS, KZN, MP)	6,4	6,2	-0,2	6,5	6,7	0,2	6,5	6,4	0,0
Low income (NW, EC, LP)	9,7	7,2	-2,5	16,4	10,6	-5,8	12,9	9,1	-3,7
South Africa	**6,3**	**5,7**	**-0,6**	**9,6**	**8,4**	**-1,2**	**7,8**	**7,0**	**-0,8**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2014

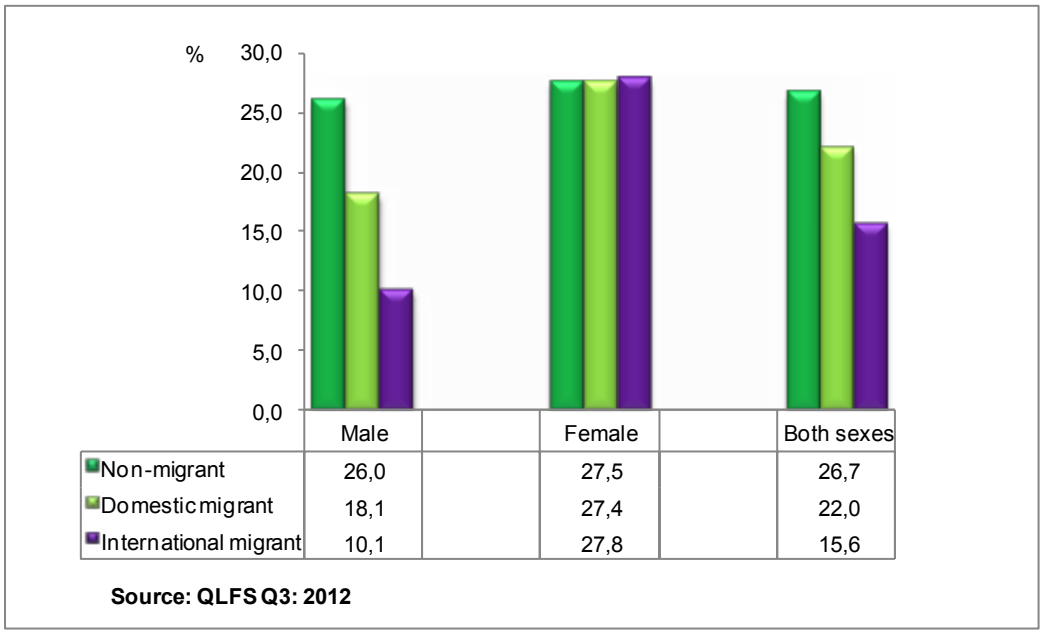
Table 4.1.4 illustrates unemployment rates for male and female graduates by provincial group categories.

Over the last 13 years, the graduate unemployment rate declined by 0,8 of a percentage point. This decrease was driven mainly by the decline in the female graduate unemployment rate which dropped from around 10% in 2001 to almost 8% in 2014 (down by 1,2 percentage points). The largest decline in unemployment rates for both male and female graduates over the 13-year period was observed in low-income provinces (3,7 percentage points). However, female graduates in low-income provinces recorded a noticeably larger decline than their male counterparts (5,8 and 2,5 percentage points respectively).

Relatively small changes were observed in the unemployment rate of graduate males and females living in middle- and high-income provinces. However, it is worth noting that while the unemployment rate for males in high-income provinces remained unchanged over the past 13 years, that of their female counterparts decreased slightly (down by 0,4 of a percentage point). An opposite trend is observed in middle-income provinces, where the slight decline recorded in the male graduate unemployment rates (declined by 0,2 of a percentage point) was reflected as a gain in the female graduate unemployment rate (which increased by 0,2 of a percentage point).

Migration

Figure 4.1.3: Unemployment rate by sex and migrant status, 2012



	Male	Female	Both sexes
Non-migrant	26,0	27,5	26,7
Domestic migrant	18,1	27,4	22,0
International migrant	10,1	27,8	15,6

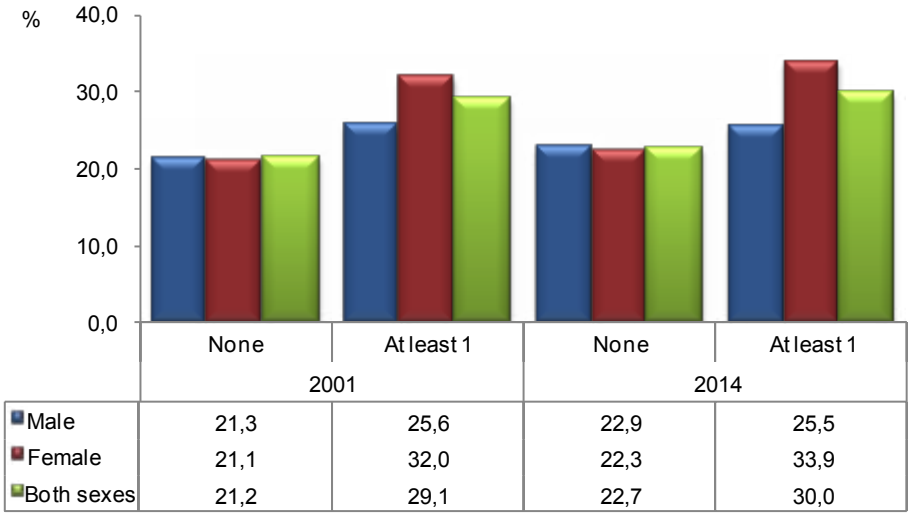
Source: QLFS Q3: 2012

The third quarter of QLFS 2012 revealed that unemployment rates with respect to migrant status was the highest for both male and female non-migrants (26,7%) and lowest for international migrants (15,6%). These national trends, however, reflected vast variations in the unemployment rates for males. Amongst males, non-migrants showed a higher unemployment rate of 26,0% while international migrants were least likely to be unemployed, with an unemployment rate of 10,1%.

Female unemployment rates with respect to migrant status remained relatively the same, above 27,0%. Female international migrants were most likely to be unemployed compared to those that were both non-migrants and domestic migrants (27,5% and 27,4% respectively). Females however, were more likely than males to be unemployed irrespective of migrant status. Figure 4.1.3 also shows that gender gaps in unemployment rates were smallest for non-migrants (GPR: 1,06) and widest for international migrants. Females who were international migrants were almost three times more likely to be unemployed compared to their male counterparts (GPR: 2,74).

Presence of minor child in the household

Figure 4.1.4: Unemployment rate by sex and presence of minor child in the household, 2001 and 2014



	2001		2014	
	None	At least 1	None	At least 1
Male	21,3	25,6	22,9	25,5
Female	21,1	32,0	22,3	33,9
Both sexes	21,2	29,1	22,7	30,0

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Figure 4.1.4 summarises unemployment rates for both males and females by presence of minor children in the household.

Males and females with minor children were most likely to be unemployed compared to their counterparts (males and females with no minor children) for both years (2001 and 2014).

Amongst the group with no minor children, the unemployment rate for both males and females increased (1,6 and 1,2 percentage points respectively) between 2001 and 2014. Although the increases occurred for both sexes, the unemployment rate for females was slightly lower at 22,3% (compared to 22,9% for males) in 2014.

Amongst the group with minor children, the female unemployment rate showed a 1,9% percentage point increase between 2001 and 2014. In contrast to this, the male unemployment rate showed a decrease of less than a percentage point (0,1%) over the 13-year period.

Between 2001 and 2014, the gender gap parity ratio for unemployed males and females who had minor children increased from 1,25 in 2001 to 1,33 in 2014. During the same period, the gap between males and females with no minor children, remained virtually unchanged (declined from 0,99 in 2001 to 0,97 in 2014). This indicates that females with minor children in their households were more likely to be unemployed than their male counterparts. Virtually no gender disparities existed for unemployed males and females without minor children in their households.

Age at first born

Figure 4.1.5: Unemployment rate of females by age at first born and geotype, 2011

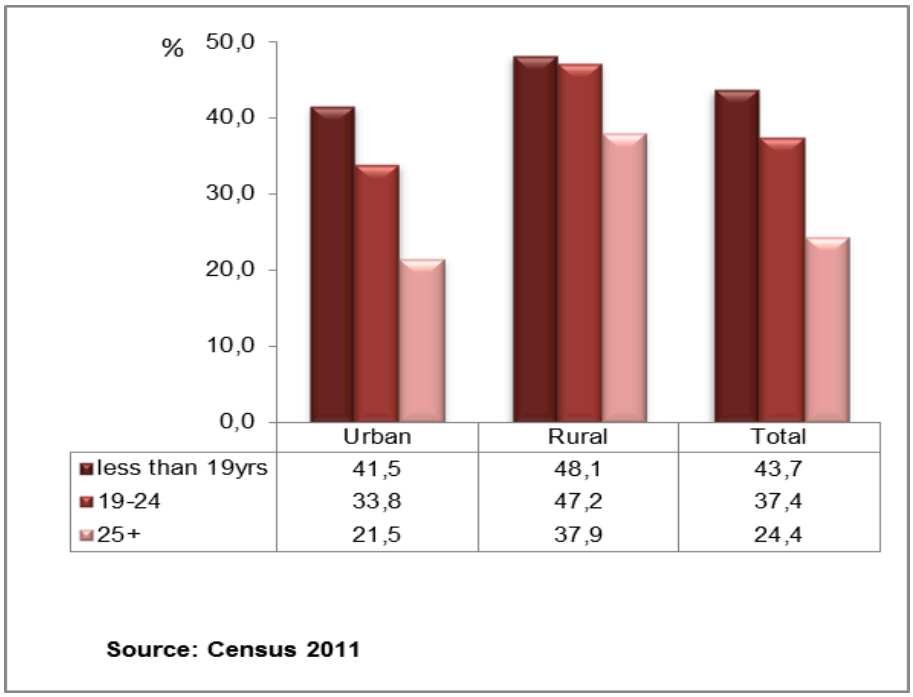


Figure 4.1.5 looks at the unemployment rate of females by the age at which they gave birth to their first-born child and geo-type for the year 2011. The figure suggests a negative relationship between the age at which females gave birth to their first-born child and the unemployment rate. The unemployment rate decreases as the ages at which females gave birth for the first time increases.

Nationally, females who had given birth to their firstborn children below the age of 19 years were more likely to be unemployed (43,7%) compared to those that first gave birth at the age of 19 years and above. With a rate of 48,1%, the unemployment rate for rural females who had given birth to their first-born child below the age of 19 years was the highest.

Disability status

Table 4.1.5: Unemployment rate by sex and disability, 2001 and 2011

	Male			Female			Both sexes		
Disability	2001	2011	Change	2001	2011	Change	2001	2011	Change
Disabled	40,3	21,1	-19,2	52,2	28,5	-23,7	45,8	25,1	-20,7
Not disabled	35,7	25,9	-9,8	48,0	35,3	-12,7	41,4	30,2	-11,2

Source: Census 2001 and Census 2011

Table 4.1.5 utilises Census 2001 and Census 2011 data to analyse unemployment rates by disability status for males and females. There was a general decline in overall unemployment rates for both males and females that were disabled and not disabled over the 10-year period of reporting. The decline in the unemployment rate of disabled persons was, however, more than double that of persons who were not disabled (20,7% for the disabled and 11,2% for the not disabled). Although disabled females were more likely to be unemployed compared to their male counterparts, the decline in the unemployment rate for females between 2001 and 2011 was 4,5% higher than that of males (23,7% compared to 19,2%).

Table 4.1.5 further illustrates variations in gender gaps in unemployment rates by disability status. In 2001, irrespective of disability status, female unemployment rates were approximately 12 percentage points higher than those reported for males. By 2011, however, disabled females had an unemployment rate that was 7,4 percentage points higher than that of their male counterparts. In contrast, the rate for females who were not disabled was 9,4 percentage points higher than that recorded for males who were also not disabled.

Literacy

Figure 4.1.6a: Unemployment rate by sex and literacy, 2009

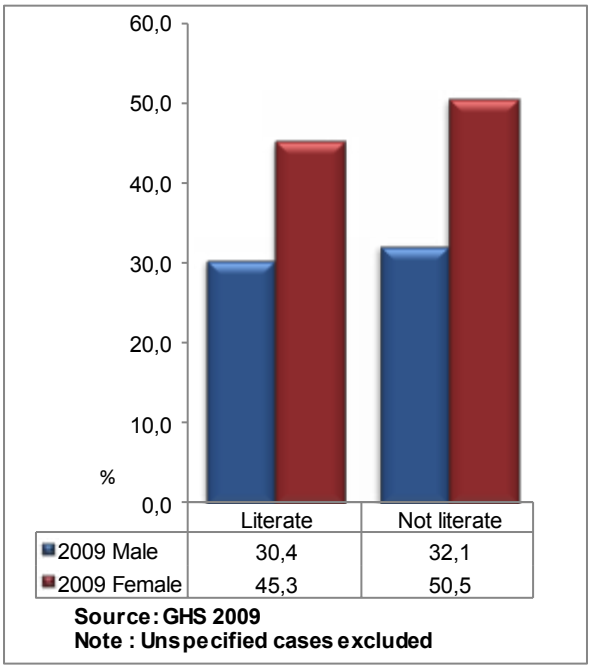
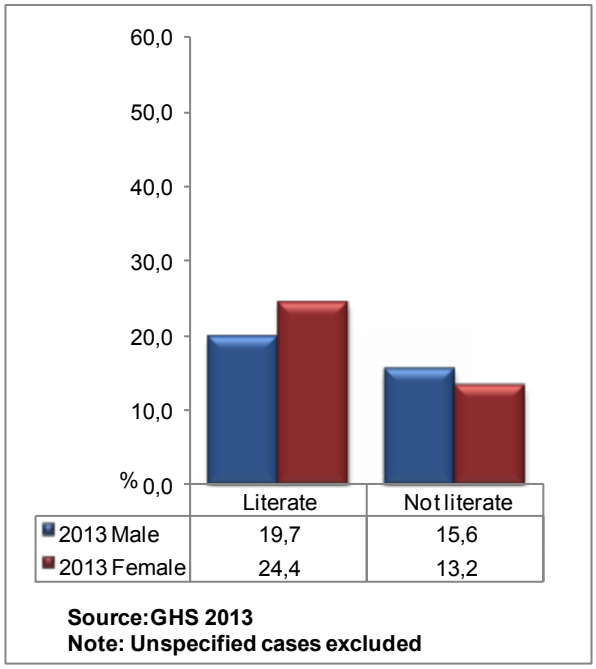


Figure 4.1.6b: Unemployment rate by sex and literacy, 2013



In 2009, both males and females who were not literate were more likely to be unemployed. However, by 2013, literate males and females depicted higher unemployment rates compared to their not-literate male and female counterparts.

Both male and female unemployment rates showed significant decreases with respect to literacy status between the years 2009 and 2013 (see Figures 4.1.6a and 4.1.6b). The highest decreases in the unemployment rate however, occurred amongst females who were not literate, i.e. from 50,5% in 2009 to 13,2% in 2013 (a decline of 37,3 percentage points).

Amongst the literate group, female unemployment rates remained higher relative to the male unemployment rates for both years (2009 and 2013). The gender parity ratio for unemployed males and females who were literate declined from 1,49 in 2009 to 1,24 in 2013.

In 2009, males who were not literate were less likely to be unemployed, compared to their female counterparts. The opposite was however, observed five years later (2013). Men who were not literate showed higher rates of unemployment compared to females who were also not literate.

Section 4.2: Long-term and short-term unemployment

Labour market results of QLFS panel data analyses show that the longer individuals remain unemployed, the harder it becomes to find employment. This section accordingly examines male and female patterns in long-term and short-term unemployment. Persons who have been unemployed for a period of one year and longer are referred to as being in long-term unemployment, while short-term unemployed persons are defined as those who have been unemployed for less than one year.

Figure 4.2.1a: Percentage share of males and females by length in unemployment by geotype, 2001

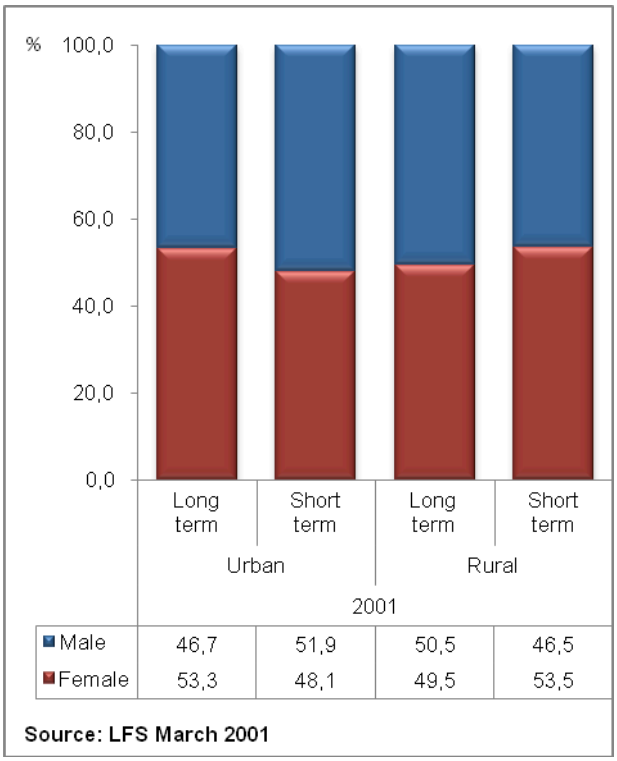
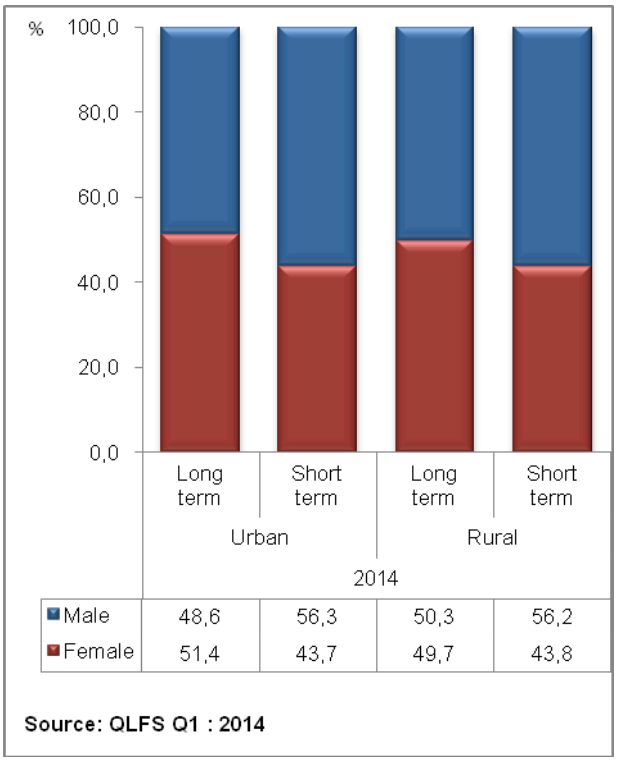


Figure 4.2.1b: Percentage share of males and females by length in unemployment by geotype, 2014



Trends (with respect to percentage shares in short-term and long-term unemployment) in duration of unemployment for males and females residing in urban areas remained relatively similar over the past 13 years when comparing with rates in rural areas (see Figures 4.2.1a and 4.2.1b).

In both years (2001 and 2014), urban females were more likely to be in long-term unemployment (53,3% in 2001 and 51,4% in 2014) compared to their urban male counterparts (46,7% in 2001 and 48,6% in 2014).

The distribution of male and female shares in the duration of long-term unemployment in rural areas was more or less even in both 2001 and 2014, with males showing a somewhat higher percentage share. In contrast to the trend in long-term unemployment in rural areas, females living in rural areas in 2001 were more likely to be in short-term unemployment than males (53,5% for females and 46,5% for males) whereas the opposite was witnessed in

2014 where males in rural areas were more likely to be in short-term unemployment than females (56,2% for males and 43,8% for females).

In 2001, minimal gender disparities were observed between long-term unemployed males and females living in rural areas (GPR: 0,98). In contrast to this, the widest gender gaps were recorded for those living in short-term unemployment and residing in rural areas (GPR: 1,15).

Figure 4.2.2a: Percentage share of males and females by length of unemployment and presence of a minor child, 2001

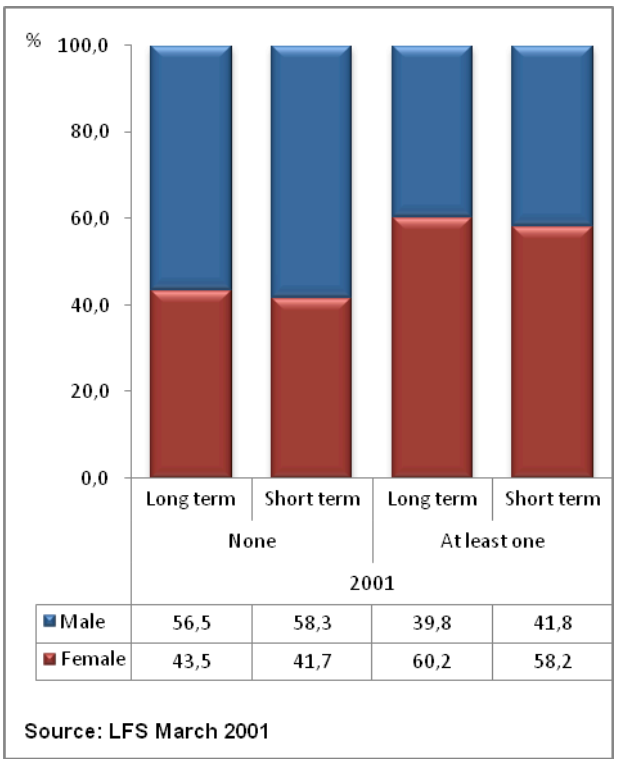
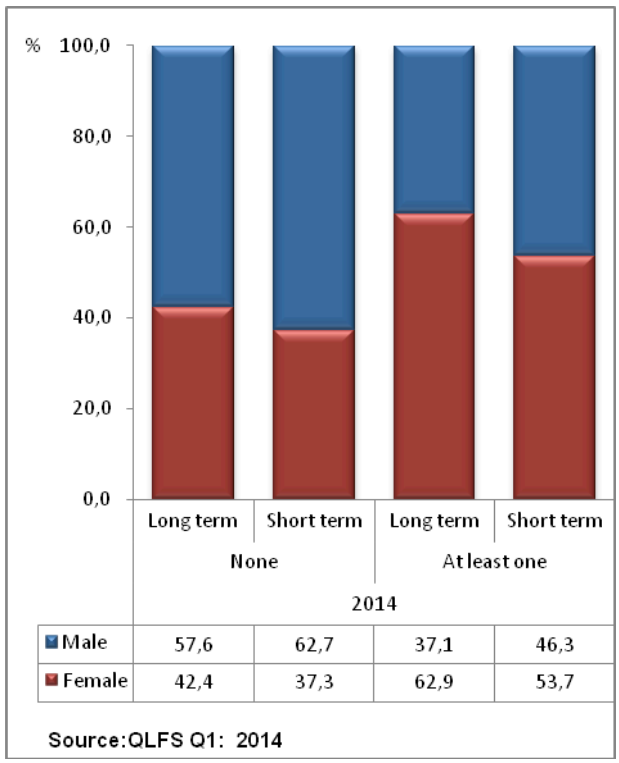


Figure 4.2.2b: Percentage share of males and females by length of unemployment and presence of a minor child, 2014



Figures 4.2.2a and 4.2.2b depict percentage share distributions of males and females with and without minor children living in their households by duration of unemployment. Notable changes (in percentage points) occurred for both males and females with and without minor children between 2001 and 2014, with the highest percentage changes occurring amongst those in short-term unemployment (see Figures 4.2.2a and 4.2.2b). Between 2001 and 2014, the share of unemployed males in short-term unemployment and with no minor children showed a 4,4 percentage points gain, while that of their female counterparts declined by the same percentage points.

In 2001 and 2014, the largest gender gaps by duration of unemployment were recorded between males and females with minor children who had been unemployed in the long term (1,51 in 2001 and 1,69 in 2014). On the other hand, in 2001, males and females in long-term unemployment, with no minor children living in their households (0,77), had the smallest

gender gap. The opposite occurred in 2014, when the smallest gender gap was recorded for males and females in short-term unemployment and with minor children living in their households (1,16).

Section 4.3: Job search methods

In this section, data that look at different methods that unemployed persons utilised to search for employment were analysed. The job search methods discussed in this section were grouped into four categories:

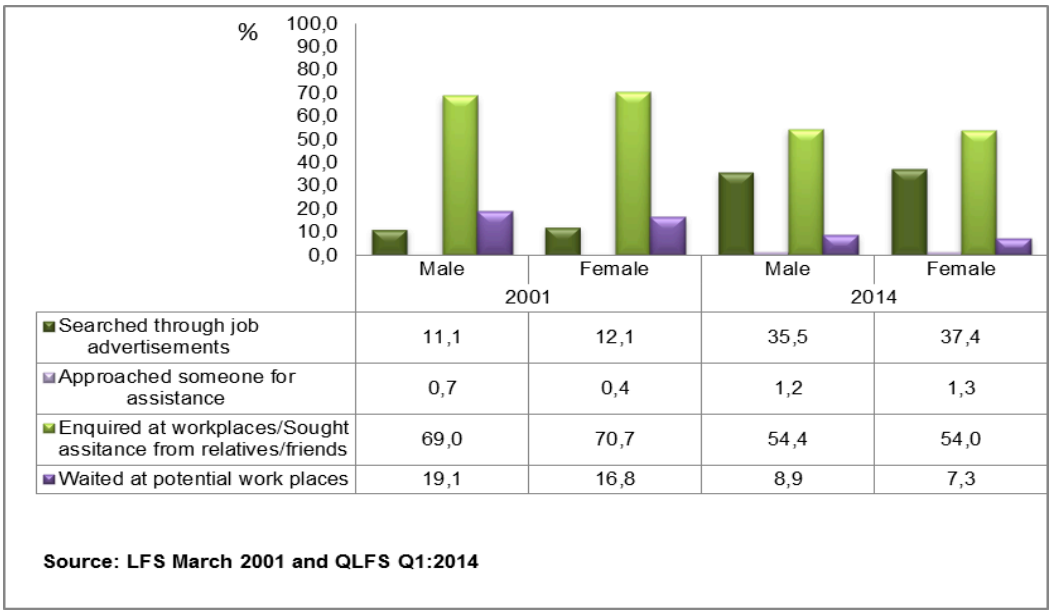
a) Searched through job advertisements: These entailed job search methods such as looking through job advertisements in various forms of media such as newspapers and the Internet. The category also includes placing advertisements on various platforms.

b) Approached someone for assistance: This category includes seeking financial assistance to start own business or to look for employment. The category also includes looking for land, a building, equipment or applying for a permit to start own business or farming.

c) Enquired at workplaces/sought assistance from relatives or friends: Job search methods such as going to different companies, farms, or factories, and enquiring about vacancies or calling them to enquire. Asking assistance from friends or relatives about job opportunities was also included in this category.

d) Waited at potential workplaces: This job search method involves waiting or registering at employment agencies or trade unions. The category also captures those who waited at the street side where casual workers are found, and any other initiative taken to search for employment.

Figure 4.3.1: Job search method by sex, 2001 and 2014



	Male 2001	Female 2001	Male 2014	Female 2014
Searched through job advertisements	11,1	12,1	35,5	37,4
Approached someone for assistance	0,7	0,4	1,2	1,3
Enquired at workplaces/Sought assitance from relatives/friends	69,0	70,7	54,4	54,0
Waited at potential work places	19,1	16,8	8,9	7,3

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Figure 4.3.1 shows that the most likely used job search method was enquiring at workplaces or asking friends/relatives. For this job search method, the gap between males and females was insignificant for both 2001 and 2014. The second most used job search method varied by year of reporting. In 2001, waiting at potential workplaces was the second most used job search method while in 2014, a significant amount of people reported searching through job advertisements as the second most likely method of searching for employment. The pattern was the same for both sexes. The job search method which was used the least was the one

which involved approaching someone for assistance (this method included assistance with starting up own business). As shown in Figure 4.3.1, both sexes were less likely to utilise this job search method.

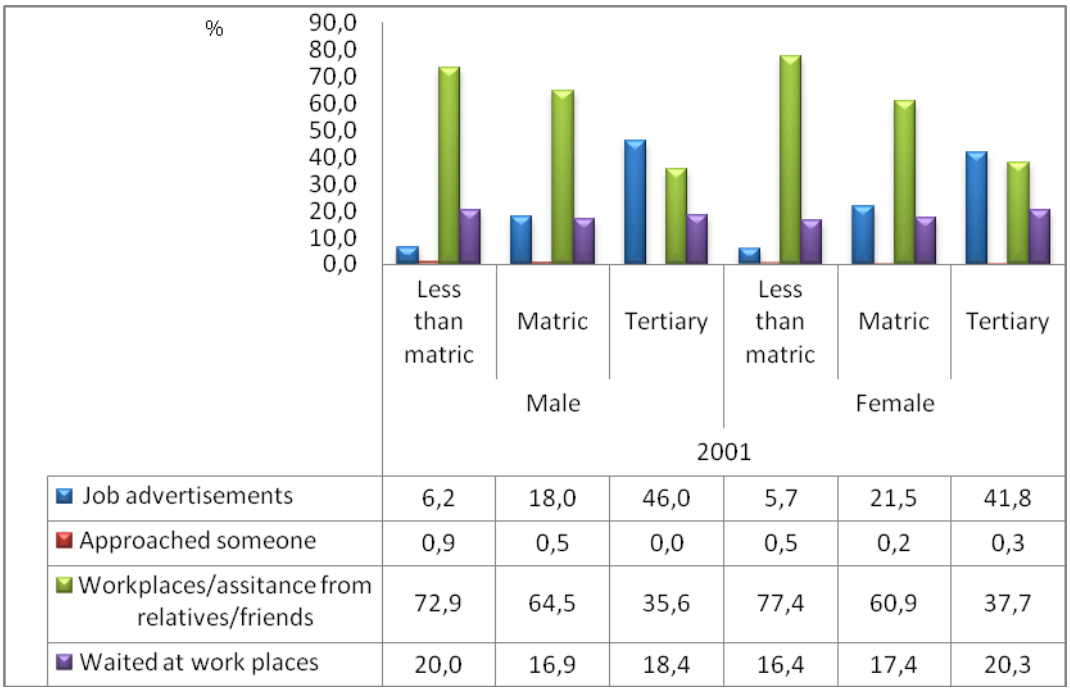
Figure 4.3.2: Job search method by sex and age, 2001 and 2014

	2001				2014			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult
Waited at potential work places	17,9	22,7	16,5	17,9	8,6	9,5	7,2	7,4
Enquired at workplaces/Sought assitance from relatives/friends	68,6	70,1	70,1	72,8	53,2	56,8	51,8	58,6
Approached someone for assistance	0,6	1,3	0,4	0,4	1,0	1,5	1,1	1,9
Searched through job advertisements	12,9	5,9	13,0	9,0	37,2	32,1	39,8	32,0

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

The pattern for job search methods was the same for both youth and adults. It reflected similar findings, as shown in Figure 4.3.1 where enquiring at workplaces/seeking help from friends/relatives was reported as the job search method used most. For enquiring at workplaces/seeking help from friends/relatives, adults had higher percentages than youth. However, the reverse was observed when looking at percentages for those who reportedly used job advertisements to search for employment – youth had higher percentages than adults, and this rang true for both sexes. Waiting at potential workplaces was the second most frequently used job-seeking method in 2001 and adults were slightly more likely than youth to use this method. The difference between sexes was insignificant. In 2014, percentages for this variable decreased by more than 50%. This decrease was observed for both sexes and across ages. The number of job seekers who searched through job advertisements, however, increased significantly in 2014 for youth and for adults of both sexes, but more specifically for youth.

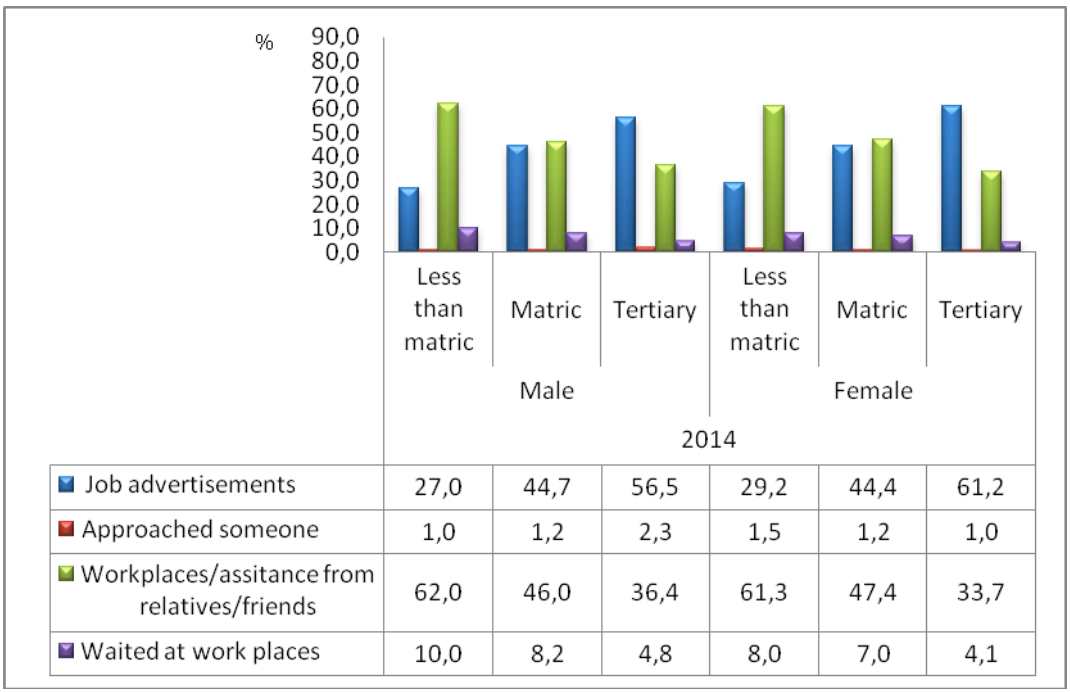
Figure 4.3.3a: Job search method by sex and education, 2001 and 2014



	Male			Female		
2001	Less than matric	Matric	Tertiary	Less than matric	Matric	Tertiary
Job advertisements	6,2	18,0	46,0	5,7	21,5	41,8
Approached someone	0,9	0,5	0,0	0,5	0,2	0,3
Workplaces/assitance from relatives/friends	72,9	64,5	35,6	77,4	60,9	37,7
Waited at work places	20,0	16,9	18,4	16,4	17,4	20,3

Source: LFS March 2001

Figure 4.3.3b: Job search method by sex and education, 2014



	Male			Female		
2014	Less than matric	Matric	Tertiary	Less than matric	Matric	Tertiary
Job advertisements	27,0	44,7	56,5	29,2	44,4	61,2
Approached someone	1,0	1,2	2,3	1,5	1,2	1,0
Workplaces/assitance from relatives/friends	62,0	46,0	36,4	61,3	47,4	33,7
Waited at work places	10,0	8,2	4,8	8,0	7,0	4,1

Source QLFS Q1: 2014

What the above figures show is that people with tertiary education are most likely to use job advertisements to search for employment. This was true for both sexes for the 13-year reporting period. The figure also shows that those whose highest level of education was matric or less were most likely to enquire at workplaces or seek help from friends/relatives when looking for a job. The second most used job search method varied by highest level of education and reporting year. In 2001, people whose highest level of education was less than matric reported waiting at potential workplaces as the second most likely job search method they used. This, however, changed in 2014, and searching through job advertisements became the second most likely used method for individuals with less than matric for both sexes. Males and females whose highest level of education was matric, reported searching through job advertisements as the second most likely method to use when searching for a job. This was true for both reporting periods. However, the percentages using this method doubled in 2014.

Section 4.4: Means of survival

This section provides an analysis of the means of survival for persons who are not employed (i.e. the unemployed and the economically inactive population). The examination of means of survival for persons not employed depicts different sources of income for both males and females. This analysis is important in order to understand the extent to which males and females rely on government welfare, savings and remittances by geographical location. Trends in means of survival over a 13-year period (2014 &2001) additionally show changes in survival means between the different sexes. For example, literature shows that males are more likely to rely on savings compared to females (Lerner, 2013[23]), and the question can be asked whether this trend is still the same?Data will also show disparities between males and females in terms of their migration status and once again the question can be asked: Does migration status determine the means of survival for males and females?

The three variables that will be analysed were categorised as follows:

a) Remittances: This category includes situations where a person is supported by other people either within or outside the household. Remittances also include being supported by a charity or a church.

b) Money previously earned: Includes money from sources such as the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) and money from savings or previous earnings.

c) Social grants: Money that is received through government social welfare systems is grouped under this category. The different types of social grants captured in this category include grants such as old-age, disability, child support and foster care grants as well as any other social grants.

[23]Lerner M. 2013. Article retrieved from http://www.dailyfinance.com/2013/03/19/women-poor-savings-planning-saveup/

Figure 4.4.1a:Means of survival by sex, 2001

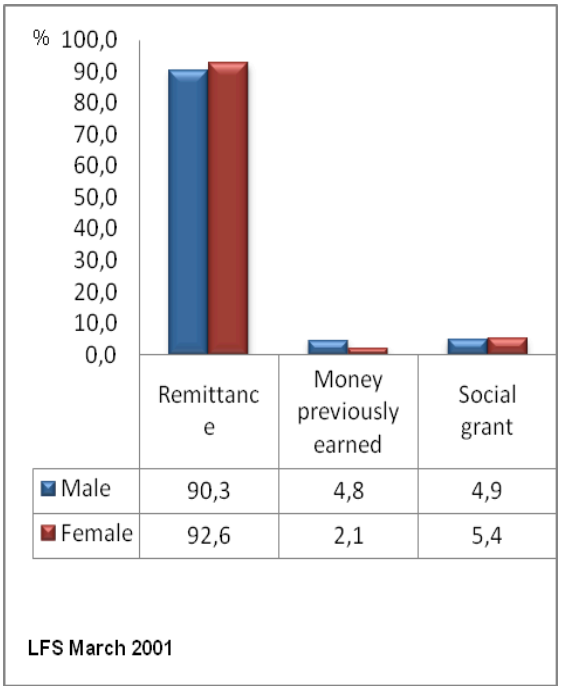
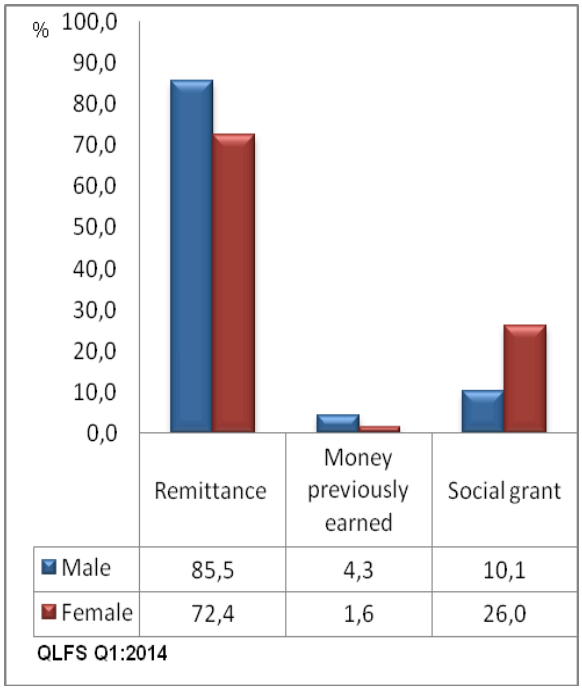


Figure 4.4.1b:Means of survival by sex, 2014



As indicated in Figures 4.1.1a and 4.1.1b, high percentages of people rely on remittances to survive. There were no huge disparities in 2001 between males and females, with more than 90% in both groups relying on remittances. The picture was, however, different for 2014, with 85,5% of males and only 72,4% of females reporting to be surviving on remittances. This could be attributed to the fact that the number of females who rely on social grants increased by 20 percentage points over the 13-year reporting period. The proportion of male grant recipients was comparatively smaller, i.e. 4,9% in 2001 and 10,1% in2014. The percentages for those who survive on money previously earned are higher among males than among females for both 2001 and 2014. For males, the percentage was around 4% for both years of reporting and approximately 2%for females.

Table 4.4.1: Means of survival by sex and geotype, 2001 and 2014

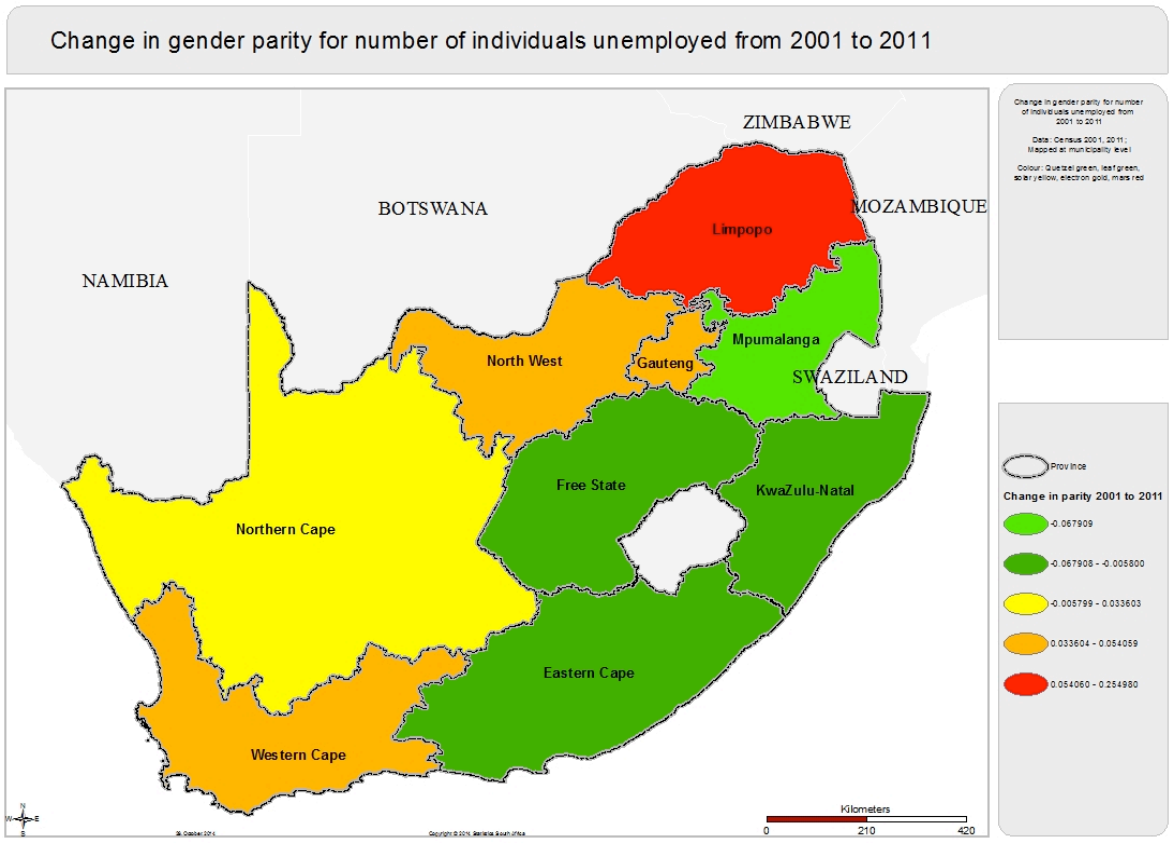
	Male				Female			
	Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural	
Means of survival	**2001**	**2014**	**2001**	**2014**	**2001**	**2014**	**2001**	**2014**
Remittance	87,7	85,1	93,5	86,3	91,4	77,3	94,0	65,7
Money previously earned	6,4	5,6	2,7	2,4	3,1	2,3	0,8	0,5
Social grant	5,9	9,3	3,7	11,3	5,5	20,4	5,2	33,8

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2014

Table 4.4.1 above shows data for means of survival according to geographic type and sex for 2001 and 2014.Both urban and rural areas have similar percentages with marginal differences. As indicated earlier, higher percentages of females benefited from social grants in 2014. The overall decline in the percentage of females receiving remittances reflected the decline in urban and rural females receiving remittances. Between 2001 and 2014, the percentage of rural female remittance recipients decreased by over a quarter, while that of their urban counterparts declined by just 14 percentage points. The numbers of social grant female recipients, however, increased by 15 percentage points in urban areas and 28 percentage points in rural areas between 2001 and 2014.The biggest increase was amongst females living in rural areas. This indicates that a significant number of females rely on government welfare, especially those who reside in rural areas.

Section 4.5: Change in parity of unemployment shares between 2001 and 2011

Map 4.5.1: Provincial changes in gender parity for the number of unemployed persons, 2001 and 2011



Source: Census 2001 and 2011

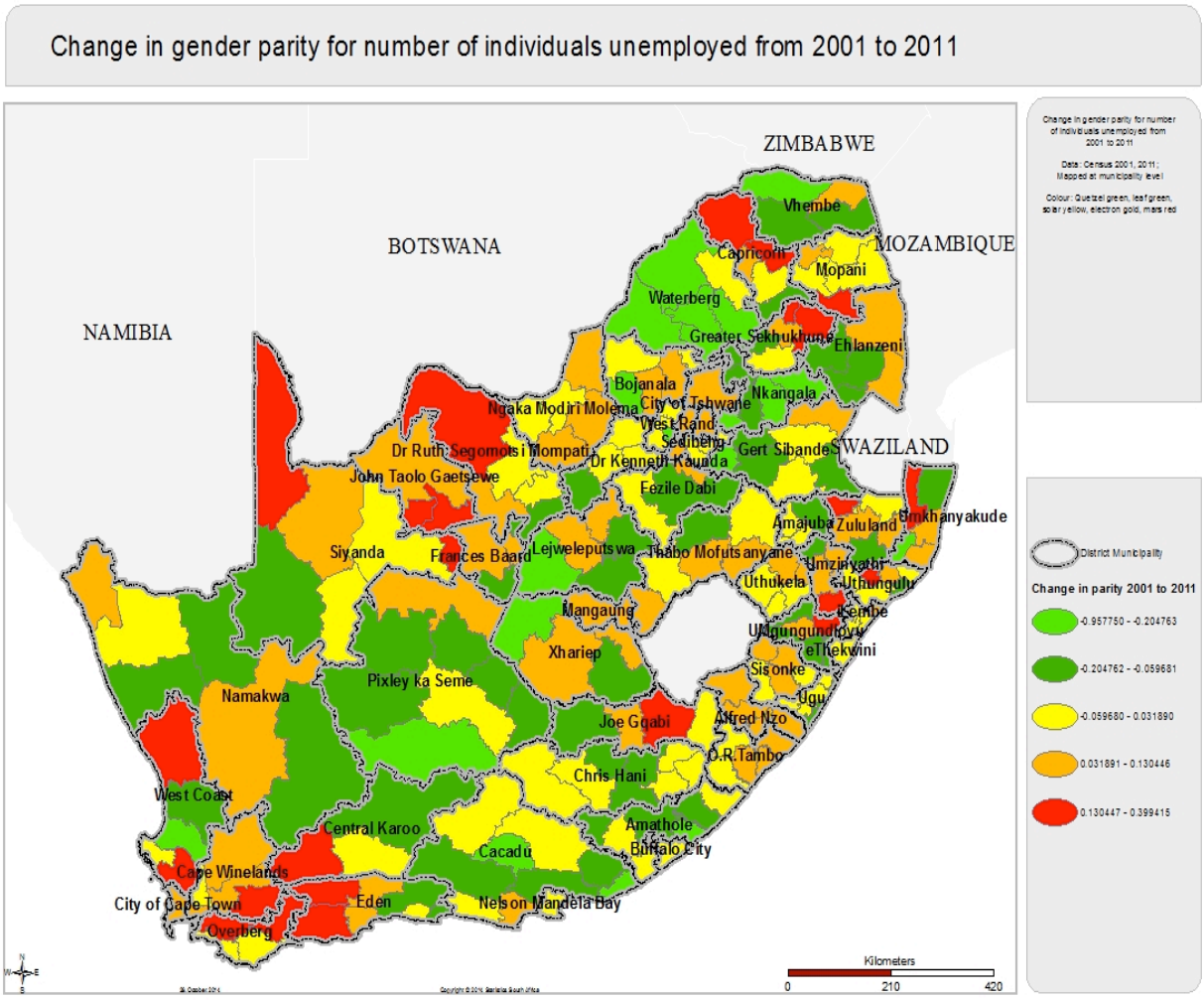
Map 4.5.1: Changes in parity of unemployment shares per province between 2001 and 2011

The biggest positive changes in gender parity at provincial level occurred in Mpumalanga (-0,07 change) and Kwa-Zulu Natal (-0,03 change). In both instances females were more likely to be unemployed than males in 2001 as well as 2011. However, the gap between them narrowed the most in these two provinces. The biggest negative changes (increase in the parity gap) were found to occur in Limpopo (-0,25 change) and North West and Gauteng with a change of 0,05 for both of the latter provinces. In all three these provinces women were even more likely than men to be unemployed in 2011 than they were in 2001.

Map 4.5.2 shows that the gap in unemployment between male and female unemployment narrowed the most in LIM:Thabazimbi (-0,96 change), LIM:Musina (-0,53 change), LIM:Bela-Bela (-0,32 change), WC:Bergrivier (-0,32 change), MP:Emakhazeni (-0,31 change) and FS:Letsemeng (-0,31 change) local municipalities during the reference period. Three of these five municipalities are situated in Limpopo and in all of these as well as Emakhazeni, gender parity improved away from high female unemployment towards a more equal distribution of males and females amongst the unemployed. In Bergrivier in the Western Cape the situation changed from males dominating the unemployed (gender parity index in 2001 of 0,61) to near equilibrium with slightly more females than males unemployed in 2011 (gender parity index of 1,07).

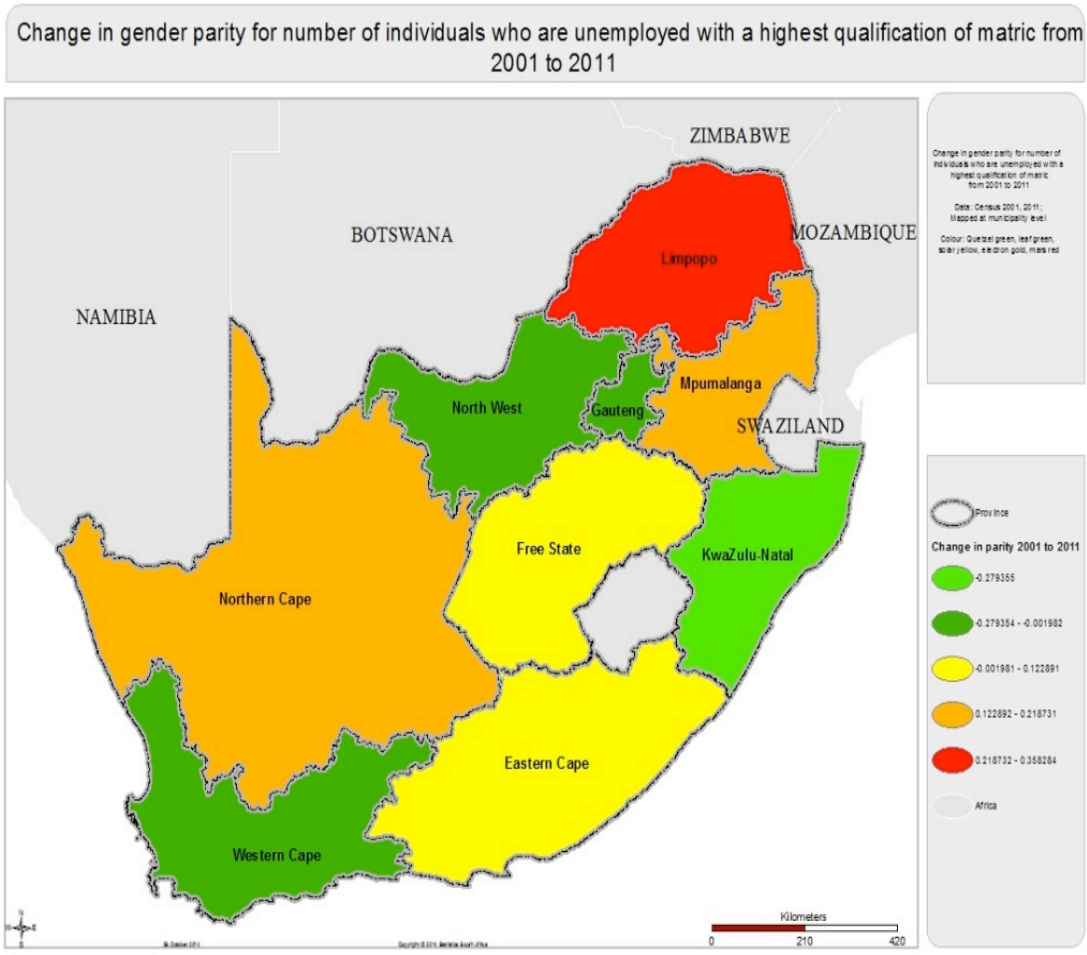
Municipalities where parity deteriorated between 2001 and 2011 were: WC:Laingsburg (0,40 change), NW:Kagisano/Molopo (0,30 change), NC:Gamgara (0,29 change), EC:Senqu (0,24 change) and NC:Kgatelopele (0,23 change).

Map 4.5.2: Changes in parity of unemployment shares per municipality between 2001 and 2011



Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Map 4.5.3: Provincial changes in parity of unemployed individuals with matric between 2001 and 2011



Source: Census 2001 and 2011

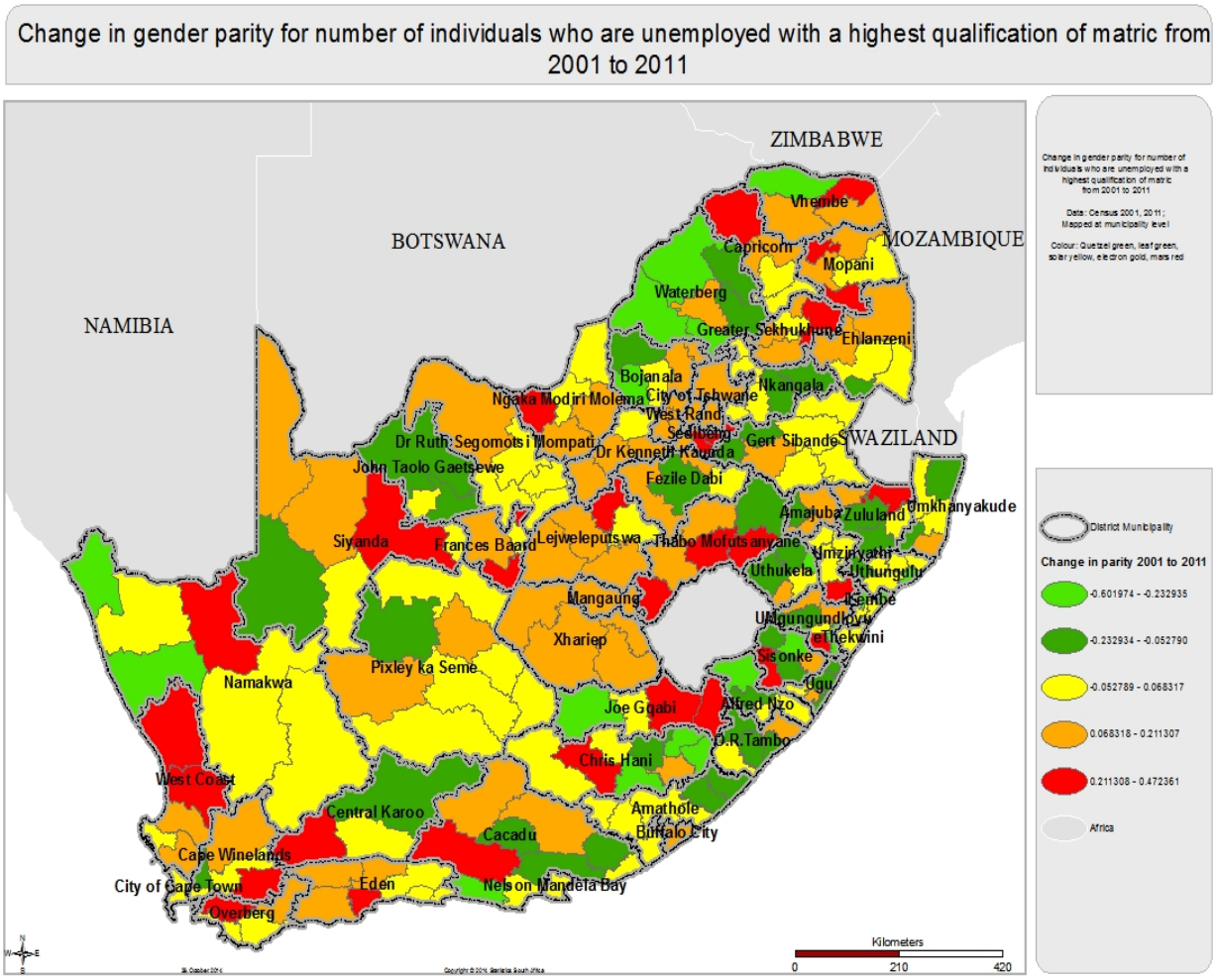
Map 4.5.3: Changes in parity of unemployed individuals with matric, per province between 2001 and 2011

Between 2001 and 2011, the gap between unemployed males and females with matric declined in three of the nine provinces i.e. KwaZulu Natal (-0,28 change), Western Cape (-0,08 change) and North West (-0,06 change). This means that in 2011 the percentage of unemployed males and females with matric was closer towards parity in these particular provinces. Gender parity decreased the most for unemployed males and females with matric residing in Limpopo (0,36 change), Mpumalanga (0,22 change), the Northern and Eastern Cape (0,17 and 0,12 change respectively). This decline reflects a further deepening of the gap between males and females during the reference period, with females being more likely than males to be unemployed with matric.

In terms of changes at municipal level (map 4.5.4), parity for unemployed males and females with matric improved the most between 2001 and 2011 in the KZN:Impendle (-0,60 change), KZN: Hlabisa (-0,44 change), NC: Khâi-Ma (-0,40 change), LIM:Musina (-0,35 change), KZN: Mkhambathini (-0,33 change), LIM:Bela-Bela (-0,32 change) and EC:Sakhisizwelocal

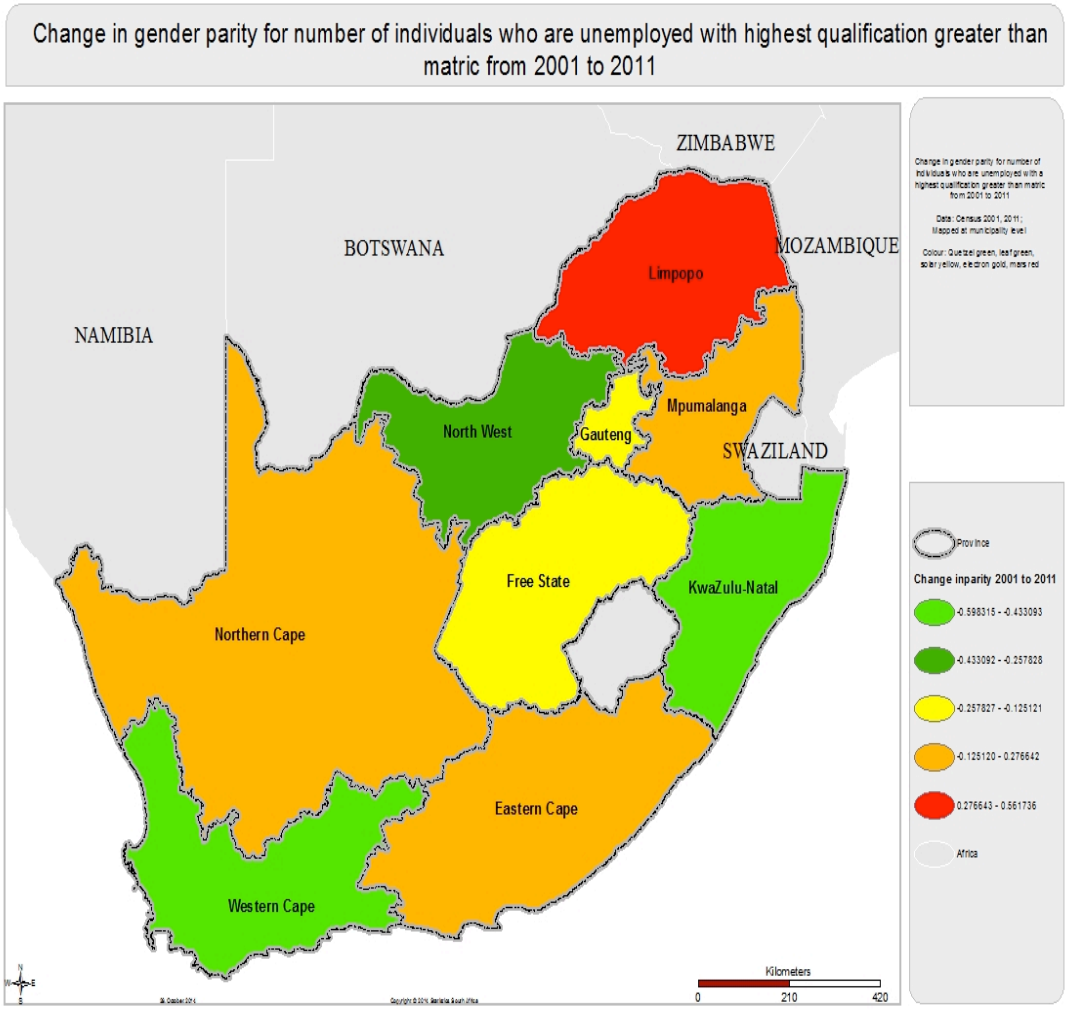
(-0,31 change) municipalities. Although unemployed females with a matric level of education were still more likely to be unemployed compared to their female counterparts in these municipalities, the gap between the two groups narrowed over the reference period. Parity deteriorated the most over the same time period in LIM:Blouberg (0,47 change), WC:Laingsburg (0,44 change), LIM:Greater Tubatse (0,39 change), WC:Matzikama (0,39 change), LIM:Mutale (0,38 change), WC:Cederberg (0,38 change), GT:Lesedi (0,36 change) and GT: Midvaal (0,35 change) Local municipalities. In 2001, virtually the same number of males and females with matric were unemployed in Midvaal, by 2011, the trend in the municipality mirrored that reflected in the majority of municipalities in the country, in that unemployed females with a matric qualification in Midvaal, were more likely to be unemployed than their male counterparts.

Map 4.5.4: Changes in parity of unemployed individuals with matric per municipality between 2001 and 2011



Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Section 4.5.6: Change in parity of unemployed individuals with levels of education higher than matric between 2001 and 2011



Source: Census 2001 and 2011

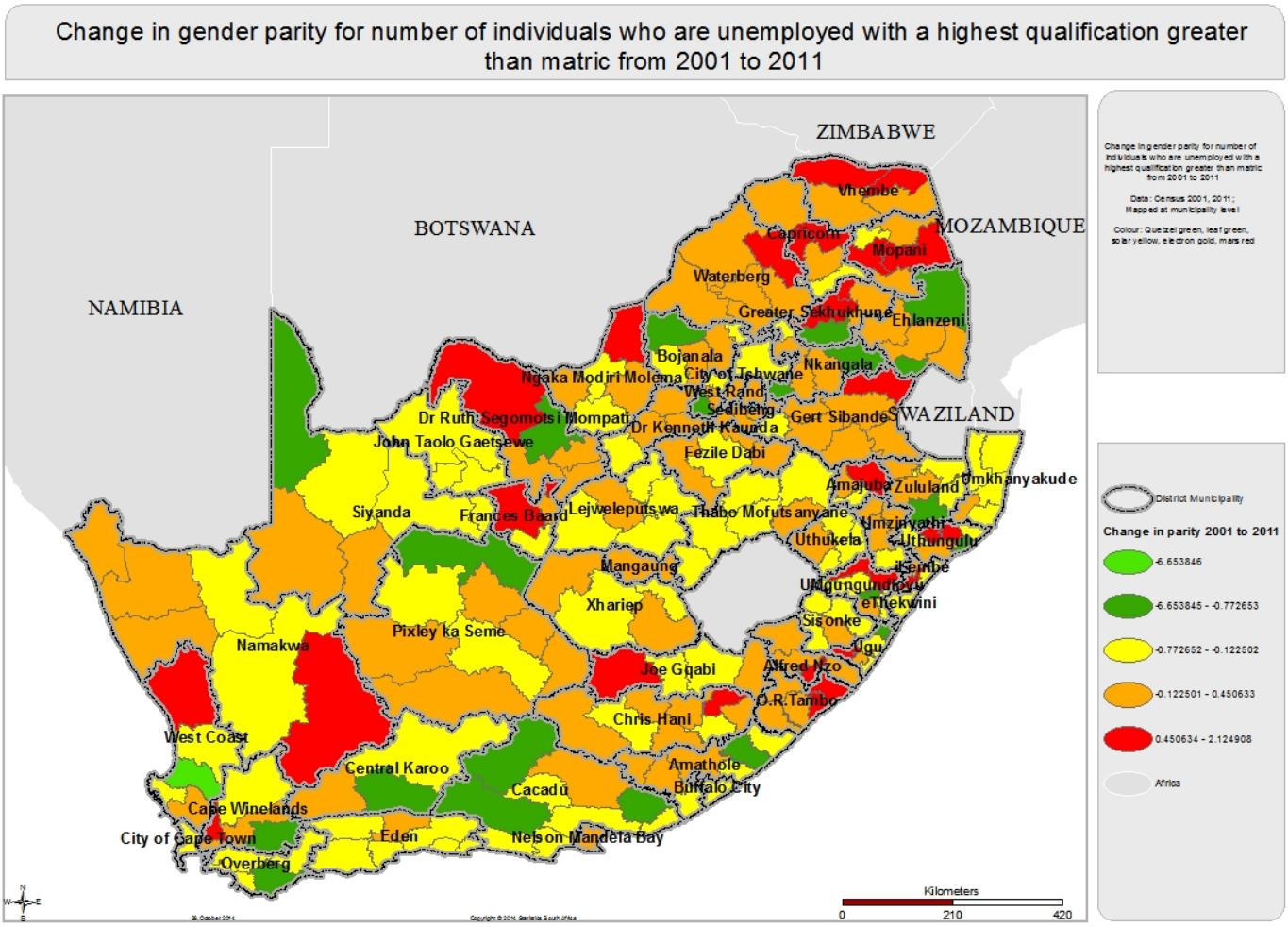
Map 4.5.6: Changes in parity of unemployed individuals with levels of education higher than matric, per province between 2001 and 2011

Map 4.5.6 shows that between 2001 and 2011 Western Cape (-0,60 change), KwaZulu Natal (-0,43 change) and North West (-0,26 change) made the most progress in terms of reducing the gap between unemployed males and females with levels of education greater than matric. Even though all three provinces started out in 2001 with more females than males in the category unemployed with levels of education higher than matric, this gap was substantially smaller these three provinces by 2011. Provinces where parity of the shares of unemployed individuals with levels of education higher than matric deteriorated the most during the reference period were: Limpopo (0,56 change) and Northern Cape (0,28 change). During this period the share of women who are unemployed with post matric qualifications actually increased in these provinces.

As illustrated in map 4.5.7, municipalities where the most progress was made between 2001 and 2011 in increasing parity between males and females who are unemployed with post

matric qualifications include: WC: Bergrivier (-6,65 change), GT: Merafong city (-2,20), MP: Emakhazeni (-2,03), EC: Great Kei (-1,83) and MP: Bushbuckridge (-1,55). In all of these, except EC: Great Kei, females were in the majority both in 2001 and 2011. However, significant progress was made in terms of narrowing the gender gap during the reference period. In Great Kei gender parity was 2,86 in favour of females in 2001. By 2011 however the representation of men increased to such an extent that gender parity was lowered to just below parity (0,97), reflecting slightly more males than females in the group of unemployed individuals with post matric qualifications. The gender gap (towards a greater share of females) increased the most during the reference period in NC:Joe Morolong (2,12 share), NC: Gamagara (1,56 share), NC: Umsobomvu (1,02 share), NW: Kagisano/Molopo (1,01), LIM: Mutale (0,97).

Map 4.5.7: Changes in parity of unemployed individuals with levels of education higher than matric per municipality between 2001 and 2011



Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Summary

Decreasing the levels of unemployment is particularly important because of its direct impact on the reduction of levels of poverty. Unemployment affects men and women equally. However, the rate of unemployment tends to be higher for women than it is for men. Overall unemployment rates for males and females grew slightly (0,6 percentage points) between 2001 and 2014 from 24,6% in 2001 to 25,2% in 2014. Females aged 15–24 years were most likely to be unemployed with an unemployment rate of 56,3% in 2014. The largest increase was observed between 2001 and 2014 (5,8 percentage points).

Education matters. Over the 13-year period, notable increases in unemployment rates were observed amongst females with less than matric. Young non-black African females recorded the highest increase (up by 11,0 percentage points).

Provincial variations showed that between 2001 and 2014, gender gaps showed significant changes. The gender parity ratio for males and females residing in the Eastern Cape was the only province in which the ratio remained below 1over the 13-year period of reporting. Even though unemployment rates increased between 2001 and 2014, the graduate unemployment rate declined by 0,8 of a percentage point. This decrease was driven mainly by the decline in the female graduate unemployment rate which dropped from around 10% in 2001 to almost 8%in 2014 (down by 1,2 percentage points).

In terms of migration, amongst males, non-migrants showed a higher unemployment rate of 26,0% while international migrants were least likely to be unemployed, with an unemployment rate of 10,1%.Female unemployment rates with respect to migrant status remained relatively similar, above 27,0%.

With respect to the effects of children, the findings of this chapter suggest that there is a negative relationship between the age at which females gave birth to their first-born child and the unemployment rate. Nationally, females who had given birth to their first-born child below the age of 19 years were more likely to be unemployed (43,7%) compared to those that first gave birth at the age of 19 years and above. With a rate of 48,1%, the unemployment rate for rural females who had given birth to their first-born child below the age of 19 years was the highest. The presence of minor children in the household also influenced the unemployment rate of males and females. While both males and females with minor children were more likely to be unemployed, the gender parity ratio for unemployed males and females who had minor children increased from 1,25 in 2001 to 1,33 in 2014. During the same period, the gap between males and females with no minor children, remained virtually unchanged (declined from 0,99 in 2001 to 0,97 in 2014), indicating that females with minor children in their households were more likely to be unemployed than their male counterparts. In addition, the largest gender gaps were recorded between males and females with minor children who had been long-term unemployed (1,51 in 2001 and 1,69 in 2014).

The analysis of unemployment by disability illustrated that the decline in the unemployment rate of disabled persons was more than double that of persons who were not disabled (20,7% for the disabled and 11,2% for the not disabled). Although disabled females were more likely to be

unemployed compared to their male counterparts, the decline in the unemployment rate for females between 2001 and 2011 was 4,5%higher than that of males (23,7% compared to 19,2%).

Chapter 4 also looked at gender differences in means of survival. Data showed that high percentages of both unemployed males and females relied on remittances to survive. There were only small disparities in 2001 between males and females, with more than 90% in both groups relying on remittances as their main source of income. The picture was, however, different for 2014, with 85,5% of males and only 72,4% of females reporting to be surviving on remittances. This may be attributed to the fact that the number of females who reported relying on social grants increased by 20 percentage points over the 13-year reporting period. The proportion of male grant recipients was comparatively smaller, i.e. 4,9% in 2001 and 10,1% in2014. The percentages for those who survive on money previously earned were higher amongst males than females for both 2001 and 2014.

Market participation:

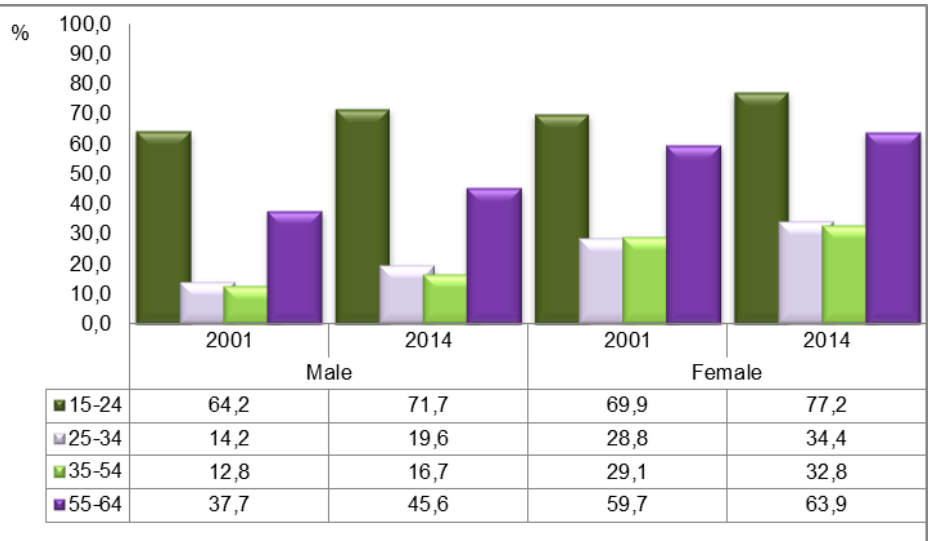
Economic inactivity

CHAPTER 5: MARKET PARTICIPATION – ECONOMIC INACTIVITY

Section 5.1 describes gender differences in economic inactivity and investigates reasons provided by males and females for economic inactivity. 'Being in school' generally accounted for a higher proportion of inactivity among both males and females, but there are gender variations in the number of males and females providing this reason for economic inactivity. Other reasons affecting economic inactivity include home-making and discouragement. The issue of discouragement will be discussed in more detail in a subsequent section (Section 5.2).

5.1. Economic inactivity rate

Figure 5.1.1: Economic inactivity rate by sex and age, 2001 and 2014



	Male		Female	
	2001	2014	2001	2014
15-24	64,2	71,7	69,9	77,2
25-34	14,2	19,6	28,8	34,4
35-54	12,8	16,7	29,1	32,8
55-64	37,7	45,6	59,7	63,9

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

According to Figure 5.1.1, the economic inactivity rate was higher among the youth (15–24) than among other age groups. The above figure also shows that in this age category, females had higher rates of inactivity than males with a difference of 5 percentage points for both 2001 and 2014. The 55–64 age category also had a comparatively high economic inactivity rate among females, with a gap of 22 percentage points in 2001 between males and females and 18,3percentage points in 2014.The 35–54 age category also recorded high economic inactivity rates for females, with a16,3 percentage point difference between males and females in 2001 and a 16,1 percentage point difference in 2014. What this figure shows is that the age groups 35–54 and 55–64 recorded the biggest disparities between sexes. This may indicate that adult females are more likely to be economically inactive than their counterparts amongst the youth. It is also important to note that there was an increase in inactivity for both sexes for all age groups between 2001 and 2014.

Figure 5.1.2: Economic inactivity rate by sex and marital status, 2001 and 2014

	Male		Female	
	2001	2014	2001	2014
Married/Cohabiting	12,0	15,0	37,1	41,1
Widow/Widower/Divorced	27,5	34,6	35,2	44,4
Never married	48,6	49,2	53,5	55,1

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1 2014

Figure 5.1.2 shows the proportions of the total number of each group of married/cohabiting, widowed/divorced and never married males and females, who are economically inactive. As shown, the economic inactivity rate was higher amongst females than their male counterparts for all categories. This was true for both 2001 and 2014.The rates increased between 2001 and 2014 for both sexes and for all categories. Married/cohabiting males had the lowest rates of the three marital status categories, with 12% in 2001 and 15% in 2014.Never married females were found to have the highest rate at 53,5% in 2001 and at 55,1% in 2014. The highest proportion of inactive males and females was among the never married group for both years.

Figure 5.1.3: Economic inactivity rate by sex and disability, 2001 and 2011

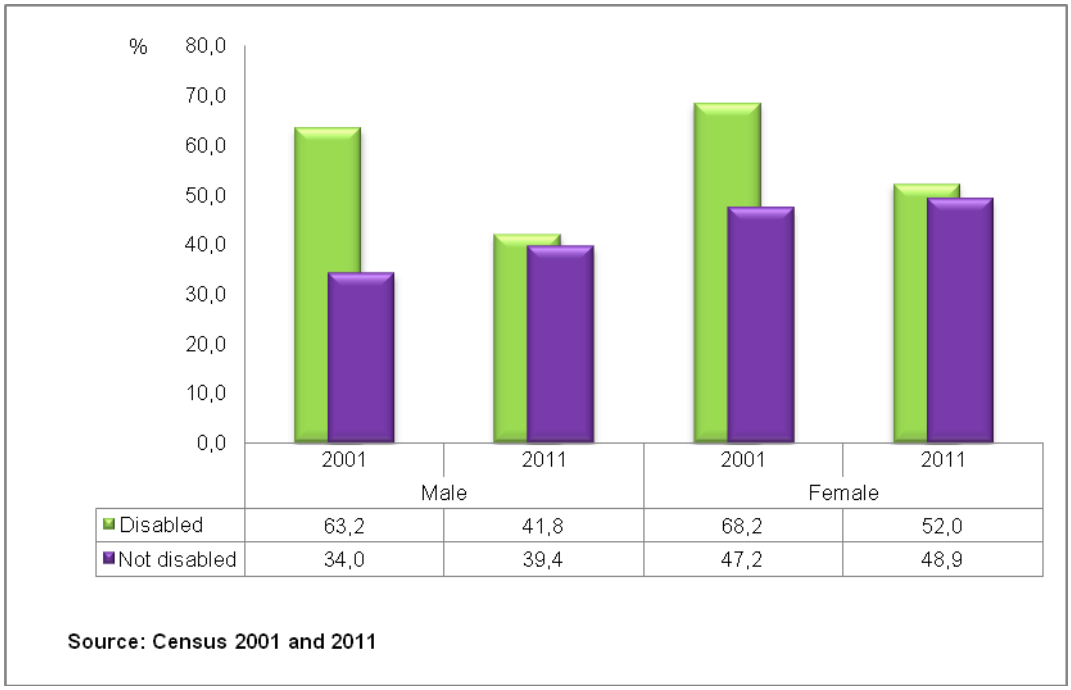
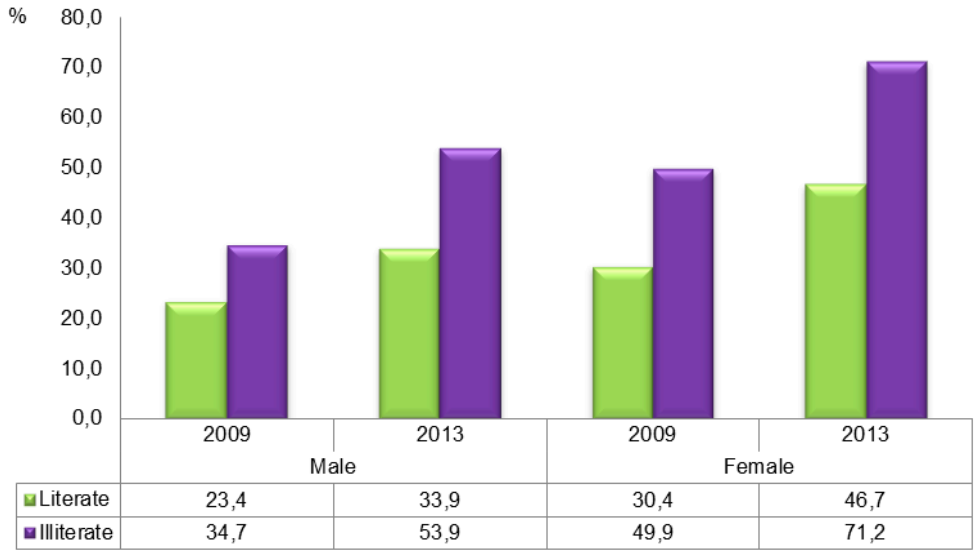


Figure 5.1.3 shows the percentage of disabled and able-bodied males and females, who are economically inactive. The economic inactivity rate was higher among disabled females than among disabled males but, for both sexes, persons with disabilities showed higher percentages of economic inactivity compared to those who did not have disabilities. Noticeable decreases in the percentage of disabled persons who were economically inactive are observed between 2001 and 2014 with 21,4 percentage points among males and 16,2 among females. The largest decline was observed among males. The economic inactivity rate, however, showed a different pattern for people without disabilities, with both males and females recording increases over the 13-year reporting period. The rate for males increased from 34% to 39,4%and for females from 47,2% to 48,9%.

Figure 5.1.4: Economic inactivity rate by sex and literacy, 2009 and 2013

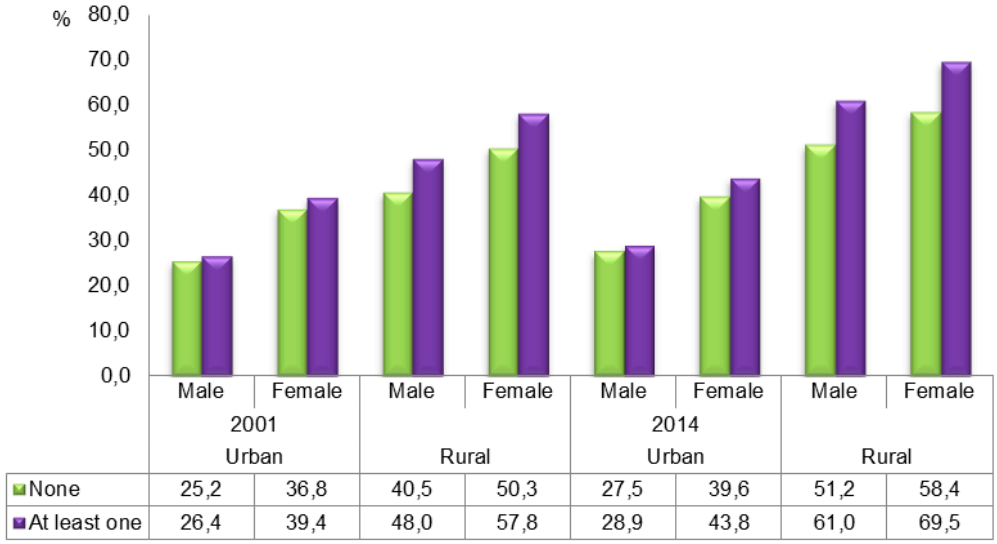


	Male		Female	
	2009	2013	2009	2013
Literate	23,4	33,9	30,4	46,7
Illiterate	34,7	53,9	49,9	71,2

Source: GHS : 2009 and 2013

Figure 5.1.4 shows that economic inactivity was higher among people who were illiterate than among those who were literate. Both years of reporting show that females who were illiterate showed higher rates of economic inactivity than their male counterparts. The gap between males and females in this category grew from 15 percentage points in 2009 to 17 percentage points in 2013.

Figure 5.1.5: Economic inactivity rate by sex and presence of a minor child in urban or rural areas, 2001 and 2014



	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	2001 Urban		Rural		2014 Urban		Rural	
None	25,2	36,8	40,5	50,3	27,5	39,6	51,2	58,4
At least one	26,4	39,4	48,0	57,8	28,9	43,8	61,0	69,5

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

The presence of a minor child affects the economic inactivity rates of both males and females. The effect was negligible in urban areas, but significant in rural areas for both males and females. Rural females who reported to be living with at least one minor child had a 57,8% economic inactivity rate in 2001, while their counterparts who live with no minor children had a 50% economic inactivity rate. This figure increased over the 13-year reporting period, and rural females who live with at least one minor child reported a 69,5% rate of economic inactivity in 2014. This figure was 11 percentage points higher than that of their counterparts who did not live with minor children in the same year. The presence of a minor child over the 13-year reporting period affected rural and urban settings differently. For urban settings, the 2001 rates for males differed by one percentage point between those who lived with minor children and those who did not, and for females, the difference was two percentage points. This was almost the same for urban settings in 2014. For rural areas, however, the 2001 economic inactivity rate amongst males differed by seven percentage points between those who lived with at least one minor child and those who lived with none. This figure increased to a 10 percentage points difference in 2014.For females, the difference was seven percentage points in 2001 and 12 percentage points in 2014.

Reasons for economic inactivity

Figure 5.1.6a: Reasons for economic inactivity by sex,2001

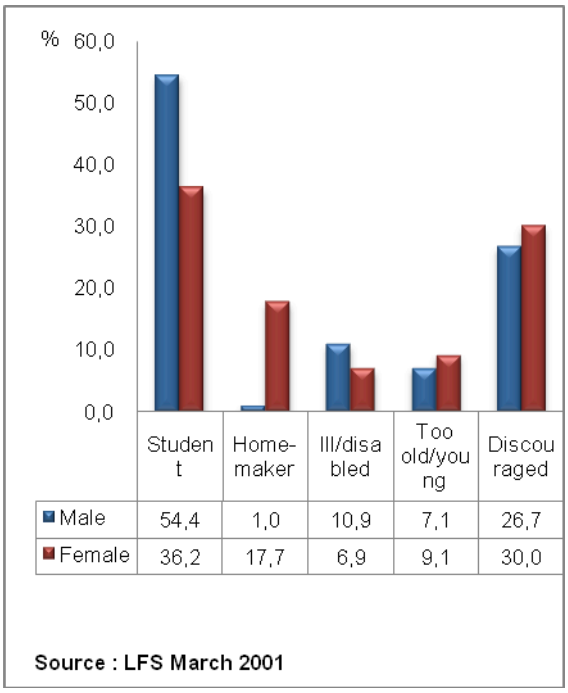
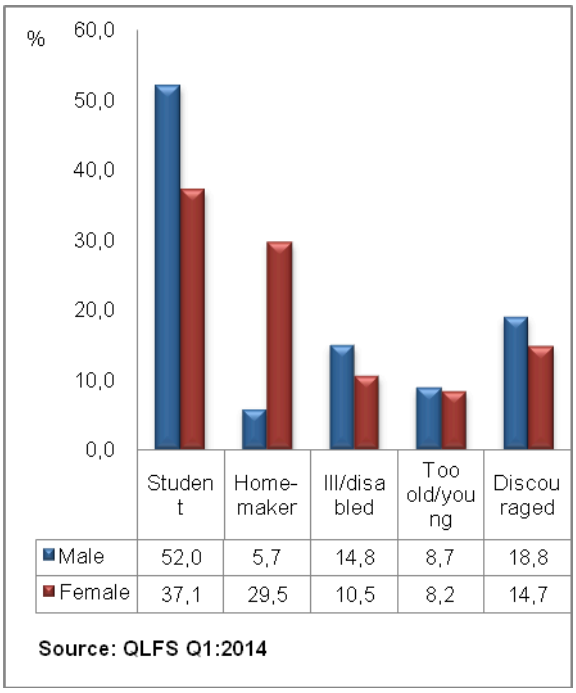
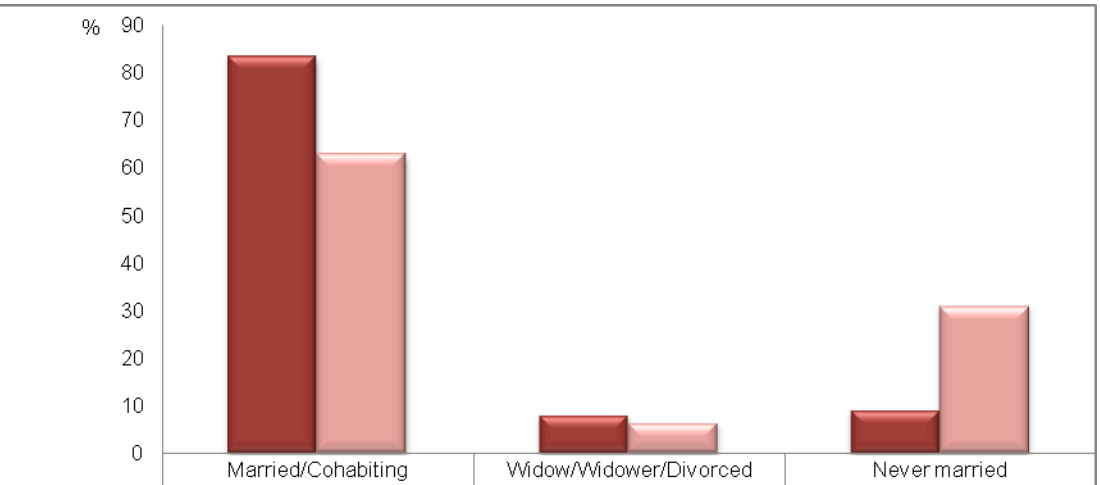


Figure 5.1.6b: Reasons for economic inactivity by sex,2014



Figures 5.1.6a and 5.1.6b show that between 2001 and 2014, for males and females, the main reason for economic inactivity was being a student. The figures also show that during 2001 and 2014, the percentage of male students (approximately 53%) was higher than that of females at approximately 36%.The second reason provided for economic inactivity varied by sex and year of reporting. In 2001, discouragement was the second reason provided by both males and females while in 2014, the second reason for females was home-maker and discouragement for males. There was a notable increase of 11 percentage points in the number of females who reported being home-makers when compared to 2001.

Figure 5.1.7: Female home-makers by marital status, 2001 and 2014

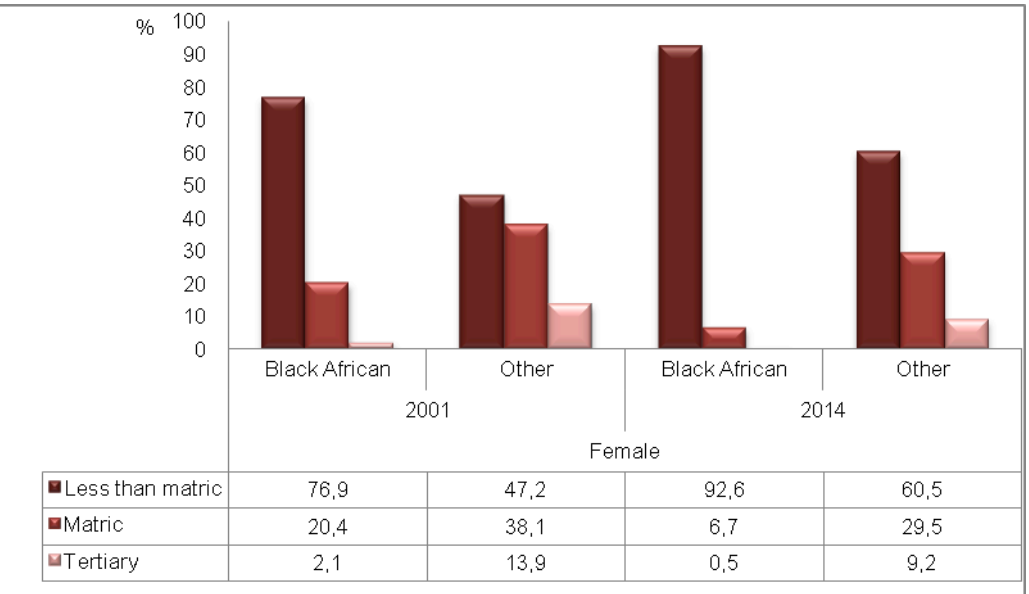


	Married/Cohabiting	Widow/Widower/Divorced	Never married
Female 2001	83,2	7,9	8,9
Female 2014	62,7	6,4	30,9

LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

As shown in Figure 5.1.7, a high percentage of female home-makers fall under the married/cohabiting category. This was true for both 2001 and 2014. However, it is important to note that in 2014, there was a significant increase in the percentage of female home-makers who were never married, which more than tripled from 8,9% in 2001 to 30,9% in 2014.This was accompanied by a decrease of more than twenty percentage points in the figures of those that were married or cohabiting.

Figure 5.1.8: Female home-makers by education and population group, 2001 and 2014



	Black African 2001	Other 2001	Black African 2014	Other 2014
Less than matric	76,9	47,2	92,6	60,5
Matric	20,4	38,1	6,7	29,5
Tertiary	2,1	13,9	0,5	9,2

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

As shown in Figure 5.1.8, female home-makers were more likely to have less than a matric qualification. This was true irrespective of population group. However, in both 2001 and 2014, a higher percentage of black African females with less than matric were likely to be home-makers compared to their counterparts from other population groups (76,9% among black Africans compared to 47,2% for other population groups in 2001, and 92,6% for black Africans and 60,5% for other population groups in 2014).In 2014, the proportion of home-makers with matric or a tertiary education decreased compared to 2011 for all population groups. These figures suggest that, as females become educated, the more likely they will enter the labour force market.

Section 5.2: Discouraged work-seekers

The analysis on discouraged work-seekers by gender is crucial in understanding disparities between males and females located in different provinces and geographical areas. As it is often reported, provinces that are predominantly rural tend to have high rates of females who have given up looking for work. Data in this section will also be examined to assess the effects of marital status, age and population group on male and female discouragement.

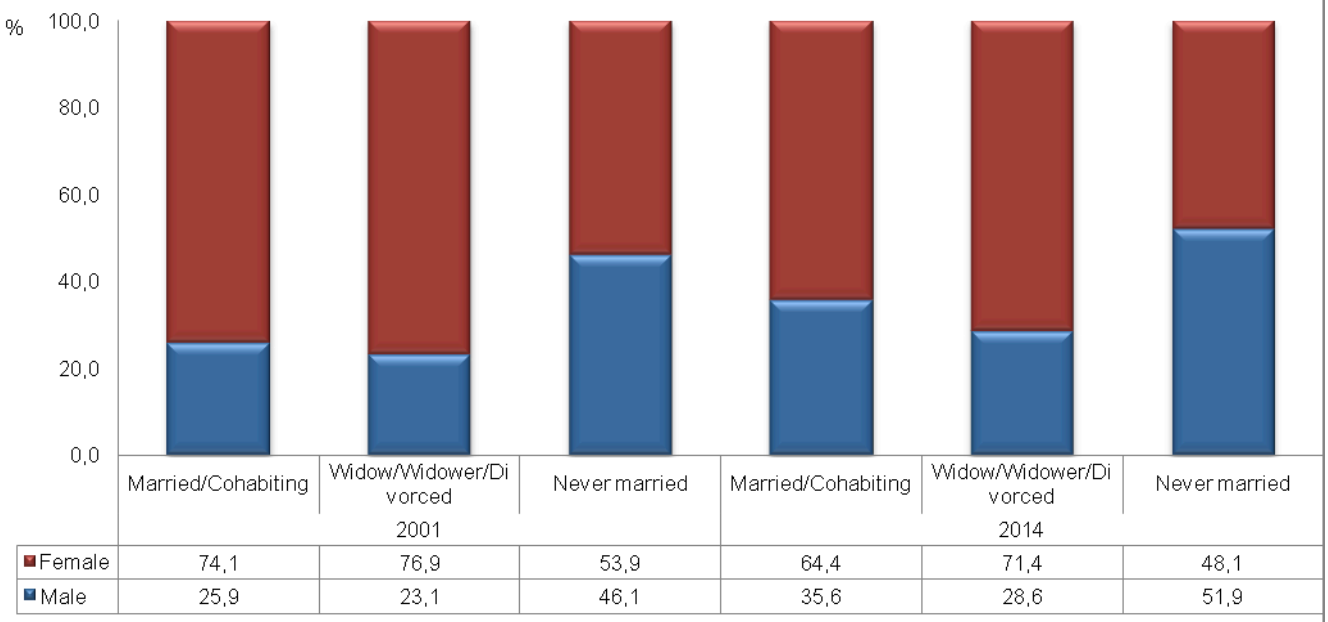
Table 5.2.1: Discouraged work-seekers by sex and province, 2001 and 2014

	Male	Female	Male	Female
	2001		2014	
Western Cape	39,5	60,5	45,0	55,0
Eastern Cape	38,9	61,1	52,5	47,5
Northern Cape	31,6	68,4	43,1	56,9
Free State	37,7	62,3	36,3	63,7
KwaZulu-Natal	40,8	59,2	46,5	53,5
North West	38,2	61,8	43,8	56,2
Gauteng	37,0	63,0	50,1	49,9
Mpumalanga	37,2	62,8	37,6	62,4
Limpopo	35,8	64,2	50,1	49,9
RSA	**38,3**	**61,7**	**47,2**	**52,8**

Source:LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1: 2014

According to Table 5.2.1, provincial percentages for discouraged work-seekers show that, in 2001, females were more likely to be discouraged than males across all provinces. However, in 2014, the gender gap between males and females was smaller within most provinces compared to 2001. In 2001, the average gender gap across provinces was 25,2%.This gap had narrowed to 6,9% in 2014.Free State and Mpumalanga were the only two provinces where the male and female distribution of discouraged work-seekers remained virtually the same over the 13-year period. On the other hand, the Eastern Cape was the only province in 2014 where males recorded higher percentages of discouraged work-seekers than females (52,5% for males compared to 47,5% for females).

Figure 5.2.1a: Discouraged work-seekers by sex and marital status, 2001 and 2014

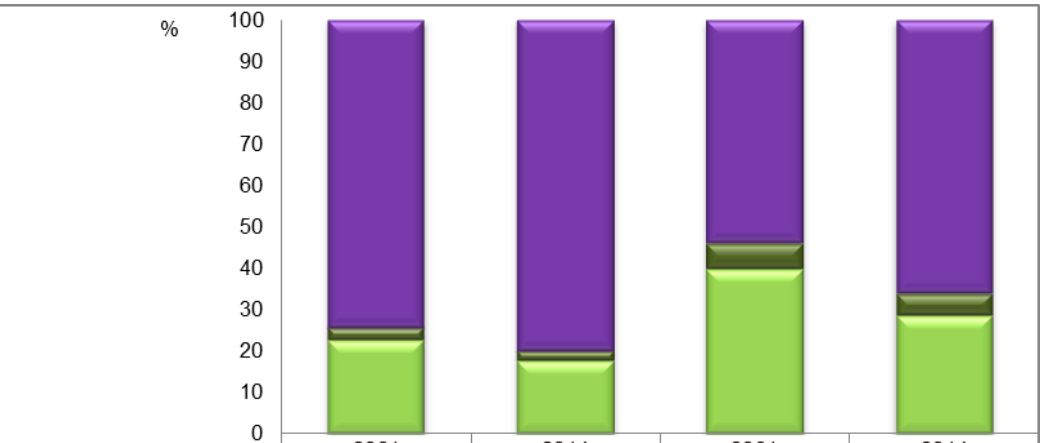


	2001			2014		
Female	74,1	76,9	53,9	64,4	71,4	48,1
Male	25,9	23,1	46,1	35,6	28,6	51,9

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Figure 5.2.1a looks at the distribution of discouraged males and females within each marital status group for 2001 and 2014, respectively. Figure 5.2.1b on the other hand, shows the distribution of marital status amongst males and females during 2001 and 2014. Figure 5.2.1aillustrates that females were more likely to report discouragement than their male counterparts. This was true across different marital status categories. However, in 2014, males in the never married category reported higher levels of discouragement than females. Of all the marital status categories, the never married recorded the smallest gender gap between males and females. In 2001, the difference in the proportion of males and females who were never married was approximately eight percentage points. This decreased to around four percentage points in 2014. The gap between males and females for other marital status categories exceeded 20 percentage points, and this figure is applicable to both periods of reporting.

Figure 5.2.1b: Discouraged work-seekers by sex and marital status, 2001 and 2014

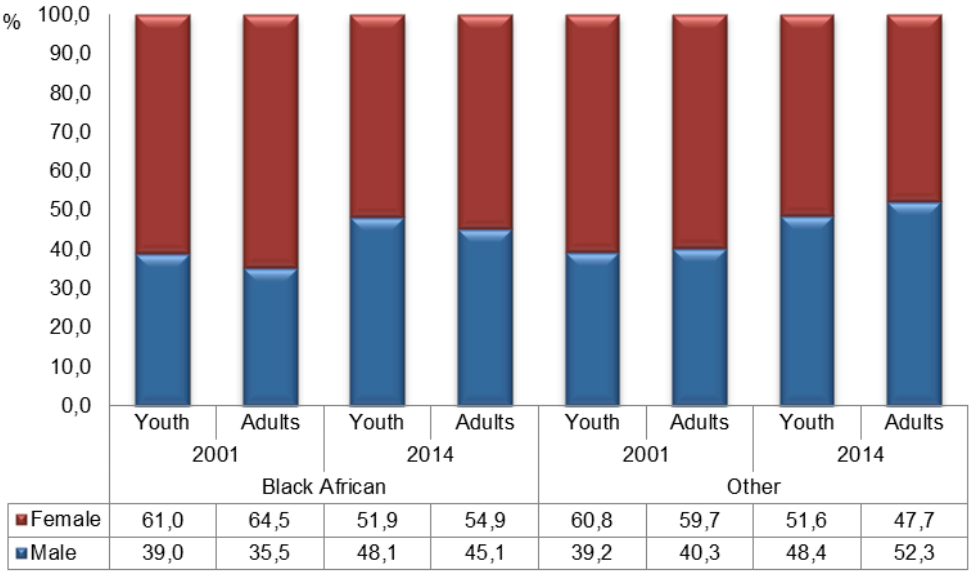


	Male		Female	
	2001	2014	2001	2014
Never married	74,5	80,0	54,0	66,2
Widow/Widower/Divorced	3,0	2,4	6,1	5,2
Married/Cohabiting	22,6	17,6	39,9	28,6

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Figure 5.2.1b shows that over the 13-year period, the percentage of discouraged work-seekers by marital status was higher among males who were never married (74,5% in 2001 and 80,0% in 2014) compared to their female counterparts (54,0% in 2001 and 66,2% in 2014).Since 2001, discouragement was lowest among both males and females who were widowed or divorced(though the percentage reported among females was twice the percentage reported among males). Figure 5.2.1b also depicts that while discouragement declined among both males and females who were never widowed/divorced as well as those that were married/cohabiting, the decline observed among females who were married/cohabiting was highest. Between 2001 and 2014, the percentage decline among females who were married/cohabiting was 11,3 percentage points while it dropped for males by 5,0 percentage points.

Figure 5.2.2: Discouraged work-seekers by sex, age and population group, 2001 and 2014



Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Figure 5.2.2 shows that in 2001, females were more likely to be discouraged work-seekers than males. This was true among both youth and adults, irrespective of population group. However, in 2014,a higher percentage among the non-black African adult male population was more likely to report discouragement compared to their adult black African counterparts. With an average of 23 percentage points, the difference between discouraged males and females was generally highest in 2001, irrespective of age and race. Adult black Africans however, recorded the highest gender gap, with the percentage difference among discouraged black African adult females being 29 percentage points higher than that of their male counterparts. The year 2014 saw the percentage difference in discouraged males and females among both black African and non-black African population groups of all ages declining to around 5 percentage points. Young males and females, irrespective of race, were, however, most likely to be equally discouraged compared to their respective adult counterparts. The differences in percentages reported among young non-black African discouraged females and males was 3,2 percentage points, while that reported among adult males and females was 4,6 percentage points. Similarly, among the black African group, the percentage difference recorded amongst discouraged young females and males was 3,8 percentage points, while that observed among adult males and females was 9,8 percentage points.

Figure 5.2.3: Discouraged work-seekers by sex, disability and population group, 2011

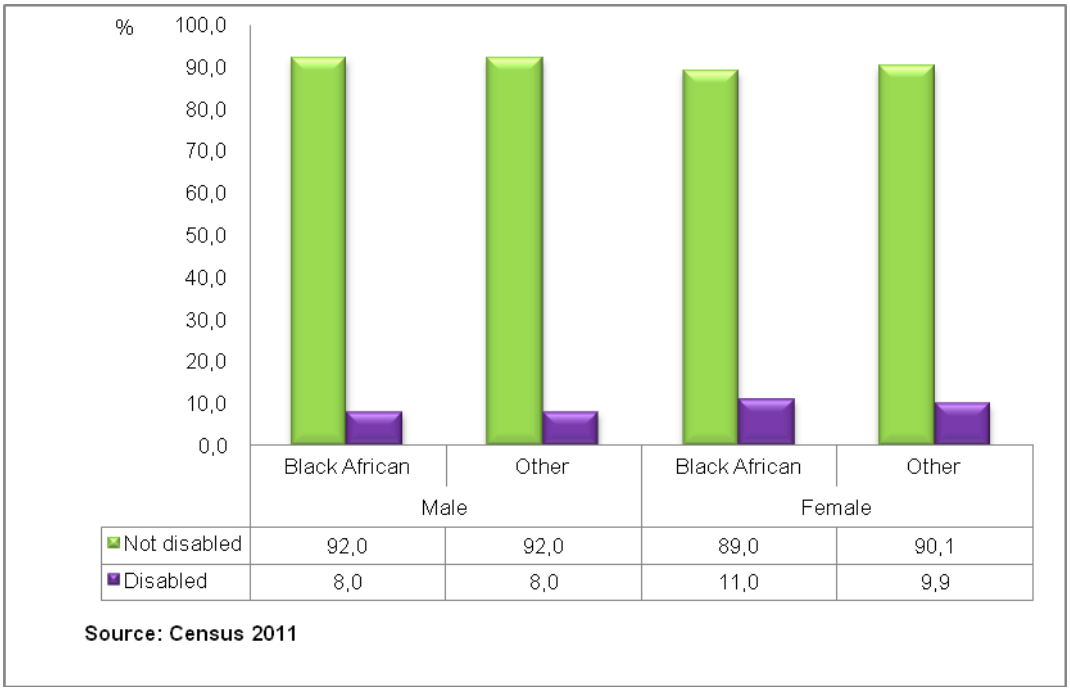


Figure 5.2.3 analyses percentages of discouraged work-seekers by disability status and population group for the year 2011. For the disabled group, a slightly higher percentage of discouragement was reported among females, irrespective of population group, compared to males. In contrast, of those that were not disabled, slightly higher percentages of males were discouraged compared to their female counterparts, regardless of race.

Summary

Examining the effects of age, education and marital status on economic inactivity enhances our understanding of a number of issues in relation to the differences between employment rates and labour absorption rates. The economic inactivity rate was generally higher amongst females than among their male counterparts. Among this group, the highest rates were observed for those that were younger (aged 15–24), those who had never been married, the disabled, and those who were illiterate. In terms of children, the presence of a minor child over the 13-year reporting period affected rural and urban settings differently. For urban settings, the 2001 rates for males differed by one percentage point between those who lived with minor children and those who did not, and for females the difference was two percentage points. This was almost the same for urban settings in 2014. For rural areas, however, the 2001 economic inactivity rate amongst males differed by seven percentage points between those who lived with at least one minor child and those who lived with none. This figure increased to a 10 percentage points difference in 2014.For females, the difference was seven percentage points in 2001 and 12 percentage points in 2014.

Reasons for economic inactivity were also investigated according to differences in gender. Attending school accounted for a higher proportion of inactivity among both males and females. There were, however, gender variations in the number of males and females providing this reason for economic inactivity, with a higher percentage of male students (approximately 53%) reporting being a student than females (36%).In terms of home-makers, female home-makers were more

likely to have less than a matric qualification. This was true irrespective of population group. However, in both 2001 and 2014, a higher percentage of black African females with less than matric were likely to be home-makers compared to their counterparts from other population groups

The analysis on discouraged work-seekers by gender is crucial to understanding disparities between males and females residing in different provinces and geographical areas. Provincial percentages for discouraged work-seekers show that, in 2001, females were more likely to be discouraged than males across all provinces. However, in 2014,the gender gap between males and females was smaller within most provinces compared to 2001. In 2001, the average gender gap across provinces was 25,2%; this gap narrowed to 6,9% in 2014.Free State and Mpumalanga were the only two provinces where the male and female distribution of discouraged work-seekers remained virtually the same over the 13-year period. On the other hand, the Eastern Cape was the only province in 2014 where males recorded higher percentages of discouraged work-seekers than females (52,5% for males compared to 47,5% for females). In 2014,a higher percentage among the non-black African adult male population was more likely to report discouragement compared to their adult black African counterparts.

In terms of marital status, over the 13-year period, the percentage of discouraged work-seekers by marital status was higher among males who were never married (74,5% in 2001 and 80,0% in 2014) compared to their female counterparts (54,0% in 2001 and 66,2% in 2014).

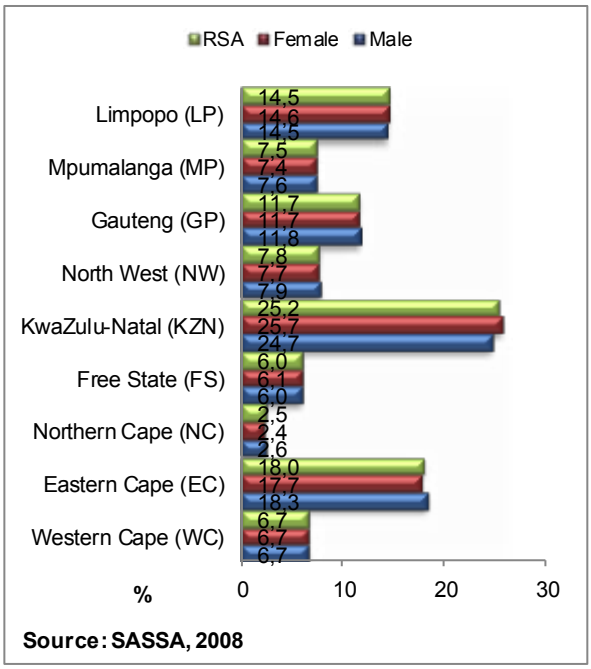
Resource equity

CHAPTER 6: RESOURCE EQUITY

Women's ownership of and control over resources is increasingly seen as a key element of women's empowerment. Indicators of men's and women's asset ownership and control are important measures used for the monitoring of gender equality. The literature also shows that gender equality is achieved when people are able to access and enjoy the same rewards, resources and opportunities regardless of whether they are male or female (UN, 2013[24]). This chapter accordingly examines the distribution of males and females in accessing various resources in South Africa. Resources discussed in this chapter include poverty alleviation grants, access to communication, property ownership, farm ownership and the usage of public transportation.

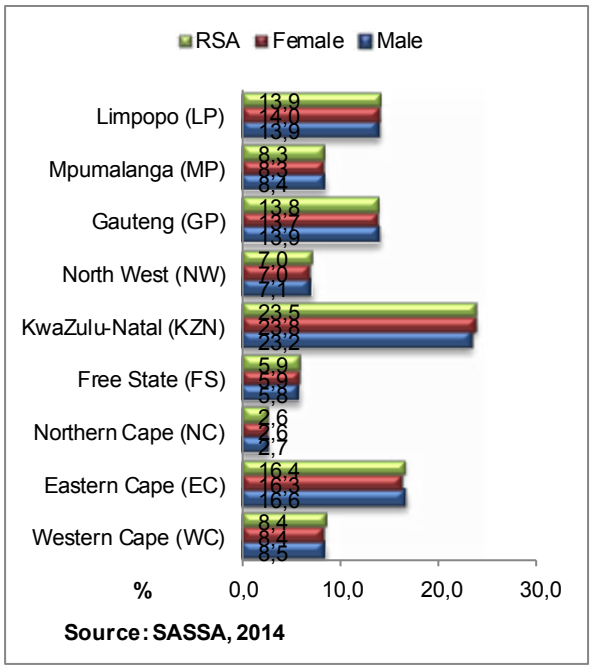
Section 6.1: Poverty alleviation

Figure 6.1.1a: Poverty alleviation grants by sex and distribution by province, 2008



Source: SASSA, 2008

Figure 6.1.1b: Poverty alleviation grants by sex and distribution by province, 2014



Source: SASSA, 2014

[24] United Nations. 2013. A new global partnership: Eradicate poverty and transform economies through sustainable development. The Report of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda. http://www.post2015hlp.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/HLP-Report_English-Access-PDF.pdf

Figures 6.1.1a and 6.1.1b show how recipients of poverty alleviating grants for males and females are distributed among the nine provinces. Between 2008 and 2014, an almost equal number of males and females received poverty alleviation grants across all provinces. Over the six-year period between 2008 and 2014, the difference in male and female grant recipients across the nine provinces was less than 1 percentage point, except for KwaZulu-Natal in 2008. At 23,5%, the largest numbers of recipients in the country were found in KwaZulu-Natal in 2014. Northern Cape had 2,6% recipients, making it the province with the lowest number of grant recipients in South Africa during 2014. The population sizes of these provinces need to be considered. For example, Northern Cape has a small population and even if a relatively large percentage of the population of the province received grants, it will still be a small proportion of the grant-receiving population in the country.

Compared to 2008, the total number of grant recipients increased for both males and females.

Table 6.1.1a: Type of poverty alleviation grant by sex and number of recipients, 2008

	Male		Female		Total	
Type of grant	Thousand	Percentage (%)	Thousand	Percentage (%)	Thousand	Percentage (%)
Child support grant	4 138	49,9	4152	50,1	8 290	100,0
Old Age Grant	620	27	1673	73	2 293	100,0
Disability Grant	616	44,8	761	55,2	1 377	100,0
Care Dependency Grant	63	56,6	48	43,4	111	100,0
Foster care Grant	233	49,2	240	50,8	473	100,0

Source: SASSA, 2008

Table 6.1.1b: Type of poverty alleviation grant by sex and number of recipients, 2014

	Male		Female		Total	
Type of grant	Thousand	Percentage (%)	Thousand	Percentage (%)	Thousand	Percentage (%)
Child support grant	5660	50	5658	50	11318	100
Old Age Grant	1032	34,4	1972	65,6	3003	100
Disability Grant	519	46,3	603	53,7	1122	100
Care Dependency Grant	71	57,9	52	42,1	122	100
Foster care Grant	267	49,7	270	50,3	537	100

Source: SASSA, 2014

The distribution of the different types of poverty grants among males and females is shown in Table 6.1.1a for 2008 and in Table 6.1.1b for 2014.

In both 2008 and 2014, an equal proportion of males and females (50,0%) received child support grants. Although the proportional distribution is the same, the total number of people who receive the child support grant increased from more than eight million recipients in 2008 to above 11 million recipients in 2014.

The most accessed poverty alleviation grant in the country was the child support grant, while the care dependency grant was the least accessed. The old-age grant had the highest gender inequality, because in both years there were more female old-age grant recipients than male recipients. This can be attributed to the higher longevity of females when compared to males. The care dependency grant had more male recipients than females for both years. The child support grant displayed gender equality for both years.

The number of individuals receiving old-age grants has increased from over 2 million in 2008 to just over 3 million recipients 2014. More males received the old-age grant in 2014 than in 2008. With a decrease of over 200 000 recipients for both males and females, the number of disability grant recipients for both males and females was lower in 2014 than in 2008.

Section 6.2: Dwelling ownership

For most individuals and households, the ownership of a dwelling is the most valuable asset in their asset inventories. Historically, because of social and cultural practices, ownership of this valuable resource was primarily vested in males across all population groups. However, this section will show that significant shifts have taken place since 2002 in this respect.

Table 6.2.1a: Dwelling ownership by sex of the household head, RSA, 2002 and 2014

	2002			2013			Gender parity	
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes		
Type of dwelling	Thousand						2002	2013
Formal dwelling	5 150	2 884	8 034	4 229	3 452	7 680	0,56	0,82
Informal dwelling	1 327	577	1 904	634	363	997	0,44	0,57
Traditional dwelling	847	677	1 524	410	592	1 002	0,8	1,45
Total	**7 324**	**4 138**	**11 462**	**5 273**	**4 407**	**9 680**	**0,56**	**0,84**
Type of dwelling	Percentage							
Formal dwelling	64,1	35,9	100	55,1	44,9	100		
Informal dwelling	69,7	30,3	100	63,6	36,4	100		
Traditional dwelling	55,6	44,4	100	40,9	59,1	100		
Total	**63,9**	**36,1**	100	**54,5**	**45,5**	100		

Source: GHS: 2002, 2013

Table 6.2.1b Formal dwelling ownership distributed by province and sex of the head of the household, 2002 and 2013

Province	Male		Female		Total	
	2002	2013	2002	2013	2002	2013
Western Cape (WC)	13,3	12,6	6,7	9,9	10,8	11,4
Eastern Cape (EC)	9,5	8	12,5	9,1	10,7	8,5
Northern Cape (NC)	2,7	2,1	2,1	2,5	2,4	2,3
Free State (FS)	6,3	5,9	5,5	5,9	6,0	5,9
KwaZulu-Natal (KZN)	16,1	15,2	17,9	18,7	16,8	16,8
North West (NW)	7,4	7,4	9,5	7,8	8,2	7,6
Gauteng (GP)	27,4	29,2	18,8	18,5	24,2	24,4
Mpumalanga (MP)	7,2	9,0	9,5	10,2	8,1	9,6
Limpopo (LP)	10,1	10,5	17,5	17,3	12,9	13,6

Table 6.2.1c Formal dwelling ownership distributed between male and female heads within each province, 2002 and 2013

Province	Male		Female		Female % change
	2002	2013	2002	2013	
Western Cape (WC)	76,5	60,8	23,5	39,2	24,6
Eastern Cape (EC)	55,7	51,9	44,3	48,1	3,8
Northern Cape (NC)	67,8	50,2	32,2	49,8	17,6
Free State (FS)	65,6	55,4	34,4	44,6	10,2
KwaZulu-Natal (KZN)	59,7	49,9	40,3	50,1	9,7
North West (NW)	56,3	53,6	43,7	46,4	2,6
Gauteng (GP)	70,6	65,9	29,4	34,1	4,7
Mpumalanga (MP)	55,4	52,0	44,6	48	3,4
Limpopo (LP)	48,7	42,7	51,3	57,3	6.4

The gap between male and female ownership closed between 2002 and 2013. Nationally, approximately out of every ten dwellings that were owned in the country, six were headed by males and only four were female-headed households in 2002. In 2013, 54% of households headed by males owned their dwelling, compared to 46% female headed households (Table 6.2.1.a). Table 6.2.1.a also shows that the smallest gender gap in household dwelling ownership was observed among those owning formal dwellings (GPI=0,82). In addition, households headed by females owning traditional dwellings exceeded that of their male counterparts (GPI=1,45). This could indicate to a high number of females who act as household heads in the absence of partners who are migrant labourers.

Table 6.2.1b shows the distribution of formal dwelling ownership by sex of the head of the household among the nine provinces. Between 2002 and 2013, the majority of South African households who owned the formal dwellings in which they lived, resided in Gauteng. Gender disparities within the province were, however, high, with households headed by males twice as much likely to own dwellings in which they resided than female household heads (65,9% vs. 34,1% in 2013), as highlighted in Table 6.2.1.c. Table 6.2.1b shows that Northern Cape had the lowest proportion of households that owned formal dwellings both in 2002 (2,4%) and 2013 (2,3%).

Of note however, is that, within each province, the proportion of households headed by males who owned their dwelling declined between 2002 and 2013 across all provinces, while increases were

noted among their female counterparts. The biggest increase recorded for female household heads was observed among those living in the Western Cape, which increased from 23,5% to 39,2% between 2002 and 2013 (up by 24,6 percentage points). This was followed by female household heads residing in the Northern Cape and Free State, which recorded increases of around 18 and 10 percentage points, respectively.

Section 6.3: Ownership of land used for agricultural purpose

Given its value and specialised use, ownership of land used for agricultural purposes is less widely spread than that of residential properties and houses.

Table 6.3.1a: Ownership of land used for agricultural purpose by sex of the household head, RSA, 2002 and 2013

Year		Male		Female		Total
	Gender parity	Thousand	%	Thousand	%	
2002	1,14	1 594	0,47	1 818	0,53	**7 949**
2013	1,23	2 898	0,45	3 572	0,55	**9 680**

Source: GHS 2002 and GHS 2013

Table 6.3.1a shows that there has been continual high gender parity in household ownership of land used for agricultural purpose by the sex of the household head. This has increased from 1,14 in 2002 to 1,23 in 2013.

Table 6.3.1b: Household ownership of land used for agricultural purposes distributed by province and sex of the household head, 2002 and 2013

	Male		Female		Total	
Province	2002	2013	2002	2013	2002	2013
Western Cape (WC)	1,6	1,7	1,1	1,6	1,3	1,6
Eastern Cape (EC)	27,5	9,8	25,7	8,0	26,5	8,8
Northern Cape (NC)	1,2	0,8	0,8	0,7	1,0	0,7
Free State (FS)	3,2	8,5	2,0	9,0	2,6	8,8
KwaZulu-Natal (KZN)	37,5	25,4	40,9	23,8	39,3	24,5
North West (NW)	5,0	3,2	4,9	3,3	4,9	3,2
Gauteng (GP)	1,9	6,3	2,3	5,5	2,1	5,8
Mpumalanga (MP)	4,4	16,1	3,9	16,3	4,1	16,2
Limpopo (LP)	17,7	28,3	18,5	31,9	18,1	30,3

Source: GHS. 2002, 2013

Table 6.3.1c: Household ownership of land used for agricultural purposes by sex of the household head, province and female percentage change, 2002 and 2013

Province	Male		Female		Female % Change
	2002	2013	2002	2013	
Western Cape (WC)	56,9	46,7	43,1	53,3	10,2
Eastern Cape (EC)	48,4	49,9	51,6	50,1	-1,5
Northern Cape (NC)	57,3	49,8	42,7	50,2	7,4
Free State (FS)	58,4	43,3	41,6	56,7	15,1
KwaZulu-Natal (KZN)	44,6	46,4	55,4	53,6	-1,7
North West (NW)	47,3	43,7	52,7	56,3	3,6
Gauteng (GP)	42,1	48,3	57,9	51,7	-6,2
Mpumalanga (MP)	49,2	44,4	50,8	55,6	4,7
Limpopo (LP)	45,6	41,9	54,4	58,1	3,8

Table 6.3.1b shows that nearly a third (30,3%) of households who were engaged in agriculture in 2013 and who indicated that they own their agricultural land live in Limpopo province. However, in 2002, the largest proportion (39,3%) of those engaged in agriculture and owning their land was in KwaZulu-Natal. Northern Cape had the lowest proportion of households who owned land used for agricultural purposes both in 2002 and 2013.

Table 6.3.1c summarises the distribution of household headed by male and female cultivators owning their agricultural land within each province. In 2002, the share of households headed by females who owned land for agricultural purposes within each province exceeded male-headed households in three provinces only, whereas, in 2013, the number of households headed by females exceeded that of male-headed households in all nine provinces of South Africa. This could indicate that an increasing number of females are engaging in agriculture. In 2013, the highest share of female cultivators resided in Limpopo (58,1% in 2013), followed by Free State (56,7%) and North West (56,3%). On the other hand, the lowest share of households headed by females cultivating their own land was found in the Eastern and Northern Cape provinces (50,1% and 50,2% respectively).

Over the 11-year period (between 2002 and 2013), the largest growth in the share of households headed by females owning the agricultural land they cultivated occurred in Free State, followed by Western cape and Northern Cape. The female share of ownership decreased by 6,2 percentage points, while slight decreases were also observed in the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal.

Table 6.3.2a: Household ownership of land used for agricultural purposes by sex of household head and population group, 2002

	Male		Female		Total	
Population group	**Thousand**	**Percentage**	**Thousand**	**Percentage**	**Thousand**	**Percentage**
Black/African	1449	90,9	1675	92,1	3124	91,5
Coloured	12	0,8	12	0,7	25	0,7
Indian or Asian	3	0,2	2	0,1	5	0,1
White	130	8,2	129	7,1	259	7,6
Total	**1594**	**100,0**	**1818**	**100,0**	**3412**	**100,0**

Source: GHS, 2002

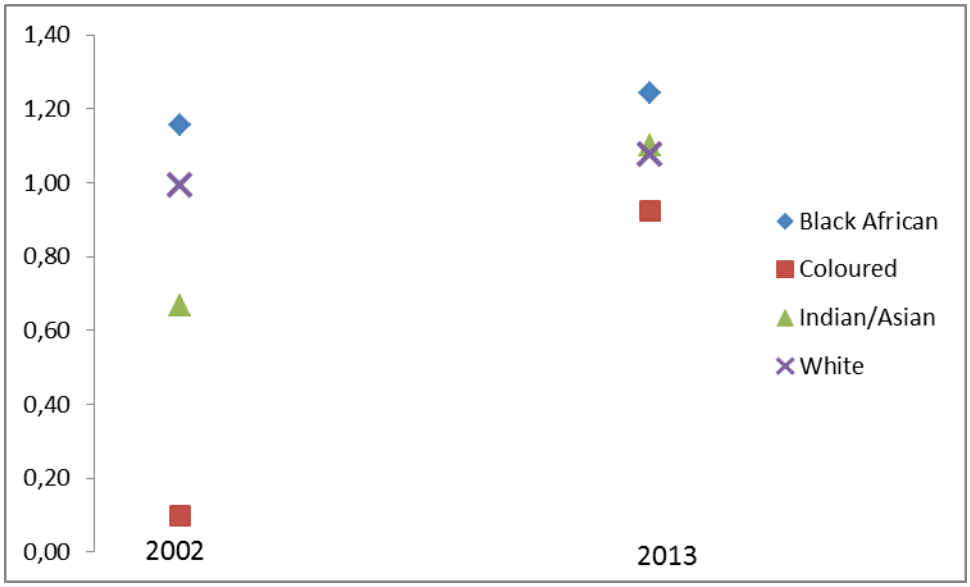
Table 6.3.2b: Household ownership of land used for agricultural purposes by sex of household head and population group, 2013

	Male		Female		Total	
Population group	**Thousand**	**Percentage**	**Thousand**	**Percentage**	**Thousand**	**Percentage**
Black/African	2741	94,6	3410	95,5	6151	95,1
Coloured	40	1,4	37	1,0	76	1,2
Indian or Asian	10	0,4	11	1,0	21	1,0
White	107	3,7	115	3,2	222	3,4
Total	**2898**	**100,0**	**3572**	**100,0**	**6470**	**100,0**

Source: GHS, 2013

Between 2002 and 2013, the proportion of black African, coloured and Indian/Asian male and female household owner cultivators increased while white owner cultivators decreased. There was a reasonably larger percentage of households headed by white cultivators (7,6%) in 2002 than in 2013 (3,4%). This is a decrease of more than half for both males and females. Therefore, a greater proportion of households headed by the white population has left farming and more black African, coloured and Indians/Asians households have joined.

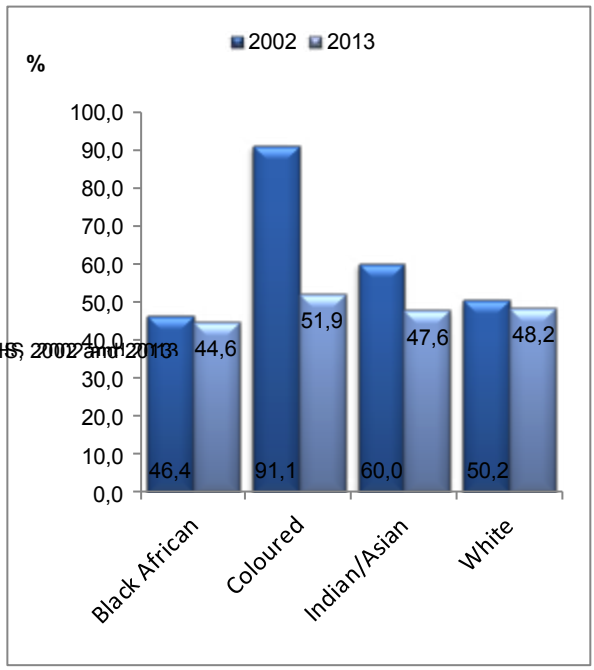
Figure 6.3.1: Gender parity ratios: Ownership of land used for agricultural purposes by sex of household head and population group, 2002 and 2013



Sources: GHS, 2002 and 2013

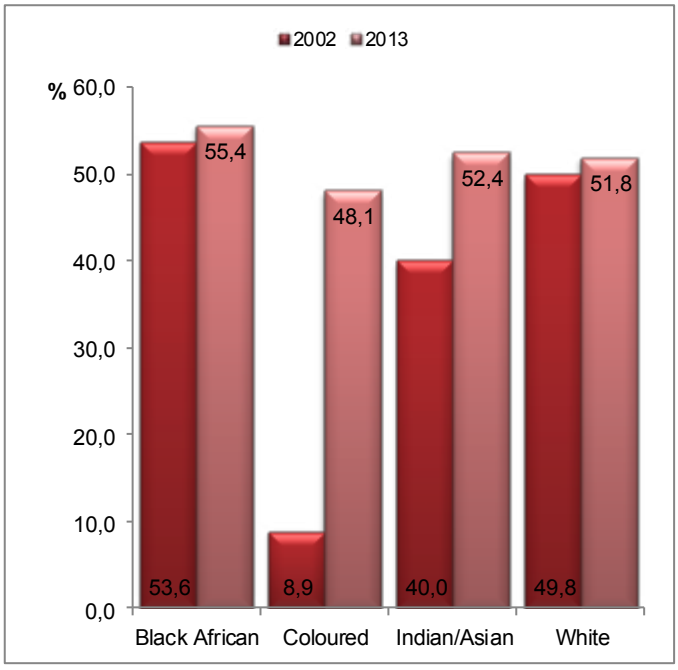
Figure 6.3.1 depicts gender parity ratios in ownership of land used for agricultural purposes between male and female household heads for the years 2002 and 2013. In both 2002 and 2013, an almost equal number of male-headed and female-headed households among the white population group owned land for agricultural purposes (GPR of 0,99 in 2002 and 1,07 in 2013). In 2002, gender disparities were higher among the Indian/Asian (GPR of 0,67) population group, with the number of male-headed households considerably higher than that of their female counterparts. There was gender equality among the coloured population (GPR of 1,00). Twelve years on (2013), the gender parity ratio among both the coloured and the Indian/Asian population groups had narrowed to 0,93 and 1,10 respectively. To this effect, the number of female-headed households among the Indian/Asian population group exceeded that of their male counterparts. This situation reflects a trend that was observed among black Africans where, over the 12-year period (2002-2013), a higher percentage of black African female household heads owned land for agricultural purposes than black African male household heads.

Figure 6.3.2a: Ownership of land used for agricultural purposes for male-headed households by population group, 2002 and 2013



Sources: GHS, 2002 and 2013

Figure 6.3.2b: Ownership of land used for agricultural purposes for female-headed households by population group, 2002 and 2013



Figures 6.3.2a and 6.3.2b look at household ownership of land used for agricultural purposes for male and female-headed households among black Africans and non-black Africans. Between 2002 and 2013, the percentage of land ownership for agricultural purposes increased for all female-headed households. This was true among all population groups. The biggest increase was, however, observed among female-headed households belonging to other population groups (around 15 and 2 percentage points, respectively).

Section 6.4: Household goods ownership

In 2013, households were asked to indicate ownership of a number of household items during data collection of the General Household Survey (GHS). The household goods included in the GHS questionnaire comprised items such as a TV set, swimming pool, DVD player, pay TV, air conditioner, computer, vacuum cleaner, dishwasher, washing machine, tumble dryer, deep freezer, refrigerator, electric stove, microwave oven, built-in kitchen sink, home security, home security service and a geyser. In total, there were 17 items of which respondents had to indicate ownership. In this section, an index of the 17 items was created to determine item ownership per household. The higher the number on the household goods index, the higher the number of items owned by a household.

Table 6.4.1: Household goods ownership (other than land) by sex of household head and geo-type, 2013

Male								
	Index: 0-4		Index:5-9		Index: 10-17		Total	
Geo-type	Thousand	Percentage	Thousand	Percentage	Thousand	Percentage	Thousand	Percentage
Urban formal	1368	24,6	1978	35,6	2223	39,9	5569	100,0
Urban informal	611	62,2	345	35,1	26	2,7	983	100,0
Tribal areas	1016	55,6	714	39,1	97	5,3	1827	100,0
Rural formal	310	62,6	109	22,1	76	15,3	494	100,0

Female								
	Index: 0-4		Index:5-9		Index: 10-17		Total	
Geo-type	Thousand	Percentage	Thousand	Percentage	Thousand	Percentage	Thousand	Percentage
Urban formal	838	25,4	1604	48,7	852	25,9	3294	100,0
Urban informal	308	60,7	189	37,2	11	2,1	508	100,0
Tribal areas	1346	59,7	836	37,0	75	3,3	2256	100,0
Rural formal	102	63,7	52	32,5	6	3,9	160	100,0

Source: GHS, 2013

*Household goods ownership index: Household number of goods 0-4: Index 0-4 ; 5-9: Index 5-9; 10-17(all) Index 10-17

Figure 6.4.1: Household goods ownership (other than land) by sex of household head and geo-type, 2013

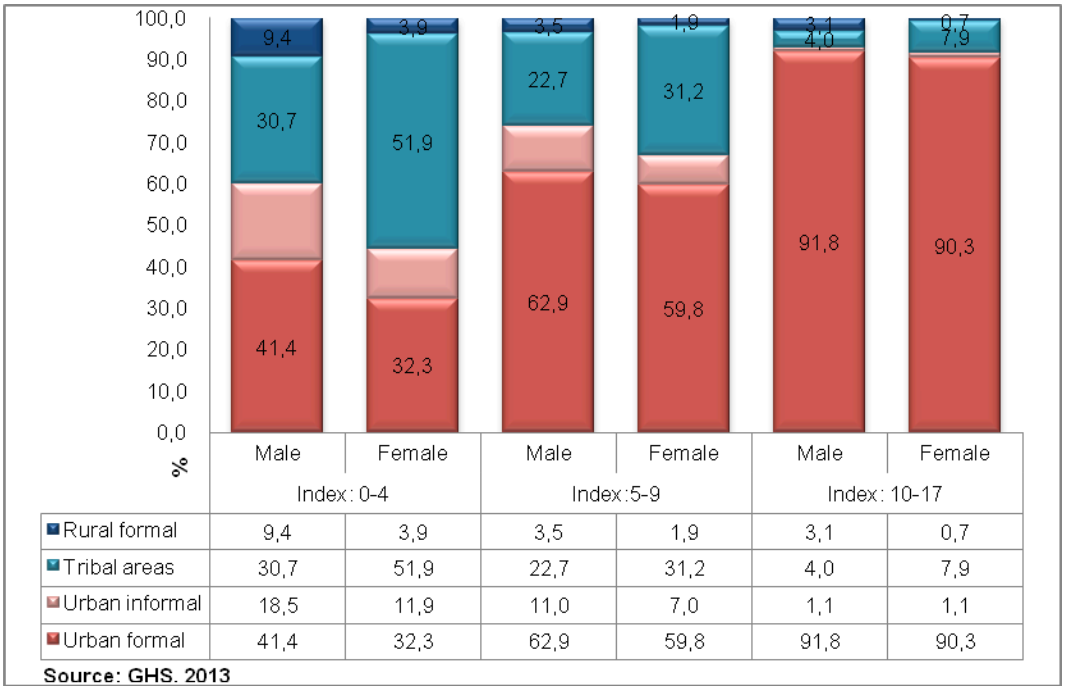
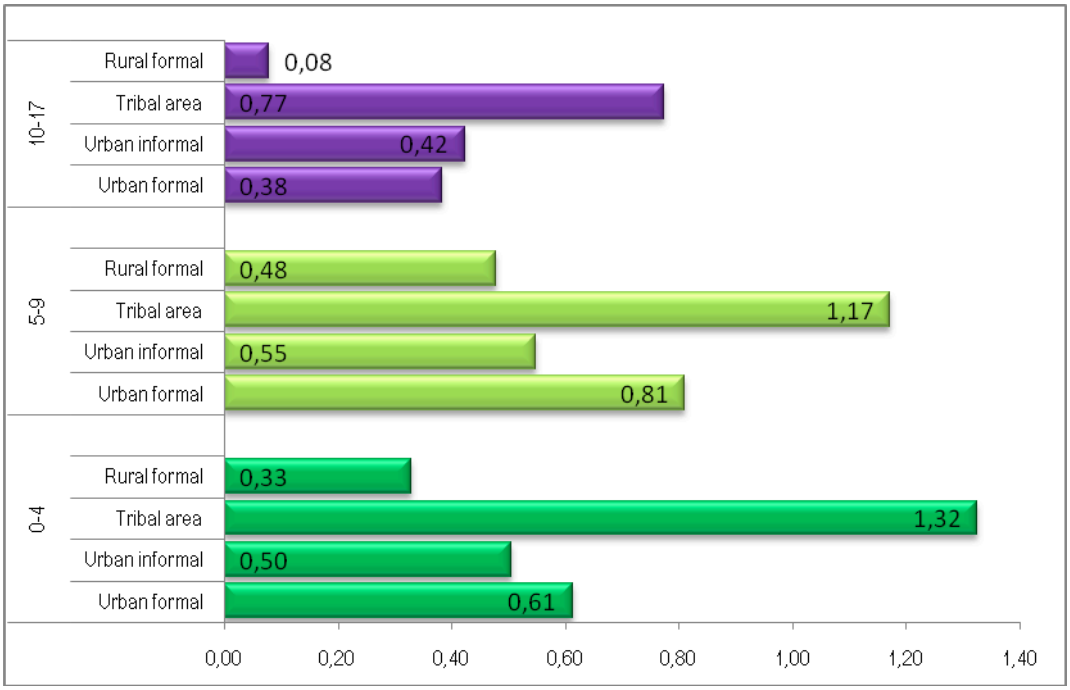


Table 6.4.1 indicates that within each settlement type, household headed by males were more likely to own household goods compared to their female counterparts. However, of those residing in tribal areas, a higher percentage of household headed by females owned between 0–4 items than males (59,7% vs. 55,6%).

Households headed by males in urban, formal areas were more likely to own a higher number of household goods than their female counterparts. Table 6.4.1 and Figure 6.4.1 show that 39,9% of male-headed households in urban formal areas scored between 10 and 17 on the household goods index compared to only 25,9% of their female counterparts. At 2,1% and 5,3% respectively, household headed by females residing in urban informal and tribal areas were least likely to score between 10 and 17 on the household goods index.

Figure 6.4.2: Gender parity ratios: household goods ownership (other than land) by sex of household head and geo-type, 2013



Source: GHS, 2013

Figure 6.4.2 illustrates that in 2013, the extent to which household headed by males and females differ in household goods ownership depends on the number of items owned and the geographical area. The smallest gender gaps between household headed by males and females were observed among those residing in tribal areas owning 5–9 items (GPR of 1,17). This was followed by those living in urban formal areas, also owning 5–9 items with a GPR of 0,81 and those in tribal areas indicating ownership of between 10 and 17 items (GPR of 0,77). Gender disparities were generally highest among household headed by males and females residing in rural formal areas. This was true irrespective of the number of items owned. With a GPR of 0,08, the widest gender gap in household goods ownership was observed among household headed by males and females living in rural formal areas, and owning the largest number of items (10–17). This was followed by those indicating ownership of items at the bottom of the index (0–4) with a GPR of 0,33 and household heads living in urban formal areas owning 5–9 items (GPR of 0,38).

Table 6.4.2: Household goods ownership (other than land) by sex of household head and population group, 2013

Male						
	Index: 0–4		Index:5–9		Index: 10–17	
Population group	Thousand	Percentage	Thousand	Percentage	Thousand	Percentage
Black African	3 155	55,8	2 711	54,2	935	68,0
Coloured	106	58,8	273	52,4	289	73,4
Indian/Asian	20	72,7	62	59,2	178	80,1
White	24	60,3	100	49,8	1 021	74,2

Female						
	Index: 0–4		Index:5–9		Index: 10–17	
Population group	Thousand	Percentage	Thousand	Percentage	Thousand	Percentage
Black African	2 497	44,2	2 289	45,8	439	32,0
Coloured	74	41,2	248	47,6	104	26,6
Indian/Asian	7	27,3	43	40,8	44	19,9
White	16	39,7	101	50,2	356	25,8
Total		**100,0**		**100,0**		**100,0**

Source: GHS 2013

Table 6.4.2 shows that in 2013, household headed by males were more likely to report household goods within each index compared to females. However, the more items there were in the index, the lower the percentage of females.

The largest gender gap between male and female household heads was observed among those owning between 10 and 17 items. The largest gap was recorded among the Indian/Asian population group. In 2013, the percentage of Indian/Asian household headed by males scoring 10–17 items on the household goods index was 60,2% higher than that of their female counterparts. In contrast, with a percentage difference of 36,0 percentage points, the lowest gender gap in the 10–17 index was recorded amongst black African household heads.

In comparison to the low (0–4) and high (10–17) household goods indices, very little gender disparities were noticed between household headed by males and females owning between 5–9 items (an average percentage difference of around 8 percentage points between males and females), except among the Indian/Asian population where the difference was 18,4 percentage points. No significant gender differences existed among white male and female household heads owning between 5–9 items (49,8% and 50,2%, respectively).

Section 6.5: Use of public transport

The use of public transport can be used as an indicator of the extent of choice a household has over the mode of transport used if one assumes that households who do not own private transport are more likely to be dependent on public transport.

Table 6.5.1: Use of public transport by sex of household head

	Male		Female	
Mode of transport	2002	2013	2002	2013
Taxi	47,8	46,9	52,2	53,1
Buses	48,2	46,2	51,8	53,8
Trains	51,7	48,7	48,3	51,3

Source: GHS 2002 and GHS 2013

Table 6.5.1 shows that in 2013, female-headed households were more likely to use public transport in the form of taxis, buses and trains than their male counterparts. This may suggest that more male-headed households could use private transport or they are less likely to travel than females. More than half (53,1%) of the households using taxis were female headed in 2013, which increased by 0,9 percentage points since 2002. The biggest growth in the type of public transport used by female-headed households was among those using trains as a mode of transport.

In 2002, more than half (51,7%) of male-headed households used trains and only 48,3% of female-headed households used trains, but more females than males used taxis and buses. In 2013, however, although trains were still the least chosen mode of public transport for females, the percentage of females using trains was 3 percentage points higher than that of males.

Table 6.5.2: Persons aged 18 years and older who are in possession of a driver's license by population group and sex, 2003 and 2013

	2003			2013			
Population group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Change for females
	Thousand						
Black African	2051	487	**2 537**	3246	1 322	**4 568**	835
Coloured	426	189	**6 14**	585	272	**857**	83
Indian/Asian	300	181	**4 81**	360	228	**588**	47
White	1480	1 371	**2 851**	1591	1 554	**3145**	183
Total	**4256**	**2 228**	**6 484**	**5783**	**3 376**	**9158**	1148
	Percentage						
Black African	80,8	19,2	**100,0**	71,1	28,9	**100,0**	9,8
Coloured	69,3	30,7	**100,0**	68,3	31,7	**100,0**	1,0
Indian/Asian	62,4	37,6	**100,0**	61,2	38,8	**100,0**	1,2
White	51,9	48,1	**100,0**	50,6	49,4	**100,0**	1,3
Total	**65,6**	**34,4**	**100,0**	**63,1**	**36,9**	**100,0**	2,5

Source: NHTS 2003 and NHTS 2013

Table 6.5.2 shows that in 2003, the white population was more likely to be in possession of a driver's license than any other population group, while in 2013, the dominating group with almost half of the total were the black African population group (4,6 million). There was an increase in the number of driver's licenses for all population groups. Indian/Asians had the lowest number of persons with a driver's license in both 2003 and 2013. Generally the results show that males dominated irrespective of population group.

Between 2003 and 2013, the percentage of females in possession of a driver’s license increased by 2,5 percentage points from 34,4% to 36,9%. Within population groups, black African females were less likely to possess a driver's license compared to their male counterparts for both 2003 and 2013. However, black African females experienced the largest increase (9,8 percentage points) amongst persons in possession of a driver’s license during this period.

Figure 6.5.1: Access to company and private cars by sex of the household head. 2003 2013

Source: NHTS 2003 and NHTS 2013

According to Figure 6.5.1 male headed households were significantly more likely than female headed households to own/have access to both private and company cars. Even though the percentage of South African households with access to a private car increased significantly between 2003 and 2013 from 22,9% to 28,5%, female headed households experienced a decline in car ownership of both or company and privately accessed cars. In 2013 35,7% of male headed households had access to a private car and 17,6% of female headed households.

Summary

Women's ownership of and control over resources is increasingly seen as a key element of women's empowerment. According to the United Nations (UN), gender equality is achieved when people are able to access and enjoy the same rewards, resources and opportunities regardless of whether they are male or female. This chapter accordingly investigated gender equity in various resources such as access to government poverty alleviation grants, property and farm ownership, household goods ownership and use of public transport.

Gender disparities in property and farm ownership were also discussed in this chapter. In 2013, the share of households headed by females who owned formal dwellings in which they lived exceeded that of male-headed households in three provinces, namely Eastern Cape, Northern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, North West, Mpumalanga and Limpopo. The biggest increase recorded for female household heads was observed among those living in the Western Cape, which increased from 23,5% to 39,2% between 2002 and 2013 (up by 24,6 percentage points). This was followed by female household heads residing in the Northern Cape and Free State, which recorded increases of around 18 and 10 percentage points, respectively. The proportion of households headed by females

who owned land used for agricultural purposes also exceeded that of males within each province in 2013. The largest growth in the share of households headed by females owning the agricultural land they cultivated within each province occurred in Free State, followed by Western Cape and Northern Cape. In terms of the gender gap in 2013, gender parity ratios in ownership of land used for agricultural purposes were higher among households headed by the white and coloured population groups (GPRs of 1,07 and 0,93 respectively) and lowest amongst black Africans (1,24).

With respect to household goods ownership, results calculated by using the index revealed that a higher percentage of households headed by males were more likely to report household goods within each index compared to females. However, the more items there were in the index, the lower the percentage of females. The largest gender gap between male and female household heads was observed among those owning between 10 and 17 items. The largest gender gap in the 10–17 index was observed among the Indian/Asian population group and the lowest amongst black African household heads. The analysis of household goods ownership by geographical location revealed that even though within each settlement type, households headed by males were more likely to own household goods when compared to their female counterparts, of those residing in tribal areas, a higher percentage of female household heads owned between 0–4 items than males (59,7% vs. 55,6%). The extent to which household headed by males and females differed depended on the number of items owned and the geographical area. The smallest gender gaps were observed among those residing in tribal areas and owning 5–9 items (GPR of 1,17). Gender disparities were generally highest among household headed by males and females residing in rural formal areas. This was true irrespective of the number of items owned. With a GPR of 0,08, the widest gender gap in household goods ownership was observed among those in rural formal areas owning the largest number of items (10–17). This was followed by those indicating ownership of items at the bottom of the index (0–4) with a GPR of 0,33.

In terms of access and ownership, even though the percentage of South African households with access to a private car increased significantly between 2003 and 2013 from 22,9% to 28,5%, female headed households experienced a decline in car ownership of both or company and privately accessed cars.

Governance

CHAPTER 7: GOVERNANCE

Good governance allows democratic reform and promotes transparency, and fosters an efficient environment for achieving policy objectives (Arndt & Oman, 2006[25]). Although women's economic empowerment improved with the implementation of gender-sensitive policies, governance still staggers behind other dimensions. With increasing awareness of the political importance of gender-sensitive economic development and policy reform, decision-makers are starting to pay attention to the roles women play in governance.

Section 7.1: Decision-making positions

Women's participation in decision-making processes is critical when assessing women's economic empowerment, gender equity and other developmental goals (IDEA 2005[26]). Achieving gender equity in positions of decision-making both in government and in the private sector is crucial to providing women with responsibilities for planning, making decisions, recommending policies, and coordinating empowerment efforts. Research shows that this allocation of power and responsibility has been useful in initiating adjustments to laws and national plans to include gender equity (Al Maaitah et al., 2011[27]).

Table 7.1.1: Decision-making in political executive positions in South Africa by sex, 1994-2014

	1994		1999		2004		2009		2014	
Position type	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
Numbers										
Minister	26	2	18	9	17	11	16	14	20	15
Deputy Minister	10	8	-	-	13	7	19	14	19	18
Premiers	9	0	8	1	5	4	5	4	7	2
MEC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	39
Number of Parliamentarians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	238	162
Percentages										
Minister	92,9	7,1	66,7	33,3	60,7	39,3	53,3	46,7	57,1	42,9
Deputy Minister	55,6	44,4	-	-	65,0	35,0	57,6	42,4	51,4	48,6
Premiers	100,0	0,0	88,9	11,1	55,6	44,4	55,6	44,4	77,8	22,2
MEC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,1	42,9
Number of Parliamentarians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,5	40,5

Sources: Cabinet South Africa, Department of communications, Parliament 1994-2014

Twenty years after the arrival of the new democracy, males continue to dominate in all government decision-making positions in the country, as listed above.

[25] Arndt C. and Oman, C. 2006. Users and abusers of political indicators, Paris, France: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.
[26] IDEA (International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance). 2005. *Women in parliament: Beyond numbers*. Stockholm, Sweden: IDEA. http://www.idea.int/publications/wip2/.
[27] Al Maaitah, Hadeel A., Hmoud O. and Muntaha G. 2011. Arab women and political participation, *Journal of International Women's Studies*, 12,7-26

Between 1994 and 2009, South Africa saw a steady increase in the number of female ministers (from 7,1% in 1994 to 46,7% in 2009). In 2014 however, the percentage of female ministers declined by almost 4 percentage points from the previous election year (2009), reaching 42,9% in 2014. In terms of deputy ministerial positions, Table 7.1.1 shows that although the number of deputy ministers increased over the 20 year period, the percentage share of females in deputy ministerial positions decreased between 1994 and 2009 (from 44,4% to 35,0% in 2004 and 42,4% in 2009), before slightly increasing once again between the 2009 and 2014 election years (i.e. from 42,4% to 48,6%).

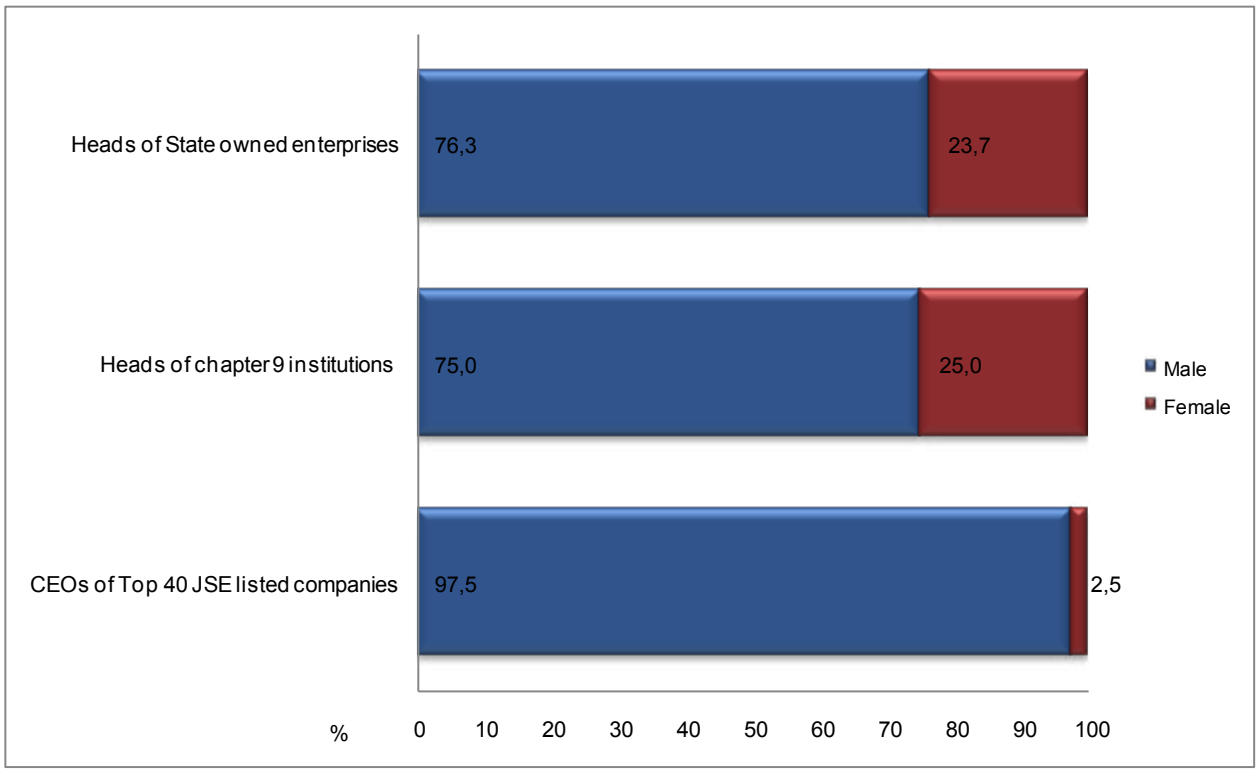
In 1994 all premiers in the country were males, the situation slightly improved in 1999, in that at least one of the 9 premiers heading provinces in South Africa was female. Significant changes were observed in 2004 and in 2009, where four out of the nine premiers were female. This regressed to only two females after the 2014 election year. The figures appear to suggest that gender equity in the specific political appointments are highly influenced by persons elected rather than legislation.

In 2014, the gender parities among Members of the Executive Committee (MEC) and parliamentarians were 0,75 and 0,68 respectively. This indicates progression towards achieving gender equity in these positions.

Even though the figures depicted in table 7.1.1 show a general picture of fewer females involved in the development of policies in the country, and that gender equality has not been completely achieved, the table also demonstrates significant progression towards reaching gender equity in political representation at least at national level.

Other decision-making positions

Figure 7.1.1: Other decision-making positions in South Africa, 2014



Sources: GCIS, 2014 and JSE, April 2014

Table 7.1.2: Other decision-making positions, 2014

	Male		Female		Total		Gender Parity
	Number	Percentage(%)	Number	Percentage(%)	Number	Percentage(%)	
Heads of State owned enterprises	100	76,3	31	23,7	131	100,0	0,03
Number of Parliamentarians	238	59,5	162	40,5	400	100	0,33
CEOs of Top 40 JSE listed companies	39	97,5	1	2,5	40	100	0,31

Source: GCIS, JSE April 2014

Similar to Table 7.1.1 above, Figure 7.1.1 and Table 7.1.2 illustrate that in all other decision-making positions, males were more likely to occupy senior posts than females. However, the gender gap in the private sector, represented in this section by the number of males and females occupying Chief Executive Officer (CEO) positions in the Top 40 Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) listed companies as of April 2014, was considerably wider than that of males and females occupying government leadership positions. With a gender parity ratio of 0,03, females working in the private sector appear to be less likely to occupy decision-making positions than those working anywhere else.

Chapter 9 institutions are organisations established in terms of Chapter 9 of the South African Constitution to safeguard democracy

. State-owned Enterprises (SOEs) on the other hand are legal entities that are created by the government in order to partake in commercial activities on the government's behalf. Although both Chapter 9 institutions and SOEs have links to the government and are run and managed independently, the government maintains control over the appointment of Chief Executive Officers and company board members, where the government is the main shareholder. Table 7.1.2 shows that only a quarter of heads of Chapter 9 institutions and state-owned enterprises were female. Gender parity ratios calculated for the two institutions were 0,33 and 0,31 respectively. These ratios were again comparatively wider than those reported for national government, indicating yet again that females working in the government sector were more likely to occupy decision-making positions than females working in either private or semi-government controlled institutions.

Heads at higher institutions of learning

Table 7.1.3a: Heads at higher institutions of learning by sex, 2000

Heads of higher institutions of learning	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage(%)	Number	Percentage(%)	Number	Percentage(%)
Director	104	79,4	27	20,6	131	100,0
Associate director	238	75,1	79	24,9	317	100,0
Professor	2289	86,6	354	13,4	2643	100,0
Associate professor	1015	77,8	289	22,2	1304	100,0
Total	**3646**	**83,0**	**749**	**17,0**	**4395**	**100,0**

Source: Department of Education, 2000

Table 7.1.3b: Heads at higher institutions of learning by sex, 2012

Heads of higher institutions of learning	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage(%)	Number	Percentage(%)	Number	Percentage(%)
Director	65	87,8	9	12,2	74	100,0
Associate director	90	73,2	33	26,8	123	100,0
Professor	2138	76,2	668	23,8	2806	100,0
Associate professor	1455	65,6	763	34,4	2218	100,0
Total	3748	71,8	1473	28,2	5221	100,0

Source: Department of Education, 2012

Over the last 12 years, there were more males than females in all leadership positions in higher education (Tables 7.1.3a and 7.1.3b). Between 2000 and 2012, the percentage of female associate directors increased by 1,9 percentage points. It can be expected that the slight increase in female associate directors over the last 12 years would translate into an increase in the number of females who then get promoted into director positions. An opposite trend is, however, observed. In 2000, the gender gap for directors was 0,26. By 2012, the gap had widened to 0,14, indicating regression towards gender equity in directorship positions for higher institutions.

In contrast, both the percentage of female professors and associate professors at higher institutions increased over the last 12 years (an increase of 10,4 and 12,2 percentage points respectively). The gender gap for professors was 0,15 in 2000 and 0,31 in 2012. This shows that the number of female professors has almost doubled since 2000.

Senior management services (SMS) levels in the public sector

Table 7.1.4: SMS levels in the public sector by sex and population group, 2014

	Male	Female	Total
Number			
Black African	3 980	2 728	6 708
Coloured	493	293	786
Indian/Asian	348	240	588
White	832	520	1 352
Total	**5 653**	**3 781**	**9 434**

Source: DPSA, 2014

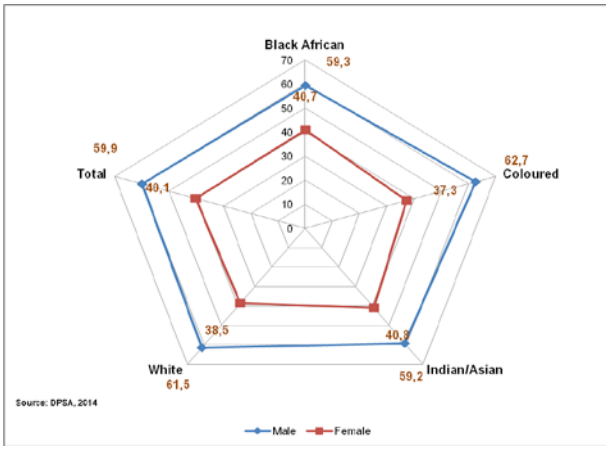


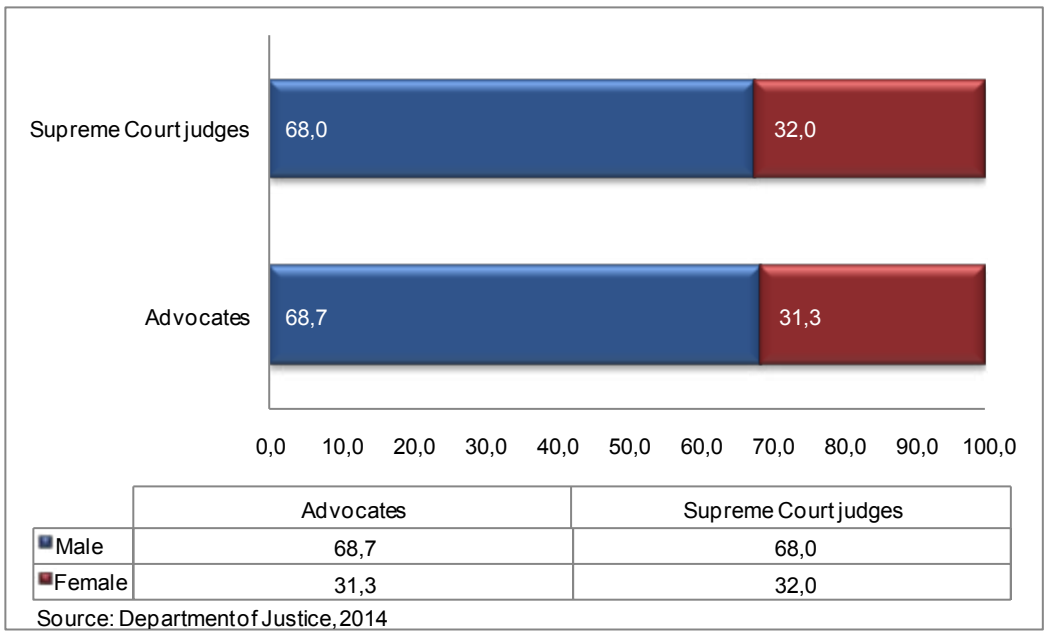
Table 7.1.4 shows that for all population groups, a higher percentage of personnel occupying SMS positions were males (59,9%). Only four in 10 personnel who were in SMS positions were females. At 0,59, the gender gap was widest among the coloured population and narrowest among the black African and the Indian/Asian population groups (GPR of 0,69 for both population groups).

Section 7.2: Justice

Gender equality in justice is important in promoting equal treatment in relation to legislation, gender mainstreaming and encouraging the advancement of females in justice positions. The lack of women in leadership positions means that female talent is being underused, human capital wasted and the quality of appointments to the highest positions may be compromised (EU, 2011[28]). Female representation in justice also ensures the rights of children are implemented and social issues are uplifted, additionally, the impact of dispensing justice is more significant for women than it is for men. (UNICEF, 2007[29]),

Figure 7.2.1a: South African Supreme Court judges and advocates by sex, 2014

[28] European Union. 2011. http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/
[29] "Equality in Politics and Government" and "Reaping the Double Dividend of Gender Equality" in The State of the World Children 2007, pp. 51–87. New York: The United Nations Children's Fund. http://www.unicef.org/sowc07/report/report.php

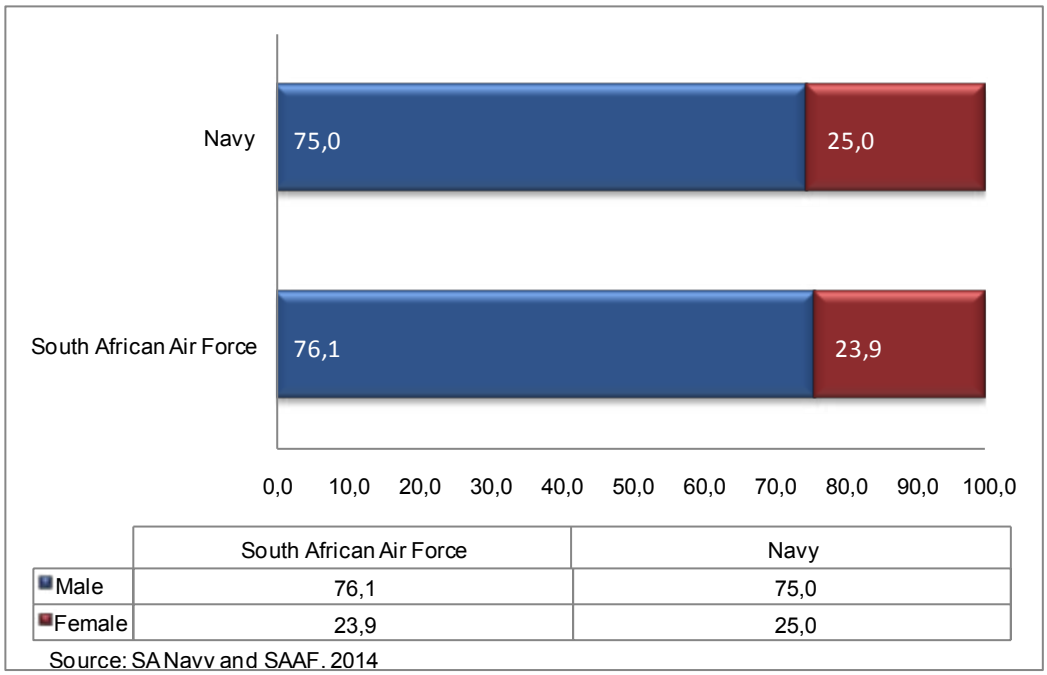


	Advocates	Supreme Court judges
Male	68,7	68,0
Female	31,3	32,0

Source: Department of Justice, 2014

Figure 7.2.1a shows that approximately 70% of all persons employed as Supreme Court judges or advocates in the South African justice system during 2014 were male.

Figure 7.2.1b: South African navy and air force by sex, 2014



	South African Air Force	Navy
Male	76,1	75,0
Female	23,9	25,0

Source: SA Navy and SAAF, 2014

Only a quarter of officers in the South African navy and air force were females, with gender parity ratios of 0,33 and 0,32 respectively.

Police officers

Table 7.2.1: Police officers employed within the South African Police Service by sex and population group, 2014

Population group	Male		Female		Both Sexes		Gender Parity
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Black/African	81 009	75,3	26 606	24,7	107 615	100	0,33
Coloured	11 111	77,2	3 286	22,8	14 397	100	0,30
Indian/Asian	2 802	85,6	471	14,4	3 273	100	0,17
White	10 148	79,4	2 628	20,6	12 776	100	0,26
Total	**105 070**	**76,1**	**32 991**	**23,9**	**138 061**	**100**	**0,31**

Source: DPSA, 2014

The gender gap between female and male police officers was 0,31, signifying that overall, a higher proportion of police officers were male. Traditionally, jobs that are physically demanding such as those in the police force were conventionally accepted as being for males. After 20 years of democracy, gender stereotypes could still play a role in the persistent gender gaps observed in the police force.

The Indian/Asian population group had the biggest gender gap (0,17), indicating that Indian/Asian police officers had the smallest number of female officers compared to other population groups. The smallest gender gap was observed among black Africans (0,33).

Correctional services officers

Table 7.2.2: Correctional services officers by sex and SMS level, 2014

SMS level	Male		Female		Total		Gender Parity
	Number	Percentage(%)	Number	Percentage(%)	Number	Percentage(%)	
Non-management	27311	98,2	12778	97,1	40089	97,9	0,468
MMS	387	1,4	330	2,5	717	1,8	0,853
SMS:13-15	104	0,4	56	0,4	160	0,4	0,538
Total	**27802**	**100**	**13164**	**100**	**40966**	**100**	**0,473**

Source: Dept. of correctional services, February 2014

In 2014, the overall gender gap in correctional services occupations was 0,47, indicating a higher percentage of male correctional services officers than females. The biggest gender gap was between males and females working in non-management positions. This may be due to the physical nature of the job which may deter females from applying for such positions. The smallest gender gap (0,85) was observed between males and females occupying Middle Management Services (MMS) level positions.

Ambassadors

Table 7.2.3: Ambassadors by sex and population group, 2014

Population group	Male		Female		Both Sexes		Gender Parity
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Black/African	61	74,4	31	88,6	92	78,6	0,51
Coloured	9	11,0	2	5,7	11	9,4	0,22
Indian/Asian	7	8,5	0	0	7	6,1	0,00
White	5	6,1	2	5,7	7	6,1	0,40
Total	**82**	**100**	**35**	**100**	**117**	**100**	**0,43**

Source: Department of International Relations and Cooperations, 2014

Table 7.2.3 illustrates that in 2014, a higher percentage of males represented South Africa as ambassadors in other countries compared to females (82% vs. 35%), with a female-to-male gender parity ratio of 0,43. Wide gender disparities were observed among the Indian/Asian population group where all appointed Indian/Asian ambassadors were male. The lowest gender gap was observed among the black African population group where there was one black African female for every two black African males representing the country as ambassadors in other countries. In contrast, there were four females for every ten white male ambassadors and two female coloured ambassadors for every eleven of their male counterparts.

The large gender gaps in ambassadorial positions may be influenced by traditional gender roles. Females may be reluctant to uproot their families from their current homes when moving between countries or to leave their children and/or husbands behind.

Summary

Achieving gender equity in positions of decision-making, both in government and in the private sector, is crucial to providing women with the responsibility of taking ownership of decisions affecting corporate outcomes, their lives and the lives of others. Leadership positions highlighted in this chapter included political positions, positions in private and semi-private companies, leadership positions in higher learning institutions, and senior management services (SMS) levels in the public sector.

The findings of this chapter demonstrated significant progression towards reaching gender equity in political representation, particularly in government and at least at national level. For example, the percentage of female ministers increased drastically from 7,1% in 1994 to 42,9% in 2014. This was evident in the narrowing of the gender gap for ministerial positions over the last 20 years, which decreased from 0,07 in 1994 to 0,75 in 2014. Deputy ministers were also more likely to be male than females. However, the gender gap in these positions was even narrower at 0,94 in 2014. In terms of local government – represented by provinces in this chapter – figures reported suggested a worryingly slow progress towards achieving gender equity. There were only two female premiers in 2014 compared to seven males. This, compared to no female premiers 20 years ago (1994). In as far as SMS levels in the public sector are concerned, only four in ten personnel who were in SMS positions were females. At 0,59, the gender gap was widest among the coloured population and narrowest among the black African and the Indian/Asian population groups (GPR of 0,69 for both population groups).

The results highlighted relatively slow progress in gender equity within the semi-private and private sectors. This is illustrated in that, with a gender parity ratio of 0,03, females working in the private sector (represented by the top 40 JSE listed companies) were less likely to occupy decision-making positions than those working anywhere else. Gender parity ratios calculated for semi-private institutions (Chapter 9 and SOEs) were 0,33 and 0,31 respectively. These ratios were again comparatively wider than those reported for national government.

With respect to leadership positions in higher learning institutions, over the last 12 years, there were more males than females in all leadership positions. Furthermore, the slight percentage point increase of female associate directors did not translate into an increase in the number of females who then got promoted into director positions. Instead, the gender gap in higher institutions directorship positions widened to 0,14, in 2012, indicating regression towards gender equity. In contrast, both the percentage of female professors and associate professors at higher institutions increased over the last 12 years (an increase of 10,4 and 12,2 percentage points respectively). The gender gap for professors was 0,31 in 2012 and 0,15 in 2000. This showed that the number of female professors has almost doubled since 2000. These results could also suggest that, if gender equity is going to be reached in top leadership positions, efforts geared at increasing the number of females in entry leadership levels have to be accelerated so that a bigger pool of experienced females is available to take up top leadership positions.

When looking at the 'Justice' indicator, analyses in this chapter found that approximately 70% of persons employed in justice related positions for the year 2014 were male. Disproportionate gender proportions favouring males were also reported in figures representing occupations such as police officers, and correctional services as well as among males and females representing South Africa in other countries (ambassadors). In 2014, gender parity ratios reported in for these occupations were all low, at 0,31, 0,48 and 0,43 respectively.

CHAPTER 8: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report sought to provide analyses relating to gender disparities in economic empowerment using secondary data from Stats SA, as well as administrative data obtained from external sources. The general analyses in the report covered trends in economic empowerment over the past 13 years, assessing progress made towards gender equality. The analysis was focused on two dimensions, namely the economic contribution, and governance. In the case of the economic contribution dimension, market participation and resource equity were of particular interest, whilst representation and justice were considered sub-categories for the governance dimension.

The statistics presented in the report reveal two main trends. On the one hand, there are indicators showing significant progress towards the realisation of gender equality, and on the other hand, the data are indicative of either a lack of or very little progress. This chapter concludes the report by highlighting areas where gender equity with respect to economic empowerment has been accomplished and also those areas that should be of concern. The chapter then ends with a list of suggested recommendations.

PROGRESS MADE IN ACHIEVING GENDER EQUALITY

Market participation

Market participation was evaluated in terms of labour force participation, employment and unemployment rates.

The main findings in relation to **labour force participation** progress were as follows:

Females living in Gauteng had the highest labour force participation rates (63,0%), followed by 60,4% in Western Cape, while the lowest labour force participation rate was observed in Limpopo (34,8%). Labour force participation rates were highest for both males and females with a tertiary education, irrespective of population groups. There was a general decline in participation rates for all females living in households with minor children. However, females living in households with minor children and making use of formal childcare facilities recorded higher participation rates than those making use of non-formal childcare facilities. This was true for all females, irrespective of geographic location.

In terms of **employment**, even though employment rates declined between 2001 and 2014, the decline took place at almost the same rate for males and females (3,3 for males and 3,2 for females), signifying a semblance of gender balance. The decrease in the total female employment rate was driven by a decline among black African females (3,2 percentage points), while that of males was driven by a decline of 3,1 percentage points amongst coloured males. When considering gender gaps in the employment rate by highest level of education, the gender gap amongst males and females with university degrees (graduates) was the lowest and remained relatively stable over the 13-year reference period (2001 to 2014).

Employment was equally distributed amongst white males and females in both years.

Figures presented in the report also revealed a shift in high-skilled occupations between males and females. For example, the share of males among those occupying technical and managerial positions declined (down by 5,6 and 10,7 percentage points, respectively) in favour of females. Furthermore, among those working as professionals, the observed increase in the share of males and females was precisely equal (3,2 percentage points, respectively), resembling once again, progress towards gender equity.

Since 2001, females were consistently earning less than males. In 2001, females earned around three and five times less than their male counterparts within the R7 501–R11 500 and R11 500+ earning categories. This was reduced to approximately 1,5 times less than their male counterparts, respectively, within the above-mentioned two earning categories in 2014.

Between 2001 and 2014, females increased their share in traditionally male dominated industries, namely Finance (4,1 percentage points increase); Construction (1,2 percentage points increase); Mining (0,7 percentage points increase); and Transport (0,5 of a percentage points increase).

Although still relatively low, the percentage of females in managerial positions tripled in the last 13 years (from 2,3% to 6,3%). Furthermore, there were no major changes between the ratios of male and female professionals over this period.

Resource equity

The share of household headed by females who owned the formal dwellings they lived in increased by 9 percentage points between 2002 and 2013 (i.e. from 36% to 45%). The smallest gender gap in household dwelling ownership was also observed among those owning formal dwellings (GPI=0,82).

The share of females aged 18 years and older with drivers licence increased from 34,4% in 2003 to 36,9% in 2013. At around 10 percentage points, the largest increase was observed amongst black African females.

Governance

The percentage of female deputy ministers increased from 44,4% to 48,6% over the last 20 years. The observed trends in increases were however, capricious. For example, the percentage share of females in deputy ministerial positions decreased between 1994 and 2009 (from 44,4% to 35,0% in 2004 and 42,4% in 2009), before slightly increasing once again between the 2009 and 2014 election years (i.e. from 42,4% to 48,6%).

AREAS OF CONCERN

Market participation

Labour force participation: The labour force participation rate of males was higher than that for females in both 2001 and in 2014. No major changes were observed in the gap between male and female participation rates over the 13-year period.

In 2011, a higher percentage of the working-age black African and coloured female population groups gave birth to their first-born child at the age of 18 years and younger. Figures showed that female participation rates were positively related to the age when their first child was born. Females

who gave birth to their first-born child at the age of 25 years or older, were more likely to participate in the labour force when compared to their younger counterparts.

Employment: Since 2001, the employment rate for males has been consistently higher than that of females.

There was a general decline in employment rates for both sexes across all population groups, except for white males and Indian/Asian females, with recorded increases of 0,6 and 0,4 percentage points respectively.

The highest gender gap was observed among Indian/Asian males and females with an average GPR of 0,60.

The gender gap remained relatively unchanged for the black African and coloured population groups with averages of 0,79 GPR in 2001 and 2014.

Irrespective of household size, a higher percentage of female-headed households had no employed person in the household when compared to male-headed households.

The proportion of employers and own-account workers decreased for females (42,9 in 2008 to 37,4 in 2014) and increased for males. However, in rural formal areas, females increased their share in this category by 6,0, while the share of males declined.

Unemployment: Overall unemployment rates grew slightly by more than half of a percentage point (0,6%), from 24,6% in 2001 to 25,2% in 2014 (0,7 for males and 0,5 for females). The largest increases occurred in two age groups, namely 15–24 and 35–44 years.

Young females were most likely to be unemployed irrespective of their educational status and population group. However, with an unemployment rate of 51,3% in 2014, young black African females with less than matric were most likely to be unemployed.

Resource equity

Household goods ownership: With a GPR of 0,08, the widest gender gap in household goods ownership was observed among households headed by males and females residing in rural formal areas, and for the subgroup owning 10–17 items.

In terms of access and ownership, even though the percentage of South African households with access to a private car increased significantly between 2003 and 2013 from 22,9% to 28,5%, female headed households experienced a decline in car ownership of both or company and privately accessed cars.

Governance

South Africa regresses in the appointment of female ministers and premiers between 2009 and 2014 election years:

> Between 1994 and 2009, South Africa saw a steady increase in the number of female ministers (from 7,1% in 1994 to 46,7% in 2009). In 2014 however, the percentage of female ministers declined by almost 4 percentage points from the previous election year (2009), reaching 42,9% in 2014. In 1994 all premiers in the country were males, the situation slightly improved in 1999, in that at least one of the 9 premiers heading provinces in South Africa

was female. Significant changes were observed in 2004 and in 2009, where four out of the nine premiers were female. This regressed to only two females after the 2014 election year.

The results highlighted relatively slow progress in gender equity within the semi-private and private sectors:

This is illustrated by a gender parity ratio of 0,03. Females working in the private sector (represented by the top 40 JSE listed companies) were less likely to occupy decision-making positions than those working anywhere else.

Gender parity ratios calculated for semi-private institutions (Chapter 9 institutions and SOEs) were also considerably high at 0,33 and 0,31 respectively compared to those reported for national government.

Between 2000 and 2012, a considerably large number of males continued to occupy all leadership positions in higher education compared to females.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The negative gap between male and female participation rates remained consistent over the past 13 years, suggesting that factors that limit female participation in the labour market may have remained unaddressed. For example, the presence of minor children in a household impacted on the participation of females more than on their male counterparts. However, when formal childcare was factored in, females with minor children showed increased levels of participation. Similarly, females who gave birth for the first time when they were 25 years or older also showed increased levels of participation. This suggests that teenage pregnancies could hamper the participation of females in the labour market. It is recommended that the individual factors that have been identified in this study as impacting negatively on the participation of females should be addressed in applicable policies.

Figures reported throughout the report draw attention to the fact that education (particularly, a university degree) can be an important tool to address gender parity in employment. Gender disparities in the labour force participation rates as well as the employment and unemployment rates were almost non-existent with increased levels of education. However, data also indicate disproportionate gender distributions in the types of tertiary level qualifications held by males and females. Over the past decade, the country has been focusing on increasing the number of individuals qualified in the field of science and technology. However, gender disparities exist in the number of males and females qualified in these fields. Males who reported qualifications in Physics/mathematics/engineering were three times more likely (with a percentage share of 75,4%) to be qualified in those fields than females. It is therefore recommended that programmes and policies that target gender parity through education should not only focus on increasing levels of education among females but also aim at broadening the role of females in targeted/scarce skills to bring them on par with their male counterparts.

Although the public sector has made advances in the promotion of females to leadership positions, the private sector is lagging behind in this regard. This suggests a need for increased state monitoring and intervention to ensure that the country's legislative goals of gender equality are achieved. It is also recommended that, if gender equity is going to be achieved in top leadership

positions, efforts geared at increasing the number of females in entry leadership levels have to be accelerated so that a bigger pool of experienced females is available to take up top leadership positions. For example, data showed that the slight percentage point increase of female associate directors between 2000 and 2012, did not translate into an increase in the number of females who then got promoted into director positions. Instead, the gender gap in directorship positions at higher institutions widened to 0,14 in 2012, indicating regression in relation to gender equity.

One of the major outcomes in the report appears to point at gender role stereotypes and the manner in which these roles may continue to influence labour market outcomes for both males and females. Below are some of the gender stereotypes highlighted in the report:

The gender stereotype: A good woman is one that maintains the best home: Within households, the responsibility of maintaining homes is perceived to be a woman's role. This is suggested in that, data reported in Chapter 5 showed that since 2001, a higher percentage of the economically inactive population who gave homemaking as a reason for inactivity were female, particularly married females. This gender stereotype may have contributed towards the stagnant female labour participation rates observed over time. Many reasons can be inferred as to why a significantly higher percentage of females remain out of the labour market in favour of homemaking. These could range from women seeing themselves as primary care givers to high rates of joblessness in the country and therefore high levels of competition in the labour market. However, figures in this report showed that females with tertiary education were least likely to be inactive and that those who drop out of the labour market, due to home-making, were also least likely to have tertiary level qualifications. This outcome implies that the focus of women's economic empowerment through improving education should be maintained, as it has been shown to have a positive impact on increasing female labour participation.

The gender stereotype: Child rearing is a woman's responsibility: Related to the afore-mentioned stereotype, is the perception that child care is a female responsibility. This notion was evident in that even though labour participation rates for both males and females with minor children were lower than those without minor children, the gender gap between those with minor children present in the household was wider compared to those without (13,0 compared to 10,5 percentage points). Moreover, while the gender gap in participation rates between males and females without minor children slightly declined by 0,5 of a percentage point over the 13 year period, an increase of 0,7 of a percentage points was observed between males and females with minor children in the household. The direct impact of this gender stereotype is again, diminished female labour force participation rates. It is proposed that innovative ways of promoting advocacy with regard to the sharing of household responsibilities (including child rearing) between genders be encouraged as this may result in increased levels of participation for females. Secondly, additional external support in terms of the availability and affordability of formal child care services could also free up women to participate in the labour market (as shown in Chapter 2 of the report).

The gender stereotype: Certain jobs are for females and others for males: When fields of study were analysed, both males and females continued to select fields of study associated with gender stereotypes. As previously indicated, a higher percentage of females with tertiary education were qualified in the field of Social/health sciences which include professions such as social work and nursing (65,6%), while males dominated in Physics/mathematics/engineering (75,4%). Data in chapter 3 of this report showed that of all employed persons in 2011, only 17,4% were qualified in Social/health studies compared to

21,5% Physics/mathematics/engineering qualifications. These results may point to a mismatch between what females choose to study and the skills required in the South African labour market. Similarly, it was also suggested that one of the main reasons for men and women working beyond the retirement age was the lack of scarce skills available in the job market. Figures reported in Chapter 3 showed that in 2014, of all employed persons aged 60 and above, almost a third (58,4%) were male, an increase of 2,9 percentage points since 2001. The limitation on females branching out of traditional gender stereotypical fields of study will therefore continue to put them at a disadvantage when it comes to securing jobs. Furthermore, while figures suggested that in 2011 a higher proportion of young females aged 15-24 were beginning to broaden their career choice to include those traditionally dominated by males when compared to their older counterparts, this number was still less than half that depicted amongst young males of the same age group (19,1% compared to 40,5% qualified in Physics/mathematics/engineering). The slow entry of women into specialised fields, traditionally associated with males, will result in delayed gender representativity within those fields, particularly in top management positions as depicted in Chapter 3 (occupations by sex) and Chapter 7 (decision-making positions) of this report. It is therefore recommended that all stakeholders, i.e. government, academia and the private sector invest in implementing a methodical investigation through extensive research fleshing out barriers that inhibit the uptake of women in male dominated fields.

APPENDIX 1

GENDER PARITY (F/M) RATIOS

WORKING AGE POPULATION

Analysis: Working age population by sex, 2001 and 2014.

	2001	2014
Gender parity ratio	1,12	1,03

Analysis: Working age population by sex and field of study among those with tertiary education, 2011.

	Gender parity ratio
Field of study	**2011**
Social studies/health sciences	2,05
Arts/education/hospitality	2,20
Economic and management sciences (EMS)	1,17
Physical/mathematical sciences/engineering	0,41
Agriculture/Other	1,04
Total	1,14

EMPLOYMENT

Analysis: Levels of employment by sex and migrant status, 2012.

Migrant Status	Gender parity ratio
	2012
Non-migrant	0,85
Domestic-migrant	0,64
International-migrant	0,36

Analysis: Employment rate by sex and marital status, 2001 and 2014.

Marital status	Gender parity ratio	
	2001	2014
Married/Cohabiting	0,64	0,63
Widow/Widower/Divorced	0,92	0,88
Never married	0,93	0,89

Analysis: Employment rate by sex and highest level of education, 2001 and 2014.

Level of Education	Gender parity ratio	
	2001	2014
Less than matric	0,76	0,70
Matric	0,76	0,79
Other tertiary	0,96	0,87
Graduates	0,89	0,88

Analysis: Employment rate by sex and population group, 2001 and 2014.

Population group	Gender parity ratio	
	2001	2014
Black/African	0,80	0,77
Coloured	0,78	0,80
Indian/Asian	0,59	0,61
White	0,76	0,75

Analysis: Employment by sex and sector, 2008 and 2014.

Sector	Gender parity ratio	
	2008	2014
Formal	0,63	0,72
Informal	0,82	0,70
Agriculture	0,54	0,43
Private Households	3,53	3,85

Analysis: Employment in the formal sector by sex and population group, 2008 and 2014.

Population group	Gender parity ratio	
	2008	2014
Black/African	0,57	0,70
Coloured	0,78	0,83
Indian/Asian	0,62	0,63
White	0,77	0,76

Analysis: Employment in the informal sector by sex and population group, 2008 and 2014.

Population group	Gender parity ratio	
	2008	2014
Black/African	0,83	0,70
Coloured	0,55	0,67
Indian/Asian	0,31	0,28
White	1,23	1,02

Analysis: Monthly earnings by sex, 2001 and 2014.

Monthly Earnings	Gender parity ratio	
	2001	2014
R1- R1 500	1,16	1,27
R1 501- R2 500	0,49	0,89
R2 501- R3 500	0,60	0,73
R3 501- R5 500	0,73	0,57
R5 501- R7 500	0,62	0,52
R7 501- R11 500	0,31	0,67
R11 501 +	0,21	0,68

Analysis: Distributions of earnings for high-skilled occupations by sex and levels of education, 2001 and 2014.

High skilled occupation			
Monthly earnings	Gender parity ratio		
	Education	2001	2014
R1-R3 500	Less than matric	0,79	0,99
	Matric	0,91	0,97
	Tertiary	1,67	1,29
	Total	1,03	1,09
R3 501-R11 500	Less than matric	0,56	0,61
	Matric	0,34	0,89
	Tertiary	1,05	0,98
	Total	0,74	0,88
R11 501+	Less than matric	0,10	0,37
	Matric	0,19	0,56
	Tertiary	0,21	0,83
	Total	0,20	0,72

Analysis: Percentage share of males and females by occupation, 2001 and 2014.

Occupation	Gender parity ratio	
	2001	2014
Manager	0,26	0,46
Professional	0,90	0,80
Technician	1,07	1,34
Clerk	2,28	2,36
Sales and services	1,02	0,92
Skilled agriculture	0,14	0,41
Craft and related trade	0,25	0,14
Plant and machine operator	0,18	0,14
Elementary	1,12	0,71
Domestic worker	20,74	22,26

Analysis: Employment by sex and occupation, 2001 and 2014.

Occupation	Gender parity ratio	
	2001	2014
High-skilled	0,74	0,82
Semi-skilled	0,60	0,60
Low-skilled	1,69	1,18

Analysis: Internship by sex within population group, 2011 and 2014.

Population group	Gender parity ratio	
	2011	2014
Black/African	1,31	1,68
Coloured	2,16	1,78
Indian/Asian	1,62	2,27
White	1,46	1,25
total	1,35	1,67

Analysis: Employment of individuals 60 years and older by sex and occupation, 2001 and 2014.

Occupation	Gender parity ratio	
	2001	2014
High-skilled	0,56	0,51
Semi-skilled	0,61	0,58
Low-skilled	1,30	1,31

Analysis: Proportions of males and females earning below two-thirds of the median salary by highest level of education, 2001 and 2014.

Level of Education	Gender parity ratio	
	2001	2014
Less than matric	0,61	1,22
Matric	1,05	1,13
Other tertiary	3,15	1,00
Graduates	0,66	0,83

Analysis: Number of employers and own account workers by sex, 2008 and 2014.

	2008	2014
Gender parity ratio	0,75	0,59

Analysis: Number of employers and own account workers by age and sex, 2008 and 2014.

Age	Gender parity ratio	
	2008	2014
15-24	0,68	0,50
25-34	0,63	0,41
35-44	0,82	0,67
45-54	0,82	0,71
55-64	0,74	0,62
Total	0,75	0,59

Analysis: Figure 3.10.4a: Number of employers and Own-account workers by sex and geo-type, 2008 and 2014.

	Gender parity ratio	
Geo-type	2008	2014
Urban formal	0,59	0,49
Urban informal	0,72	0,61
Tribal areas	1,35	0,90
Rural formal	0,40	0,53
South Africa	0,75	0,59

Analysis: Number of SSMEs by sex, 2009 and 2013.

	2009	2013
Gender parity ratio	0,95	0,81

UNEMPLOYMENT

Analysis: Unemployment rate by sex andage group, 2001 and 2014.

	Gender parity ratio	
Age	**2001**	**2014**
15-24	1,07	1,11
25-34	1,31	1,24
35-44	1,14	1,29
45-54	0,93	0,81
55-64	0,68	0,90
total	1,15	1,14

Analysis: Unemployment rate by sex and Disability, 2001 and 2011.

	Gender parity ratio	
Disability	**2001**	**2011**
Disabled	1,30	1,35
Not disabled	1,34	1,36

Analysis: Unemployment rate by sex and literacy, 2009 and 2013.

	Gender parity ratio	
Literacy	**2009**	**2013**
Literate	1,49	1,24
Not literate	1,57	0,85

Analysis: Unemployment rate by province, 2001 and 2014.

Province	Gender parity ratio	
	2001	2014
Western Cape	1,07	1,02
Eastern Cape	0,86	0,96
Northern Cape	1,61	1,17
Free State	1,47	1,13
KwaZulu-Natal	0,95	1,07
North West	1,42	1,33
Gauteng	1,36	1,22
Mpumalanga	1,36	1,29
Limpopo	0,94	1,04
South Africa	1,15	1,14

Analysis: Unemployment rate by sex and migrant status, 2012.

Migrant status	Gender parity ratio
	2012
Non-migrant	1,06
Domestic Migrant	1,52
International Migrant	2,74

Analysis: Unemployment rate by sex and presence of minor child in the household, 2001 and 2014.

Minor presence	Gender parity ratio	
	2001	2014
None	0,99	0,97
At least 1	1,25	1,33

Analysis: Percentage share of males and females by length in unemployment and presence of minor child, 2001 and 2014.

Duration of unemployment	Gender parity ratio			
	2001		2014	
	none	At least one	none	At least one
Long term	0,77	1,51	0,74	1,69
Short term	0,71	1,39	0,60	1,16

Analysis: Percentage share of males and females by length in unemployment and Geo-type, 2001 and 2014.

Duration of unemployment	Gender parity ratio			
	2001		2014	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Long term	1,14	0,98	1,06	0,99
Short term	0,93	1,15	0,78	0,78

Analysis: Discouraged work-seekers by sex, disability and population group,2011

Disability	Gender parity ratio	
	2011	
	Black/African	Other
Not Disabled	0,14	0,12
Disabled	0,19	0,15

OWNERSHIP

Analysis: Ownership of land used for agricultural purposes by sex of head of the household and population group, 2002 and 2013.

Population group	Gender parity ratio	
	2002	2013
Black/African	1,16	1,24
Coloured	1,00	0,93
Indian/Asian	0,67	1,10
White	0,99	1,07

Analysis: Household goods ownership (other than land) by sex of head of the household and geo-type, 2013

Geo-type	Gender parity ratio		
	2013		
	Index 0-4	Index 5-9	Index 10-17
Urban formal	0,61	0,81	0,38
Urban informal	0,50	0,55	0,42
Tribal areas	1,32	1,17	0,77
Rural formal	0,33	0,48	0,08

Analysis: Household goods ownership (other than land) by sex of head of the household and population group, 2013.

Population group	Gender parity ratio		
	2013		
	Index 0-4	Index 5-9	Index 10-17
Black/African	0,79	0,84	0,47
Coloured	0,70	0,91	0,36
Indian/Asian	0,35	0,69	0,25
White	0,67	1,01	0,35

DECISION-MAKING POSTIONS

Analysis: Other decision-making positions in South Africa, 2014.

Position(s)	Gender parity ratio 2014
CEO of Top 40 JSE listed companies	0,03
Head of chapter 9 institutions	0,33
Heads of State owned enterprises	0,31

Analysis: Heads at higher institutions of learning by sex, 2000 and 2012.

Heads of higher institutions of learning	Gender parity ratio	
	2000	2012
Director	0,26	0,14
Associate director	0,33	0,37
Professor	0,15	0,31
Associate Professor	0,28	0,52

Analysis: SMS level in Public sector by sex population group, 2014.

Population group	Gender parity ratio 2014
Black/African	0,69
Coloured	0,59
Indian/Asian	0,69
White	0,63

JUSTICE

Analysis: Positions in the Justice department by sex, 2014.

Position(s)	Gender parity ratio
	2014
Advocates	0,46
Supreme court Judge	0,47
South African Air Force	0,30
Navy	0,33

Analysis: Police officers by sex and population group, 2014.

Population group	Gender parity ratio
	2014
Black/African	0,33
Coloured	0,30
Indian/Asian	0,17
White	0,26

Analysis: Correctional services officers by sex and SMS level, 2014.

SMS level	Gender parity ratio
	2014
Non-management	0,47
MMS	0,85
SMS:13-15	0,54

Analysis: Ambassadors by sex and population group, 2014.

Population group	Gender parity ratio
	2014
Black/African	0,51
Coloured	0,22
Indian/Asian	0,00
White	0,40
Total	0,43

APPENDIX 2

MARKET PRODUCTION

2.1 WORKING AGE POPULATION

Table 2.1.1 :Working age Population by sex

	2001						2014					
	Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Working age Population	12 870	47,1	14 452	52,9	27 322	100,0	17 298	49,2	17 879	50,8	35 177	100,0

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.1.2: Working age Population by sex and Population group

	2001						2014					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes	
Population group	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Black/African	9 647	75,0	11018	76,3	20 665	75,7	13 680	79,1	14 147	79,1	27 827	79,1
Coloured	1 243	9,7	1372	9,5	2 615	9,6	1 576	9,1	1 694	9,5	3 270	9,3
Indian or Asian	372	2,9	379	2,6	751	2,8	490	2,8	469	2,6	959	2,7
White	1 607	12,5	1 684	11,6	3 291	12,0	1 552	9,0	1 569	8,8	3 120	8,9
Total	**12 870**	**100**	**14 452**	**100**	**27 322**	**100**	**17 298**	**100**	**17 879**	**100**	**35 177**	**100**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.1.3: Working age Population by Literacy rate, sex and age

	2002						2013					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes	
Age	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
15-24	4738	32,2	4756	31,0	9495	31,6	4 944	30,7	4 931	29,8	9 875	30,2
25-34	4125	28,0	4186	27,3	8311	27,6	4 484	27,8	4 415	26,7	8 899	27,3
35-44	2922	19,8	3131	20,4	6053	20,1	3 362	20,9	3 484	21,1	6 846	21,0
45-54	1888	12,8	2055	13,4	3942	13,1	2 081	12,9	2 308	14,0	4 388	13,4
55-64	1062	7,2	1224	8,0	2285	7,6	1 242	7,7	1 402	8,5	2 644	8,1
Total	**14 734**	**100,0**	**15 352**	**100,0**	**30 086**	**100,0**	**16 112**	**100,0**	**16 540**	**100,0**	**32 652**	**100,0**

Source: GHS 2009 and 2013

Table 2.1.4 Working age population by sex and geo-type

	2008						2014					
	Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes	
Geo-type	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Urban formal	9161	59,8	9351	57,6	18512	58,7	10399	60,1	10508	58,8	20907	59,4
Urban informal	1347	8,8	1245	7,7	2592	8,2	1555	9,0	1500	8,4	3054	8,7
Tribal areas	4066	26,6	5016	30,9	9082	28,8	4692	27,1	5283	29,5	9975	28,4
Rural formal	737	4,8	621	3,8	1358	4,3	652	3,8	588	3,3	1240	3,5
Total	**15311**	**100**	**16233**	**100**	**31544**	**100**	**17298**	**100**	**17879**	**100**	**35177**	**100**

Source: QLFS Q1:2008 and QLFS Q1 :2014

Table 2.1.5: Working age population by sex and marital status

	2001						2014					
	Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes	
Marital Status	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Married/Cohabiting	5343	41,6	5748,8	39,88	11091	40,69	6242	36,09	6605	36,95	12848	36,52
Widow/Widower/Divorced	443	3,447	1514	10,5	1956,8	7,178	585	3,381	1500	8,391	2085	5,927
Never married	7058	54,95	7153	49,62	14211	52,13	10471	60,53	9773	54,66	20244	57,55
Total	**12843**	**100**	**14416**	**100**	**27259**	**100**	**17298**	**100**	**17879**	**100**	**35177**	**100**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.1.6: Working age Population by Level of education attainment and sex

	2001						2014					
	Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes	
Highest level of education	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Less than matric	9147	71,2	10440	72,4	19587	71,9	10541	60,9	10764	60,2	21305	60,6
Matric	2552	19,9	2767	19,2	5319	19,5	4653	26,9	4895	27,4	9548	27,1
Graduates	448	3,5	393	2,7	842	3,1	769	4,4	768	4,3	1537	4,4
Other tertiary	589	4,6	733	5,1	1323	4,9	1174	6,8	1310	7,3	2483	7,1
Other	104	0,8	77	0,5	181	0,7	162	0,9	142	0,8	304	0,9
Total	**12 840**	**100**	**14 410**	**100**	**27 251**	**100**	**17298**	**100**	**17879**	**100**	**35177**	**100**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.1.7: Working age Population by Level of education attainment, sex and age

2001														
	Male				Female				Both sexes					
	Youth		Adult		Youth		Adult		Youth		Adult		Total	
Highest level of education	‘000	%	‘000	%	‘000	%	‘000	%	‘000	%	‘000	%	‘000	%
Less than matric	5481	70,7	3666	73,6	5916	69,7	4523,7	77,4	11397	70,2	8190,1	75,6	19587	72,4
Matric	1795	23,1	757	15,2	2007	23,6	760	13,0	3801,5	23,4	1517	14,0	5319	19,6
Graduates	166	2,1	283	5,7	183	2,2	210	3,6	696	4,3	627	5,8	1323	4,9
Other tertiary	313	4,0	277	5,6	383	4,5	350	6,0	349	2,1	493	4,6	842	3,1
Total	7754	100	4983	100	8489	100	5844,6	100	16243	100	10827	100	27070	100
2014														
	Male				Female				Both sexes					
	Youth		Adult		Youth		Adult		Youth		Adult		Total	
Highest level of education	‘000	%	‘000	%	‘000	%	‘000	%	‘000	%	‘000	%	‘000	%
Less than matric	6180	63,2	4362	59,2	5596	58,2	5167,5	63,6	11776	60,7	9529,2	61,5	21305	61,1
Matric	2842	29,1	1811	24,6	3118	32,4	1777,2	21,9	5960	30,7	3587,9	23,2	9547,6	27,4
Graduates	509	5,2	665	9,0	608	6,3	702,06	8,6	1116	5,8	1367	8,8	2483,4	7,1
Other tertiary	244	2,5	525	7,1	294	3,1	473,74	5,8	538	2,8	998,96	6,5	1536,6	4,4
Total	9774	100	7362,6	100	9616	100	8120,5	100	19390	100	15483	100	34873	100

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.1.8: Working age Population by Level of education attainment, sex and Population group

2001														
	Male						Female						both Sexes	
	African		White		Others		African		White		Others			
Highest level of education	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Less than matric	7563	78,5	473	29,5	1111	69,0	8678,4	79,0	502	30,0	1260	72,1	19587	71,9
Matric	1565	16,2	633	39,5	354	22,0	1683,3	15,3	718	42,9	365	20,9	5319	19,5
Tertiary	425	4,4	490	30,6	123	7,6	577,04	5,3	446	26,6	104	5,9	2164	7,9
Other	76	0,8	7	0,4	21	1,3	50,005	0,5	9	0,5	18	1,1	181	0,7
Total	**9629**	**100**	**1602**	**100**	**1609**	**100**	**10989**	**100**	**1674**	**100**	**1747**	**100**	**27251**	**100**
2014														
	Male						Female						both Sexes	
	African		White		Others		African		White		Others			
Highest level of education	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Less than matric	9 058	66,2	341	22,0	1 181	57,2	10 580	61,2	9 215	65,1	351	22,4	21 383	60,8
Matric	3 413	25,0	625	40,3	614	29,7	4 653	26,9	3 527	24,9	687	43,8	9 548	27,1
Tertiary	1 086	7,9	573	36,9	246	11,9	1 904	11,0	1 292	9,1	517	33,0	3 942	11,2
Other	123	0,9	13	0,9	25	1,2	162	0,9	113	0,8	14	0,9	304	0,9
Total	**13 680**	**100,0**	**1 552**	**100,0**	**2 066**	**100,0**	**17 298**	**100,0**	**14 147**	**100,0**	**1 569**	**100,0**	**35 177**	**100,0**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.1.9: Working age Population by Level of education attainment, sex and geo-type

2001														
	Male				Female				Both Sexes				Total	
	Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural			
Highest level of education	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Less than matric	5030	62,8	4117	85,3	5375	63,6	5065	85,0	10405	63,2	9182	85,1	19587	71,9
Matric	1996	24,9	556	11,5	2102	24,9	665	11,2	4098	24,9	1220	11,3	5319	19,5
Tertiary	898	11,2	140	2,9	911	10,8	215	3,6	1809	11,0	355	3,3	2164	7,9
Other	89	1,1	14	0,3	64	0,8	13	0,2	153	0,9	27	0,3	181	0,7
Total	**8014**	**100**	**4827**	**100**	**8452**	**100**	**5959**	**100**	**16465**	**100**	**10785**	**100**	**27251**	**100**
2014														
	Male				Female				Both Sexes				Total	
	Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural			
Highest level of education attainment	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Less than matric	6361	53,2	4219	78,9	6288	52,4	4515	76,9	12649	52,8	8734	77,9	21383	60,8
Matric	3768	31,5	885	16,6	3884	32,3	1011	17,2	7652	31,9	1896	16,9	9548	27,1
Tertiary	1698	14,2	206	3,9	1727	14,4	311	5,3	3425	14,3	517	4,6	3942	11,2
Other	126	1,1	35	0,7	108	0,9	34	0,6	235	1,0	69	0,6	304	0,9
Total	11953	100	5345	100	12008	100	5871	100	23961	100	11216	100	35177	100

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.1.10: Working age Population by Level of education attainment, sex and marital status

2001														
	Male						Female						Total	
	Married		Never Married		Widow/Divorced		Married		Never Married		Widow/Divorced			
Highest level of education	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Less than matric	3603	67,5	326	73,6	5216	74,0	3949	68,7	1241	82,1	5247	73,4	19582	71,9
Matric	997	18,7	71	16,1	1483	21,0	1106	19,2	148	9,8	1513	21,2	5318	19,5
Tertiary	678	12,7	38	8,6	321	4,5	661	11,5	105	6,9	361	5,0	2164	7,9
Other	63	1,2	8	1,7	33	0,5	30	0,5	18	1,2	29	0,4	180	0,7
Total	**5341**	**100**	**443**	**100**	**7053**	**100**	**5746**	**100**	**1512**	**100**	**7150**	**100**	**27244**	**100**
2014														
	Male						Female						Total	
	Married		Never Married		Widow/Divorced		Married		Never Married		Widow/Divorced			
Highest level of education	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Less than matric	3 225	51,7	6 952	66,4	402	68,8	3 578	54,2	6 136	62,8	1 090	72,7	21 383	60,8
Matric	1 738	27,8	2 817	26,9	97	16,6	1 869	28,3	2 807	28,7	218	14,6	9 548	27,1
Tertiary	1 187	19,0	636	6,1	82	14,0	1 096	16,6	772	7,9	171	11,4	3 942	11,2
Other	93	1,5	66	0,6	3	0,6	63	1,0	58	0,6	21	1,4	304	0,9
Total	**6 242**	**100**	**10 471**	**100**	**585**	**100**	**6 605**	**100**	**9 773**	**100,0**	**1 500**	**100**	**35 177**	**100**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.1.11: School attendance by sex and age (proxy for drop outs

2001										
	Male				Female					
	Attending		Not attending		Attending		Not attending		Both Sexes	
Age	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
7-13yrs	3558	61,0	43	13,5	3516	61,3	37	11,7	7154	58,6
14-18yrs	2279	39,0	274	86,5	2219	38,7	283	88,3	5055	41,4
Total	**5837**	**100**	**316**	**100**	**5736**	**100**	**320**	**100**	**12210**	**100**
2014										
	Male				Female					
	Attending		Not attending		Attending		Not attending		Both Sexes	
Age	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
7-13yrs	3547	60,6	30	11,8	3495	60,5	22	7,7	7094	58,3
14-18yrs	2302	39,4	227	88,2	2280	39,5	264	92,3	5072	41,7
Total	**5848**	**100**	**258**	**100**	**5774**	**100**	**286**	**100**	**12166**	**100**

Source: GHS 2009 and GHS 2013

Table 2.1.12: School attendance by sex, age and population group

2009										
	Male				Female				Both Sexes	
	7-13yrs		14-18yrs		7-13yrs		14-18yrs			
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Attending	**3558**	**98,8**	**2279**	**89,3**	**3516**	**98,9**	**2219**	**88,7**	**11573**	**94,8**
Black/African	2961	82,2	1923	75,3	2914	82,0	1851	74,0	9649	79,0
Coloured	327	9,1	163	6,4	325	9,2	166	6,6	981	8,0
Indian or Asian	68	1,9	46	1,8	61	1,7	55	2,2	231	1,9
White	202	5,6	147	5,8	216	6,1	148	5,9	712	5,8
Not attending	**43**	**1,2**	**274**	**10,7**	**37**	**1,1**	**283**	**11,3**	**637**	**5,2**
Black/African	38	1,1	203	7,9	34	1,0	223	8,9	498	4,1
Coloured	3	0,1	44	1,7	2	0,1	47	1,9	95	0,8
Indian or Asian		0,0	9	0,4	0	0,0	3	0,1	12	0,1
White	2	0,0	18	0,7	2	0,0	10	0,4	31	0,3
Total	**3601**	**100**	**2553**	**100**	**3554**	**100**	**2502**	**100**	**12210**	**100**
2013										
	Male				Female				Both Sexes	
	7-13yrs		14-18yrs		7-13yrs		14-18yrs			
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Attending	**3 547**	**99,1**	**2 302**	**91,0**	**3 495**	**99,4**	**2 280**	**89,6**	**11 623**	**95,5**
Black/African	2 950	82,5	1 961	77,6	2 928	83,3	1 925	75,7	9 765	80,3
Coloured	320	8,9	177	7,0	299	8,5	181	7,1	977	8,0
Indian or Asian	70	2,0	37	1,5	61	1,7	38	1,5	207	1,7
White	206	5,8	126	5,0	206	5,9	136	5,3	674	5,5
Not attending	**30**	**0,9**	**227**	**9,0**	**22**	**0,6**	**264**	**10,4**	**544**	**4,5**
Black/African	22	0,6	167	6,6	18	0,5	199	7,8	406	3,3

Source: GHS 2009 and 2013

Table 2.1.13: School attendance by sex, age and population group (cont)

2014(cont)										
	Male				Female				Both sexes	
	7-13yrs		14-18yrs		7-13yrs		14-18yrs			
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Coloured	6	0,2	42	1,7	4	0,1	42	1,7	94	0,8
Indian or Asian		0,0	7	0,3		0,0	8	0,3	15	0,1
White	2	0,1	11	0,4		0,0	15	0,6	28	0,2
Total	**3 577**	**100,0**	**2 529**	**100,0**	**3 517**	**100,0**	**2 544**	**100,0**	**12 166**	**100,0**

Source: GHS 2009 and GHS 2013

Table 1.14: School attendance by sex and province

2001										
	Male				Female				Both Sexes	
	Attending		Not attending		Attending		Not attending			
Province	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Western Cape	224	7,6	1579	12,7	245	8,4	3204	12,4	3673	11,6
Eastern Cape	455	15,4	1365	10,9	395	13,6	2956	11,4	3806	12,0
Northen Cape	53	1,8	288	2,3	45	1,5	609	2,4	707	2,2
Free State	159	5,4	687	5,5	178	6,1	1451	5,6	1787	5,6
KwaZulu-Natal	592	20,1	2193	17,6	603	20,7	4837	18,7	6032	19,0
North West	154	5,2	951	7,6	160	5,5	1834	7,1	2148	6,8
Gauteng	599	20,3	3537	28,4	608	20,9	6764	26,2	7971	25,2
Mpumalanga	251	8,5	914	7,3	231	7,9	1943	7,5	2425	7,7
Limpopo	459	15,6	958	7,7	445	15,3	2225	8,6	3128	9,9
Total	**2943**	**100**	**12470**	**100**	**2909**	**100**	**25823**	**100**	**31675**	**100**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.1.15: School attendance by sex and province (cont)

2014										
	Male				Female				Both Sexes	
	Attending		Not attending		Attending		Not attending			
Province	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Western Cape	522	8,9	35	13,7	587	10,2	42	14,7	1187	9,8
Eastern Cape	869	14,9	58	22,4	819	14,2	42	14,8	1788	14,7
Northern Cape	131	2,2	6	2,5	127	2,2	8	2,6	272	2,2
Free State	282	4,8	13	5,0	283	4,9	15	5,4	593	4,9
KwaZulu-Natal	1333	22,8	49	19,1	1272	22,0	60	21,0	2714	22,3
North West	372	6,4	21	8,0	388	6,7	22	7,5	803	6,6
Gauteng	1140	19,5	47	18,4	1086	18,8	47	16,4	2320	19,1
Mpumalanga	487	8,3	16	6,2	477	8,3	31	10,8	1011	8,3
Limpopo	712	12,2	12	4,8	735	12,7	20	6,8	1479	12,2
Total	**5848**	**100**	**258**	**100**	**5774**	**100**	**286**	**100**	**12166**	**100**

Source: GHS 2009 and GHS 2013

Table 2.1.16: School attendance by sex and geo-type

2001										
	Male				Female					
	Attending		Not attending		Attending		Not attending		Both Sexes	
Geo-type	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Urban formal	1403	47,7	7319	58,7	1477	50,8	7518	56,3	17717	55,9
Urban informal	173	5,9	1269	10,2	134	4,6	1117	8,4	2694	8,5
Tribal areas	1271	43,2	3065	24,6	1202	41,3	4011	30,0	9549	30,1
Rural formal	96	3,3	817	6,6	95	3,3	707	5,3	1716	5,4
Total	**2943**	**100**	**12470**	**100**	**2909**	**100**	**13353**	**100**	**31675**	**100**
2014										
	Male				Female					
	Attending		Not attending		Attending		Not attending		Both Sexes	
Geo-type	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Urban formal	2677	45,8	137	53,1	2708	46,9	148	51,6	5670	46,6
Urban informal	439	7,5	26	10,2	427	7,4	31	10,8	924	7,6
Tribal areas	2565	43,9	89	34,6	2468	42,7	96	33,6	5219	42,9
Rural formal	167	2,9	5	2,1	170	2,9	12	4,0	354	2,9
Total	**5848**	**100**	**258**	**100**	**5774**	**100**	**286**	**100**	**12166**	**100**

Source: GHS 2009 and GHS 2013

Table 2.1.17: Working age Population by Literacy rate, sex and age

	2001						2014					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Both Sexes	
Age	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
15-24yrs	4 738	32,2	4 756	31,0	9 495	31,6	4 944	30,7	4 931	29,8	9 875	30,2
25-34yrs	4 125	28,0	4 186	27,3	8 311	27,6	4 484	27,8	4 415	26,7	8 899	27,3
35-44yrs	2 922	19,8	3 131	20,4	6 053	20,1	3 362	20,9	3 484	21,1	6 846	21,0
45-54yrs	1 888	12,8	2 055	13,4	3 942	13,1	2 081	12,9	2 308	14,0	4 388	13,4
55-64yrs	1 062	7,2	1 224	8,0	2 285	7,6	1 242	7,7	1 402	8,5	2 644	8,1
Total	**14 734**	**100**	**15 352**	**100**	**30 086**	**100**	**16 112**	**100**	**16 540**	**100**	**32 652**	**100**

Source: GHS 2009 and GHS 2013

Table 2.1.18: Working age Population by Literacy rate, sex and Population group

	2001						2014					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Both Sexes	
Population group	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Black/African	11295	76,7	11798	76,9	23093	76,8	12 587	78,1	12 912	78,1	25 499	78,1
Coloured	1399	9,5	1496	9,7	2895	9,6	1 508	9,4	1 624	9,8	3 133	9,6
Indian or Asian	445	3,0	437	2,8	882	2,9	477	3,0	445	2,7	922	2,8
White	1596	10,8	1621	10,6	3216	10,7	1 540	9,6	1 558	9,4	3 098	9,5
Total	**14734**	**100**	**15352**	**100**	**30086**	**100**	**16 112**	**100**	**16 540**	**100**	**32 652**	**100**

Source: GHS 2009 and GHS 2013

Table 2.1.19: Working age Population by Literacy rate, sex and geo-type

	2001						2014					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Both Sexes	
Geo-type	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Urban formal	8634	58,6	8876	57,8	17511	58,2	9 628	59,8	9 763	59,0	19 391	59,4
Urban informal	1365	9,3	1155	7,5	2520	8,4	1 552	9,6	1 331	8,0	2 883	8,8
Tribal areas	3956	26,8	4617	30,1	8573	28,5	4 315	26,8	4 936	29,8	9 251	28,3
Rural formal	779	5,3	702,9	4,6	1482	4,9	617	3,8	510	3,1	1 127	3,5
Total	**14734**	**100**	**15352**	**100**	**30086**	**100**	**16 112**	**100,0**	**16 540**	**100,0**	**32 652**	**100,0**

Source: GHS 2009 and GHS 2013

Table 2.1.20: Working age Population by Literacy rate, sex and marital status

	Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes	
Marital Status	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Married/Cohabiting	5942	40,3	6336	41,3	12278	40,8	6 204	38,5	6 522	39,4	12 726	39,0
Widow/Widower/Divorced	416,47	2,8	1229	8,0	1645	5,5	451	2,8	1 286	7,8	1 737	5,3
Never married	8376	56,8	7787	50,7	16163	53,7	9 457	58,7	8 732	52,8	18 189	55,7
Total	**14734**	**100**	**15352**	**100**	**30086**	**100**	**16 112**	**100,0**	**16 540**	**100,0**	**32 652**	**100,0**

Source: GHS 2009 and GHS 2013

Table 2.1.21: Household size by sex of head of the household and number of employed persons in the household

2001														
	Male						Female						Both sexes	
	No employed person		1 or more		2 or more		No employed person		1 or more		2 or more			
Household size	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
1-4	1262	51,2	3265	59,7	2031	41,4	1487	45,4	2996	49,7	1915	37,5	12956	47,5
5-8	888	36,0	1714	31,3	1980	40,3	1298	39,7	2290	38,0	2144	41,9	10315	37,8
9 or more	316	12,8	493	9,0	897	18,3	488	14,9	747	12,4	1053	20,6	3993	14,6
Total	**2466**	**100**	**5472**	**100**	**4908**	**100**	**3273**	**100**	**6033**	**100**	**5113**	**100**	**27265**	**100**
2014														
	Male						Female						Both sexes	
	No employed person		1 or more		2 or more		No employed person		1 or more		2 or more			
Household size	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
1-4	1281	80,5	3334	81,9	1703	64,3	1124	68,3	1637	75,4	407	48,4	9485	73,1
5-8	262	16,5	677	16,6	854	32,2	460	27,9	453	20,9	337	40,1	3042	23,5
9 or more	48	3,0	62	1,5	92	3,5	62	3,7	81	3,7	96	11,5	440	3,4
Total	**1591**	**100,0**	**4073**	**100,0**	**2649**	**100,0**	**1645**	**100,0**	**2171**	**100,0**	**840**	**100,0**	**12967**	**100,0**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.1.22: Working age population by field of study and Geotype

Field of study	male		female		Both sexes	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
	Thousand					
Social studies/health sciences	149	19	302	41	451	60
Arts/education/hospitality	144	40	324	78	468	118
Economic and management sciences (EMS)	368	31	420	46	788	77
Physcical/mathematical sciences/engineering	429	40	163	27	592	67
Agriculture/Other	155	31	166	27	321	59
Total	**1245**	**162**	**1375**	**219**	**2620**	**381**
	Percentage					
Social studies/health sciences	12,0	11,9	22,0	18,7	17,2	15,8
Arts/education/hospitality	11,6	24,8	23,6	35,7	17,9	31,0
Economic and management sciences (EMS)	29,6	19,0	30,5	20,9	30,1	20,1
Physcical/mathematical sciences/engineering	34,5	24,9	11,8	12,2	22,6	17,6
Agriculture/Other	12,4	19,4	12,1	12,4	12,2	15,4
Total	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Source: census 2011

Table 2.1.22: Working age population by field of study and Age

Field of study	Male					Female					Both sexes				
	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64
	Thousand														
Social studies/health sciences	16	50	49	34	20	38	113	95	64	34	54	163	143	98	54
Arts/education/hospitality	14	36	58	50	25	29	80	123	110	61	43	116	181	160	86
Economic and management sciences (EMS)	48	133	113	67	38	76	196	123	51	20	124	329	236	118	58
Physical/mathematical sciences/engineering	70	180	112	67	40	42	87	38	16	7	112	267	150	84	47
Agriculture/Other	24	60	50	34	18	34	74	48	26	12	58	134	98	59	30
Total	**173**	**459**	**382**	**252**	**141**	**218**	**550**	**426**	**266**	**133**	**391**	**1009**	**808**	**518**	**275**
	Percentage														
Social studies/health sciences	9,3	10,9	12,8	13,5	13,8	17,4	20,5	22,2	24	25,7	13,8	16,2	17,7	18,9	19,6
Arts/education/hospitality	8,4	7,9	15,2	19,8	18	13,2	14,5	28,9	41,2	45,7	11,1	11,5	22,4	30,8	31,5
Economic and management sciences (EMS)	27,8	28,9	29,7	26,6	26,6	34,9	35,6	28,8	19,2	14,9	31,7	32,6	29,2	22,8	20,9
Physical/mathematical sciences/engineering	40,5	39,2	29,3	26,8	28,6	19,1	15,8	8,8	6,1	5	28,6	26,5	18,5	16,1	17,1
Agriculture/Other	14	13,1	13	13,4	12,9	15,4	13,5	11,3	9,6	8,8	14,8	13,3	12,1	11,4	10,9
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Census 2011

2.2 LABOUR PARTICIPATION

Table 2.2.1: Labour force participation rate by sex

	2001			2014		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
	%			%		
Labour participation rate	67'4	54,9	60,8	63,6	51,0	57,2

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.2.2: Labour participation rate by sex and age

	2001			2014		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Age	%			%		
15-24yrs	35,9	30,3	33,0	28,3	22,8	25,6
25-34yrs	85,8	71,1	78,1	80,4	65,6	73,1
35-44yrs	89,4	75,3	81,8	85,7	70,7	78,1
45-54yrs	84,1	64,7	73,8	79,6	62,2	70,3
55-64yrs	62,3	40,3	50,1	54,4	36,1	44,4
Total	**67,4**	**54,9**	**60,8**	**63,6**	**51,0**	**57,2**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.2.3: Labour participation rate by sex and Population group

	2001			2014		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Population group	%			%		
Black/African	64,5	53,8	58,8	60,8	49,5	55,0
Coloured	74,5	60,0	66,9	72,1	58,1	64,9
Indian or Asian	75,1	46,7	60,8	72,7	44,1	58,7
White	77,5	59,9	68,5	77,6	58,6	68,1
Total	**67,4**	**54,9**	**60,8**	**63,6**	**51,0**	**57,2**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.2.4: Labour participation rate by sex and province

	2001			2014		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Province	%			%		
Western Cape	73,3	59,5	66,0	76,3	60,4	68,1
Eastern Cape	54,2	45,3	49,2	49,7	43,5	46,4
Northen Cape	74,4	56,5	65,2	66,2	49,7	57,6
Free State	72,5	59,6	65,9	65,3	54,4	59,8
KwaZulu-Natal	62,4	53,9	57,7	54,3	43,0	48,5
North West	62,1	44,9	53,1	58,5	43,5	50,8
Gauteng	80,9	67,2	74,3	76,4	63,0	69,9
Mpumalanga	65,3	53,4	58,8	66,2	54,4	60,4
Limpopo	50,4	45,6	47,7	45,8	34,8	40,0
Total	**67,4**	**54,9**	**60,8**	**63,6**	**51,0**	**57,2**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.2.5: Labour participation rate by sex and geo-type

	2008			2014		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Geo-type	%			%		
Urban formal	75,3	60,2	67,7	71,9	59,0	65,4
Urban informal	76,2	58,0	67,5	73,5	57,3	65,5
Tribal areas	45,2	35,4	39,8	40,3	33,0	36,5
Rural formal	80,9	51,8	67,6	76,0	53,4	65,3
Total	**67,6**	**52,1**	**59,6**	**63,6**	**51,0**	**57,2**

Source: QLFS Q1:2008 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.2.6: Labour participation rate by sex and education

	2001			2014		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Highest level of education attainment	%			%		
Less than matric	61,2	48,5	54,4	53,5	40,6	47,0
Matric	79,7	66,7	72,9	74,7	60,0	67,2
Graduates	89,9	82,8	86,6	93,1	84,6	88,8
Other tertiary	89,9	86,6	88,1	91,6	82,3	86,7
Other	82,6	65,4	75,3	66,4	55,3	61,2
Total	**67,4**	**55,0**	**60,8**	**63,6**	**51,0**	**57,2**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.2.7: Labour participation rate by sex and marital status

	2001			2014		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Marital Status	%			%		
Married/Cohabiting	88,0	62,8	74,9	85,0	58,9	71,6
Widow/Widower/Divorced	72,4	64,8	66,5	50,8	44,9	48,0
Never married	51,5	46,5	49,0	65,4	55,6	58,3
Total	**67,4**	**54,9**	**60,8**	**63,6**	**51,0**	**57,2**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.2.8: Labour participation rate by sex of head of the household

	2001			2014		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Sex of head of the household	%			%		
15-24	65,6	46,3	57,8	56,9	35,6	48,6
25-34	93,8	75,5	87,6	92,0	73,1	86,0
35-44	92,6	79,7	88,1	91,5	76,5	86,5
45-54	86,3	70,2	80,1	83,9	66,1	77,1
55-64	64,2	40,4	53,0	56,0	38,6	48,9
Total	**85,5**	**65,7**	**78,0**	**82,1**	**62,8**	**75,2**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.9: Labour participation rate by sex of the household head and geo-type

	2008					2014				
	Urban	Urban	Tribal	Rural	Total	Urban	Urban	Tribal	Rural	Total
Sex of head of the household	%					%				
Male	89,9	90,0	65,7	92,2	85,4	86,8	88,3	61,3	90,5	82,1
Female	72,0	72,7	45,6	70,4	62,8	71,4	71,5	45,3	69,1	62,8
Total	**84,2**	**84,2**	**55,5**	**87,5**	**77,3**	**81,8**	**82,9**	**53,6**	**85,1**	**75,2**

Source: QLFS Q1:2008 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.2.10: Labour participation rate by sex, education and marital status

2001							
	Male			Female			Both Sexes
Highest level of education	Married/Cohabiting	Widow/Divorced	Never married	Married/Cohabiting	Widow/Divorced	Never married	
	%						
Less than matric	85,8	69,8	43,7	57,1	61,1	39,0	54,4
Matric	92,2	83,1	71,1	69,9	80,2	63,0	72,9
Tertiary	92,8	75,6	85,4	84,7	87,5	85,6	87,5
Other	94,7	70,3	62,5	64,9	64,3	66,3	75,2
Total	**88,0**	**72,4**	**51,5**	**62,8**	**64,9**	**46,5**	**60,8**
2014							
	Male			Female			Both Sexes
Highest level of education	Married/Cohabiting	Widow/Divorced	Never married	Married/Cohabiting	Widow/Divorced	Never married	
	%						
Less than matric	78,0	42,1	56,7	48,4	35,2	46,5	47,1
Matric	90,5	64,8	78,5	65,3	55,3	75,8	67,2
Tertiary	95,9	85,3	91,0	82,0	84,3	86,6	87,5
Other	86,8	35,8	100,0	65,3	41,3	64,4	61,2
Total	**85,0**	**50,8**	**65,4**	**58,9**	**44,9**	**55,6**	**57,2**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.2.11: Labour participation rate by sex, age and geo-type

	2001					2014				
	Male		Female			Male		Female		
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Both Sexes	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Both Sexes
Age	%					%				
15-24	44,0	26,5	36,8	22,9	33,0	35,3	17,8	29,4	12,3	25,6
25-34	90,4	76,4	78,0	59,8	78,1	87,8	62,2	74,3	46,5	73,1
35-44	91,9	83,8	80,4	66,4	81,8	90,9	69,8	77,3	54,2	78,1
45-54	87,0	78,8	68,9	58,2	73,8	84,0	66,7	67,7	49,4	70,3
55-64	62,9	61,2	42,0	38,2	50,1	62,2	36,0	39,6	29,2	44,4
Total	**74,4**	**55,7**	**62,0**	**44,9**	**60,8**	**72,1**	**44,7**	**58,7**	**35,1**	**57,2**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.2.12: Labour participation rate by sex, education and geo-type

	2001					2014				
	Male		Female			Male		Female		
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Both Sexes	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Both Sexes
Highest level of education	%					%				
Less than matric	68,6	52,2	55,3	41,3	54,4	63,4	38,9	49,0	29,2	47,1
Matric	81,7	72,5	69,3	58,6	72,9	77,4	63,2	63,3	47,3	67,2
Tertiary	89,9	90,2	85,2	85,7	87,5	93,5	80,8	84,2	78,2	87,5
Other	82,7	82,5	65,6	64,7	75,3	67,7	61,7	56,4	51,8	61,2
Total	**74,4**	**55,7**	**62,1**	**44,9**	**60,8**	**72,1**	**44,7**	**58,7**	**35,1**	**57,2**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.2.13: Labour participation rate by sex, Population group and education

Highest level of education	2001					2014				
	Male		Female		Both Sexes	Male		Female		Both Sexes
	Black/African	Other	Black/African	Other		Black/African	Other	Black/African	Other	
	%					%				
Less than matric	59,9	67,4	48,7	47,4	54,4	52,2	62,3	40,5	41,9	**47,1**
Matric	78,1	82,2	67,0	66,2	72,9	73,5	77,9	59,4	61,7	**67,2**
Tertiary	91,2	89,0	91,1	79,0	87,5	91,3	93,3	85,6	79,1	**87,5**
Other	86,0	73,2	68,6	59,5	75,3	70,2	54,2	59,2	40,8	**61,2**
Total	**64,5**	**76,1**	**53,8**	**58,5**	**60,8**	**60,8**	**74,5**	**49,5**	**56,6**	**57,2**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.14: Labour participation rate by sex and disability

Disability	2001		2014	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
	%		%	
Disabled	40,4	52,3	58,2	48,0
Not disabled	35,7	48,0	62,3	52,0
Total	**35,9**	**48,1**	**61,9**	**51,4**

Source: Census 2001 and Census 2011

Table 2.2.15: Labour participation rate by sex and Literacy

	2009			2013		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Literacy	%			%		
Literate	30,4	45,3	37,6	66,1	53,3	59,6
Not literate	32,1	50,5	41,2	46,1	28,8	36,4
Unspecified	35,9	50,9	43,0	50,9	39,1	45,0
Total	**30,5**	**45,6**	**37,8**	**65,1**	**51,8**	**58,3**

Source: GHS 2009 and GHS 2013

Table 2.16: Labour participation rate by Presence of minor children and sex

	2001			2014		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Presence of minor children	%			%		
None	70,0	59,0	64,8	66,2	55,7	61,4
at least 1	63,5	51,2	56,2	58,3	45,3	50,6
Total	**67,4**	**54,9**	**60,8**	**63,6**	**51,0**	**57,2**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.2.17: Labour participation rate by Presence of minor children, sex and geo-type

	2001					2014				
	Male		Female		Both Sexes	Male		Female		Both Sexes
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
Presence of minor children	%					%				
None	74,8	59,5	63,2	49,7	64,8	72,5	48,8	60,4	41,6	61,4
at least 1	73,6	52,0	60,5	42,1	56,2	71,1	39,0	56,2	30,5	50,6
Total	**74,4**	**55,7**	**62,0**	**44,9**	**60,8**	72,1	44,7	58,7	35,1	57,2

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.19: Labour participation rate by Presence of minor children, sex and education

	2001					2014				
	Male		Female		Both Sexes	Male		Female		Both Sexes
	None	Atleast one	None	Atleast one		None	Atleast one	None	Atleast one	
Highest level of education attainment	%					%				
Less than matric	64,7	56,5	52,8	45,1	54,4	56,9	47,6	45,8	35,6	47,1
Matric	78,8	81,3	66,0	67,6	72,9	74,5	75,2	61,3	58,3	67,2
Tertiary	87,3	95,9	83,6	88,1	87,5	91,7	93,5	83,8	82,3	87,5
Other	80,6	86,0	70,6	56,3	75,3	67,1	65,1	66,2	38,3	61,2
Total	**70,0**	**63,5**	**59,0**	**51,2**	**60,8**	**66,2**	**58,3**	**55,7**	**45,3**	**57,2**

Source: GHS 2009 and GHS 2013

Table 2.2.20: Labour participation rate of women by Age at first born child

Age at first born child	Females
	%
less 19yrs	54,9
19-24	61,5
25+	69,1
Total	**61,2**

Source: Census 2011

Table 2.21: Labour participation rate of women by Age at first born child and geo-type

Age at first born child	Females			
	Urban area	Tribal or Traditional area	Farm area	Total
	%			
less 19yrs	63,5	39,7	61,9	**54,9**
19-24	69,4	44,4	64,7	**61,5**
25+	75,1	47,4	66,3	**69,1**
Total	**69,2**	**43,2**	**63,9**	**61,2**

Source: Census 2011

Table 2.2.22: Labour participation rate of women by Age at first born child and Population group

Age at first born child	Females				
	Black/african	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total
	%				
less 19yrs	54,1	60,8	52,1	66,0	**54,9**
19-24	60,0	67,1	58,2	74,7	**61,5**
25+	66,0	72,2	67,5	80,6	**69,1**
Total	**59,2**	**66,4**	**61,0**	**76,9**	**61,2**

Source: Census 2011

Table 2.2.23: Labour participation rate of women by Age at first born child and education

Age at first born child	Females			Total
	Less than matric	Matric	Tertiary	
	%			
less 19yrs	50,9	63,4	79,7	**54,9**
19-24	54,6	67,2	82,3	**61,5**
25+	55,7	72,4	86,0	**69,0**
Total	**53,4**	**67,6**	**83,7**	**61,2**

Source: Census 2011

2.3 EMPLOYMENT RATE/LEVELS

Table 2.3.1: Levels of employment by sex and age

	2001						2014					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes	
Age	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
15-24	829	5,4	703	4,3	1 532	4,9	718	8,5	508	7,6	1226	8,1
25-34	2 197	14,3	1 812	11,2	4 009	12,7	2763	32,9	2012	30,2	4775	31,7
35-44	1 803	11,8	1 712	10,5	3 515	11,1	2593	30,9	2071	31,1	4664	31,0
45-54	1 248	8,1	1 113	6,9	2 361	7,5	1575	18,7	1452	21,8	3027	20,1
55-64	590	3,9	487	3,0	1 077	3,4	753	9,0	610	9,2	1363	9,1
Total	**6 666**	**43,5**	**5 827**	**35,9**	**12 493**	**39,6**	**8402**	**100**	**6653**	**100**	**15055**	**100**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.2: Employment rate by sex and Population group

	2001			2014		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Population group	%			%		
Black/African	47,1	37,7	42,1	44,5	34,4	39,4
Coloured	58,5	45,7	51,8	55,4	44,2	49,6
Indian or Asian	64,9	38,3	51,5	63,6	38,7	51,4
White	72,4	54,7	63,3	72,9	54,4	63,6
Total	**51,9**	**40,4**	**45,8**	**48,6**	**37,2**	**42,8**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.4: Employment rate by sex and geo_type

	2008			2014		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Geo_type	%			%		
Urban formal	61,4	45,4	53,3	55,7	43,5	49,6
Urban informal	59,1	39,8	49,8	53,2	38,0	45,8
Tribal areas	31,7	23,8	27,4	28,5	23,9	26,1
Rural formal	71,6	42,5	58,3	68,4	42,3	56,0
Total	**53,8**	**38,2**	**45,8**	**48,6**	**37,2**	**42,8**

Source: QLFS Q1:2008 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.3: Employment rate by sex and province

	2001			2014		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Province	%			%		
Western Cape	58,5	46,5	52,2	60,5	47,6	53,8
Eastern Cape	36,3	32,5	34,1	34,8	30,9	32,8
Northen Cape	61,6	41,0	51,0	48,3	34,0	40,9
Free State	58,2	42,4	50,1	43,9	34,3	39,1
KwaZulu-Natal	49,8	43,5	46,4	43,4	33,8	38,4
North West	50,2	32,7	41,1	44,4	29,5	36,8
Gauteng	61,3	45,1	53,5	58,4	44,9	51,8
Mpumalanga	54,7	41,8	47,7	48,4	35,5	42,0
Limpopo	34,4	32,1	33,0	37,5	28,3	32,6
Total	**51,9**	**40,4**	**45,8**	**48,6**	**37,2**	**42,8**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.5: Employment rate by sex and highest level of education

Highest level of education attainment	2001			2014		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
	%			%		
Less than matric	46,3	35,3	40,5	39,0	27,3	33,1
Matric	59,1	44,9	51,7	55,5	43,7	49,5
Other tertiary	79,3	75,8	77,3	80,1	69,6	74,5
Graduates	84,1	74,8	79,8	87,7	77,5	82,6
Total	**51,9**	**40,4**	**45,8**	**48,6**	**37,2**	**42,8**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.6: Employment rate by sex and marital status

Marital Status	2001			2014		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
	%			%		
Married/Cohabiting	79,5	51,0	64,8	75,4	47,2	60,9
Widow/Widower/Divorced	61,6	56,9	58,0	54,4	47,9	49,7
Never married	30,4	28,4	29,4	32,2	28,8	30,6
Total	**51,9**	**40,4**	**45,8**	**48,6**	**37,2**	**42,8**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.7: Employment rate by Population group, highest level of education and age for females only

	2001					2014				
	Male		Female			Male		Female		Both sexes
	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Both sexes	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	
Education	%					%				
Less than matric	32,1	67,7	22,8	51,8	40,5	27,4	55,9	15,7	40,3	33,3
Matric	49,6	81,5	38,2	62,5	51,7	43,0	75,3	34,6	59,6	49,5
Tertiary	74,2	87,5	69,1	81,8	78,3	73,2	89,2	62,0	80,5	77,6
Total	38,8	72,0	29,5	56,1	45,8	35,4	**65,9**	**26,1**	**50,4**	**42,8**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.8: Employment rate by marital status, level of education and geo-type for females only

2001							
	Male			Female			Both Sexes
	Married	Never married	Divorced/Widow	Married	Never married	Divorced/Widow	
Highest level of education	%						
Less than matric	75,4	57,3	25,6	44,5	53,7	24,1	40,48
Matric	86,4	74,9	39,9	56,8	67,5	34,0	51,69
Other tertiary	89,1	82,7	62,2	81,3	86,3	63,3	77,34
Graduates	92,5	69,4	62,9	79,0	70,3	67,4	79,77
Total	**79,5**	**61,6**	**30,4**	**51,0**	**57,0**	**28,4**	**45,83**
2014							
	Male			Female			Both Sexes
	Married	Never married	Divorced/Widow	Married	Never married	Divorced/Widow	
Highest level of education	%						
Less than matric	65,7	45,4	26,4	35,1	38,8	20,7	33,1
Matric	81,8	64,6	39,0	53,5	65,3	35,5	49,5
Other tertiary	91,4	85,2	63,4	71,0	82,2	65,7	74,5
Graduates	93,1	85,1	72,6	80,7	83,2	69,0	82,6
Total	**75,4**	**54,4**	**32,2**	**47,2**	**47,9**	**28,8**	**42,8**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.9: Employment rate by sex and field of study

	2001			2014		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Field of study	%			%		
Social studies	82,8	68,3	77,0	80,7	73,2	77,1
Health sciences	92,3	81,8	84,1	0,0	41,0	41,0
Arts and education	84,4	76,5	79,2	78,6	62,5	67,3
Economic and management sciences (EMS)	80,8	70,5	75,5	76,2	59,6	66,6
Hospitality	85,7	57,5	73,1	81,3	74,9	76,8
Engineering	79,5	69,6	77,9	81,6	60,7	77,5
Physcical and mathematical sciences	76,9	70,9	73,9	81,0	51,8	68,5
Agriculture	65,4	83,9	71,8	95,6	100,0	96,2
Total	**81,4**	**74,5**	**77,8**	**80,2**	**65,0**	**73,0**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.10: Employment rate by geo-type and sex of the household head

	2008			2014		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Geo_type	Percentage			Percentage		
Urban formal	61,4	45,4	53,3	76,4	58,9	70,7
Urban informal	59,1	39,8	49,8	74,1	56,0	68,3
Tribal areas	31,7	23,8	27,4	51,2	38,2	44,9
Rural formal	71,6	42,5	58,3	86,3	61,5	80,0
Total	**53,8**	**38,2**	**45,8**	**71,6**	**51,9**	**64,6**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.11: Employment rate by Presence of minor children and sex

	2008			2014		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Presence of minor children	%			%		
None	55,0	46,5	51,0	51,1	43,3	47,5
at least 1	47,2	34,8	39,9	43,4	29,9	35,4
Total	**51,9**	**40,4**	**45,8**	**48,6**	**37,2**	**42,8**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.12: Employment rate by Presence of minor children, sex and geo-type

	Male		Female		Both Sexes	Male		Female		Both Sexes
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
Presence of minor children	%					%				
None	58,4	47,6	49,4	40,1	51,0	55,9	37,7	46,7	32,9	47,5
at least 1	55,5	37,7	39,4	30,4	39,9	54,0	27,5	36,8	20,7	35,4
Total	**57,4**	**42,7**	**45,0**	**33,9**	**45,8**	**55,4**	**33,4**	**42,8**	**25,7**	**42,8**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.13: Employment rate by Presence of minor children , sex and education 9none at least one

	2001					2014				
	Male		Female			Male		Female		
	None	Atleast one	None	Atleast one	Both Sexes	None	Atleast one	None	Atleast one	Both Sexes
Education	%					%				
Less than matric	50,0	41,4	41,4	30,5	40,5	42,5	33,3	33,5	21,4	33,3
Matric	60,0	57,4	48,5	40,4	51,7	54,9	57,1	46,7	39,4	49,5
Tertiary	79,5	85,8	74,3	77,4	78,3	82,9	83,5	75,2	67,5	77,6
Total	55,1	47,2	46,5	34,8	45,8	**51,1**	**43,4**	**43,3**	**29,9**	**42,8**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.14: Employment rate of women by Age at first born child

Age at first born child	Females %
less 19yrs	56,3
19-24	62,6
25+	75,6
Total	**64,0**

Source: Census 2011

Table 3.15: Employment rate of women by Age at first born child and geo-type

Age at first born child	Female		Total
	Urban	Rural	
	%		
less 19yrs	58,4	51,9	56,3
19-24	66,1	52,9	62,6
25+	78,4	62,1	**75,6**
Total	**67,5**	**54,1**	**64,0**

Source: Census 2011

Table2. 3.16: Employment rate of women by Age at first born child by population group

Age at first born child	Female				Total
	Black/African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	
	%				
less 19yrs	53,8	69,8	75,9	84,9	56,3
19-24	57,6	76,8	85,0	91,3	62,5
25+	67,3	85,1	91,2	96,0	75,5
Total	**58,4**	**76,9**	**86,6**	**93,3**	**64,0**

Source: Census 2011

Table 2.3.17: Employment rate of women by Age at first born child by population group

Age at first born child	Female				Total
	Black/African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	
	%				
less 19yrs	53,8	69,8	75,9	84,9	56,3
19-24	57,6	76,8	85,0	91,3	62,5
25+	67,3	85,1	91,2	96,0	75,5
Total	**58,4**	**76,9**	**86,6**	**93,3**	**64,0**

Source: Census 2011

Table 2.3.18: Employment in the formal sector by sex and age

Age	2008						2014					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
15-24	675	11,1	452	11,7	1 126	11,3	494	10,5	368	7,0	862	8,6
25-34	2 086	34,3	1 343	34,9	3 429	34,5	2 038	43,4	1 489	28,2	3 527	35,4
35-44	1 719	28,3	1 089	28,3	2 808	28,3	1 981	42,2	1 384	26,2	3 365	33,7
45-54	1 124	18,5	710	18,4	1 834	18,5	1 198	25,5	896	17,0	2 094	21,0
55-64	477	7,8	260	6,7	737	7,4	566	12,1	366	6,9	932	9,3
Total	**6 081**	**100,0**	**3 853**	**100,0**	**9 934**	**100,0**	**6 278**	**133,8**	**4 502**	**85,2**	**10 780**	**108,1**

Source: QLFS Q1:2008 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.19: Employment in the formal sector by sex and Population group

	2008						2014					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes	
Population group	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Black/African	4 023	66,2	2 303	59,8	6 326	63,7	4 298	68,5	2 988	66,4	7 286	67,6
Coloured	656	10,8	510	13,2	1 166	11,7	675	10,8	559	12,4	1 235	11,5
Indian or Asian	268	4,4	165	4,3	433	4,4	270	4,3	170	3,8	440	4,1
White	1 134	18,7	875	22,7	2 009	20,2	1 035	16,5	785	17,4	1 819	16,9
Total	**6 081**	**100,0**	**3 853**	**100,0**	**9 934**	**100,0**	**6 278**	**100,0**	**4 502**	**100,0**	**10 780**	**100,0**

Source: QLFS Q1:2008 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.20: Employment in the formal sector by sex and province

	2008						2014					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes	
Province	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Western Cape	883	14,5	633	16,4	1516	15,3	979	15,6	750	16,7	1729	16,0
Eastern Cape	452	7,4	344	8,9	795	8,0	439	7,0	412	9,2	851	7,9
Northern Cape	108	1,8	71	1,8	179	1,8	116	1,8	91	2,0	206	1,9
Free State	313	5,2	200	5,2	513	5,2	264	4,2	219	4,9	484	4,5
KwaZulu-Natal	1007	16,6	672	17,5	1679	16,9	1008	16,1	733	16,3	1741	16,1
North West	430	7,1	206	5,3	636	6,4	394	6,3	254	5,6	648	6,0
Gauteng	2201	36,2	1331	34,5	3532	35,6	2281	36,3	1527	33,9	3808	35,3
Mpumalanga	381	6,3	188	4,9	570	5,7	434	6,9	243	5,4	677	6,3
Limpopo	305	5,0	208	5,4	513	5,2	363	5,8	273	6,1	636	5,9
Total	**6081**	**100**	**3853**	**100**	**9934**	**100**	**6278**	**100**	**4502**	**100**	**10780**	**100**

Source: QLFS Q1:2008 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.21: Employment in the formal sector by sex and highest level of education

Highest level of education attainment	2008						2014					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Less than matric	4342	71,4	2467	64,0	6809	68,5	2 526	40,2	1 314	29,2	3 840	35,6
Matric	559	9,2	316	8,2	876	8,8	2 186	34,8	1 716	38,1	3 902	36,2
Other tertiary	995	16,4	1001	26,0	1996	20,1	855	13,6	856	19,0	1 712	15,9
Graduates	185	3,0	69	1,8	253	2,6	658	10,5	577	12,8	1 235	11,5
Total	**6081**	**100,0**	**3853**	**100,0**	**9934**	**100,0**	**6 278**	**100,0**	**4 502**	**100,0**	**10 780**	**100,0**

Source: QLFS Q1:2008 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.22: Employment in the informal sector by sex, population group and age

2008										
	Males				Females					
	African		Other		African		Other		Both Sexes	
Age	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Youth	605	52,2	86	47,7	384	39,9	57	43,3	1132	46,5
Adults	554	47,8	94	52,3	578	60,1	75	56,7	1301	53,5
Total	**1159**	**100**	**180**	**100**	**961**	**100**	**133**	**100**	**2433**	**100**
2014										
	Males				Females					
	African		Other		African		Other		Both Sexes	
Age	'001	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Youth	582	48,5	73	41,4	312	37,3	55	44,7	1022,24	43,7611
Adults	617	51,5	103	58,6	526	62,7	68	55,3	1313,71	56,2389
Total	**1198**	**100**	**176**	**100**	**838**	**100**	**123**	**100**	**2335,95**	**100**

Source: QLFS Q1:2008 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.23: Employment in the informal sector by sex and Population group

Population group	2008						2014					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Black/African	1159	86,6	961	87,9	2121	87,2	1198	87,2	838	87,2	2036	87,2
Coloured	94	7,0	52	4,7	145	6,0	81	5,9	54	5,7	135	5,8
Indian or Asian	27	2,0	8	0,7	35	1,4	39	2,8	11	1,1	50	2,1
White	59	4,4	73	6,7	132	5,4	57	4,1	58	6,0	115	4,9
Total	**1339**	**100**	**1094**	**100**	**2433**	**100**	**1375**	**100**	**961**	**100**	**2336**	**100**

Source: QLFS Q1:2008 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.24: Employment in the informal sector by sex and province

Province	2008						2014					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Western Cape	131	9,8	77	7,0	208	8,5	115	8,4	90	9,3	205	8,8
Eastern Cape	161	12,0	146	13,4	307	12,6	163	11,8	138	14,4	301	12,9
Northen Cape	18	1,3	14	1,3	31	1,3	17	1,3	11	1,2	29	1,2
Free State	74	5,5	70	6,4	143	5,9	67	4,9	36	3,7	103	4,4
KwaZulu-Natal	248	18,5	244	22,3	492	20,2	276	20,1	201	20,9	478	20,4
North West	74	5,5	54	4,9	128	5,3	69	5,0	39	4,0	108	4,6
Gauteng	394	29,4	225	20,6	619	25,5	362	26,4	197	20,5	559	23,9
Mpumalanga	125	9,3	122	11,2	247	10,2	143	10,4	115	11,9	258	11,0
Limpopo	115	8,6	143	13,0	257	10,6	161	11,7	135	14,0	296	12,7
Total	**1339**	**100**	**1094**	**100**	**2433**	**100**	**1375**	**100**	**961**	**100**	**2336**	**100**

Source: QLFS Q1:2008 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.25: Employment in the informal sector by sex and migrant status

Migrant status (foreign and RSA born)	2012					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
non-migrant	982	70,6	712	75,9	1 693	72,8
Domestic migrant	201	14,5	155	16,5	356	15,3
International migrant	207	14,9	70	7,5	277	11,9
Total	**1 390**	**100,0**	**937**	**100,0**	**2 327**	**100,0**

Source: QLFS Q3:2012

Table 2.3.26:Employment in the informal sector by sex and highest level of education

Highest level of education	2008						2014					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Less than matric	1085	81,0	895	81,8	1980	81,36	963	70,1	624	64,9	1587	68,0
Matric	175	13,1	139	12,7	314	12,91	325	23,6	265	27,5	590	25,2
Other tertiary	53	4,0	50	4,6	103	4,24	56	4,1	48	5,0	104	4,5
graduates	27	2,0	10	0,9	36	1,49	12	0,9	17	1,7	29	1,2
Total	**1339**	**100,0**	**1094**	**100,0**	**2433**	**100,00**	**1375**	**100,0**	**961**	**100**	**2336**	**100,0**

Source: QLFS Q1:2008 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.27:Employment in the agricultural sector by sex and age

Age	2008						2014					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
15-24	68	12,6	56	19,2	125	14,9	58	11,6	19	9,2	77	10,9
25-34	169	31,0	89	30,2	257	30,7	147	29,7	59	27,7	206	29,1
35-44	146	26,9	87	29,6	233	27,9	136	27,4	73	34,6	209	29,6
45-54	109	20,1	48	16,3	157	18,8	107	21,6	41	19,5	149	21,0
55-64	51	9,4	14	4,8	65	7,8	48	9,7	19	9,1	67	9,5
Total	544	100,0	294	100,0	838	100,0	496	100,0	212	100,0	709	100,0

Source: QLFS Q1:2008 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.28: Employment in the agricultural sector by sex and Population group

Population group	2008						2014					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Black/African	381	70,1	199	67,6	580	69,2	351	70,7	157	74,1	509	72
Coloured	108	19,9	70	23,8	178	21,3	102	20,6	49	23,1	152	21
Indian or Asian	1	0,1	0	0,1	1	0,1	3	0,6		0,0	3	0
White	54	9,9	25	8,5	79	9,4	40	8,0	6	2,7	45	6
Total	**544**	**100,0**	**294**	**100,0**	**838**	**100,0**	**496**	**100,0**	**212**	**100,0**	**709**	**100**

Source: QLFS Q1:2008 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.29: Employment in the agricultural sector by sex and province

Province	2008						2014					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Western Cape	119	21,9	74	25,2	193	23,1	105	21,2	54	25,6	160	22,5
Eastern Cape	49	9,0	28	9,7	77	9,2	51	10,2	15	7,3	66	9,3
Northen Cape	52	9,5	17	5,7	68	8,2	34	6,8	12	5,7	46	6,5
Free State	61	11,2	21	7,2	82	9,8	49	9,9	8	3,6	57	8,0
KwaZulu-Natal	78	14,3	52	17,6	130	15,5	60	12,1	36	16,8	96	13,5
North West	45	8,3	15	5,3	61	7,2	31	6,3	11	5,3	43	6,0
Gauteng	43	8,0	25	8,5	68	8,2	39	7,9	24	11,3	63	8,9
Mpumalanga	57	10,4	29	9,8	85	10,2	58	11,6	25	11,6	82	11,6
Limpopo	41	7,5	32	11,0	73	8,7	69	13,9	27	12,8	96	13,6
Total	**544**	**100,0**	**294**	**100,0**	**838**	**100,0**	**496**	**100,0**	**212**	**100,0**	**709**	**100,0**

Source: QLFS Q1:2008 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.30: Employment in the agricultural sector by sex and migrant status

Migrant status (foreign and RSA born)	2012					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
non-migrant	351	75,3	184	79,5	536	76,7
Domestic Migrant	72	15,4	37	15,9	109	15,6
international Migrant	43	9,3	11	4,6	54	7,7
Total	467	100,0	232	100,0	699	100,0

Source: QLFS Q3:2012

Table 2.3.31: Employment in the agricultural sector by sex and highest level of education

	2008						2014					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes	
Highest level of education	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Less than matric	488	89,7	261	88,9	750	89,5	404	81,4	190	89,5	594	83,8
Matric	26	4,8	12	4,1	38	4,5	51	10,3	17	8,2	68	9,6
Other tertiary	25	4,7	17	5,6	42	5,0	28	5,6	1	0,4	28	4,0
Graduates	5	0,8	4	1,4	9	1,0	4	0,8	1	0,4	5	0,7
Total	**544**	**100,0**	**294**	**100,0**	**838**	**100,0**	**496**	**100,0**	**212**	**100,0**	**709**	**100,0**

Source: QLFS Q1:2008 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.32: Employment in private households by sex and age

	2008						2014					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes	
Age	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
15-24	29	10,6	45	4,7	74	6,0	15	5,8	29	3,0	44	3,6
25-34	91	33,5	226	23,5	317	25,7	74	29,3	188	19,3	263	21,3
35-44	65	23,9	306	31,8	370	30,1	81	32,1	320	32,8	401	32,6
45-54	59	21,8	281	29,2	340	27,6	56	22,0	313	32,0	369	30,0
55-64	28	10,3	103	10,7	131	10,6	27	10,8	127	13,0	154	12,5
Total	**272**	**100,0**	**961**	**100,0**	**1 233**	**100,0**	**254**	**100,0**	**977**	**100,0**	**1231**	**100,0**

Source: QLFS Q1:2008 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.33:Employment in private households by sex and Population group

Population group	2008						2014					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Black/African	254	93,4	890	92,7	1144	92,8	238	94,1	886	90,7	1125	91,4
Coloured	16	6,0	68	7,0	84	6,8	14	5,7	86	8,8	100	8,2
Indian or Asian		0,0	1	0,1	1	0,1		0,0	1	0,1	1	0,0
White	2	0,6	2	0,2	3	0,3	1	0,3	4	0,4	5	0,4
Total	**272**	**100,0**	**961**	**100,0**	**1233**	**100,0**	**254**	**100,0**	**977**	**100,0**	**1231**	**100,0**

Source: QLFS Q1:2008 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.34: Employmentt in private households by sex and province

Province	2008						2014					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Western Cape	16	5,9	93	9,7	109	8,9	14	5,7	129	13,2	143	11,6
Eastern Cape	30	11,1	91	9,5	121	9,8	19	7,7	94	9,6	113	9,2
Northen Cape	8	3,0	24	2,5	33	2,6	8	3,3	19	2,0	27	2,2
Free State	24	8,7	67	7,0	91	7,4	23	9,1	57	5,9	80	6,5
KwaZulu-Natal	47	17,2	178	18,5	224	18,2	42	16,6	171	17,5	213	17,3
North West	27	10,0	59	6,2	87	7,0	18	7,0	54	5,5	72	5,8
Gauteng	84	31,0	307	32,0	392	31,8	85	33,5	279	28,6	364	29,6
Mpumalanga	19	7,1	72	7,5	92	7,4	19	7,7	90	9,2	109	8,9
Limpopo	17	6,1	68	7,1	84	6,8	24	9,4	84	8,6	108	8,8
Total	**272**	**100,0**	**961**	**100,0**	**1233**	**100,0**	**254**	**100,0**	**977**	**100,0**	**1231**	**100,0**

Source: QLFS Q1:2008 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.35: Employment in private households by sex and migrant status

	2012					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
Migrant status (foreign and RSA born)	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
non-migrant	197	69,7	676	71,8	873	71,3
Domestic Migrant	45	15,9	208	22,0	253	20,6
international Migrant	41	14,4	58	6,2	99	8,1
Total	283	100,0	943	100,0	1225	100,0

Source: QLFS Q3:2012

Table 2.3.36: Employment in private households by sex and highest level of education

	2008						2014					
Highest level of education attainment	Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes	
Less than matric	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Matric	21	7,9	84	8,8	106	8,6	221	87,3	813	83,2	1034	84,1
Other tertiary		0,0	4	0,4	4	0,3	22	8,8	141	14,4	163	13,3
Graduates	4	1,4	12	1,2	16	1,3	1	0,3	7	0,7	7	0,6
Total	272	100,0	961	100,0	1233	100,0	254	100,0	977	100,0	1231	100,0

Source: QLFS Q1:2008 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.37: Employees and those helping unpaid in a household business by sex, province and age

2001										
	Male				Female				Total	
	Youth		Adult		Youth		Adult			
Province	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
High income earning (GP, WC)	1149	45,7	1152	39,8	834	44,1	875	38,1	4010	41,8
Middle income earning (NC, KZN, MP, FS)	896	35,7	1067	36,9	694	36,7	839	36,4	3497	36,4
Low income earning (LP, EC, NW)	467	18,6	672	23,3	365	19,3	587	25,5	2091	21,8
Total	**2512**	**100,0**	**2892**	**100,0**	**1893**	**100,0**	**2301**	**100,0**	**9598**	**100,0**
2014										
	Male				Female				Total	
	Youth		Adult		Youth		Adult			
Province	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
High income earning (GP, WC)	1359	43,8	2065	43,8	1087	46,0	1712	48,0	6223	47,5
Middle income earning (NC, KZN, MP, FS)	1047	33,7	1191	33,7	751	31,8	1053	29,5	4042	30,8
Low income earning (LP, EC, NW)	698	22,5	826	22,5	523	22,2	803	22,5	2850	21,7
Total	**3104**	**100,0**	**4082**	**100,0**	**2362**	**100,0**	**3568**	**100,0**	**13115**	**100,0**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 3.38: Employment by sex and industry

2001										
	Male				Female					
	African		Others		African		others		Both sexes	
Industry	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Agriculture	470	10,3	182,0	8,6	237	5,7	80	4,7	969	7,8
Mining	386	8,5	82	3,9	11	0,3	9	0,5	488	3,9
Manufacturing	697	15,4	434	20,4	449	10,9	263	15,6	1843	14,8
Utilities	47	1,0	21	1,0	9	0,2	5	0,3	82	0,7
Construction	447	9,8	139	6,5	38	0,9	19	1,1	642	5,1
Trade	988	21,8	439	20,6	1576	38,1	360	21,3	3363	26,9
Transport	385	8,5	175	8,2	54	1,3	69	4,1	683	5,5
Finance	301	6,6	319	15,0	193	4,7	321	19,0	1134	9,1
Community and social services	593	13,1	319	15,0	734	17,7	456	27,0	2102	16,8
Private households	227	5,0	16	0,8	838	20,2	107	6,3	1188	9,5
Total	**4540**	**100,0**	**2126**	**100,0**	**4140**	**100,0**	**1688**	**100,0**	**12493**	**100,0**
2014										
	Male				Female					
	African		Others		African		others		Both sexes	
Industry	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Agriculture	351	5,8	145	6,3	157	3,2	55	3,1	709	4,7
Mining	296	4,9	58	2,5	51	1,0	20	1,1	424	2,8
Manufacturing	790	13,0	435	18,8	350	7,2	229	12,9	1804	12,0
Utilities	73	1,2	28	1,2	25	0,5	3	0,2	130	0,9
Construction	818	13,4	240	10,3	109	2,2	32	1,8	1199	8,0
Trade	1185	19,5	444	19,2	1157	23,8	401	22,5	3186	21,2
Transport	561	9,2	158	6,8	103	2,1	73	4,1	895	5,9
Finance	742	12,2	442	19,1	496	10,2	365	20,5	2045	13,6
Community and social services	1031	16,9	350	15,1	1533	31,5	514	28,8	3428	22,8

Table 2.3.38: Employment by sex and industry(cont.)

2014(cont.)										
	Male				Female				Both Sexes	
	African		Others		African		Others			
Private households	238	3,9	15	0,6	886	18,2	91	5,1	1231	8,2
Total	**6085**	**100,0**	**2317**	**100,0**	**4870**	**100,0**	**1783**	**100,0**	**15055**	**100,0**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.39: Employment by sex, industry and province

2001														
	Males						Females							
	Tertiary		Secondary		Primary		Tertiary		Secondary		Primary		Both Sexes	
Province	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
High income earning (GP, WC)	285	25,4	831	46,6	1618	46,0	91	26,9	285	36,4	1427	37,9	4537	40,1
Middle income earning (NC, KZN, MP, FS)	534	47,7	629	35,3	1165	33,1	162	48,0	332	42,4	1370	36,4	4191	37,1
Low income earning (LP, EC, NW)	301	26,9	324	18,1	736	20,9	84	25,0	166	21,2	966	25,7	2577	22,8
Total	**1120**	**100,0**	**1784**	**100,0**	**3519**	**100,0**	**337**	**100,0**	**783**	**100,0**	**3763**	**100,0**	**11305**	**100,0**
2014														
	Males						Females							
	Tertiary		Secondary		Primary		Tertiary		Secondary		Primary		Both Sexes	
Province	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
High income earning (GP, WC)	2500	50,9	1198	50,3	182	21,4	2196	47,3	354	47,3	91	32,0	6770	46,9
Middle income earning (NC, KZN, MP, FS)	1460	29,7	736	30,9	330	38,9	1382	29,8	245	32,7	101	35,9	4452	30,9
Low income earning (LP, EC, NW)	953	19,4	450	18,9	338	39,8	1064	22,9	149	20,0	91	32,1	3198	22,2
Total	**4913**	**100,0**	**2384**	**100,0**	**850**	**100,0**	**4642**	**100,0**	**749**	**100,0**	**283**	**100,0**	**14421**	**100,0**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014 (private household excluded)

Table 2.3.40: Employment by industry, sex and age

2001										
	Male				Female					
	Youth		Adult		Youth		Adult		Bot Sexes	
Industry	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Tertiary	456	15,7	664	18,9	176	8,0	161	6,0	1457	12,9
Secondary	778	26,8	1006	28,6	328	15,0	454	16,9	2567	22,7
Primary	1668	57,5	1851	52,6	1687	77,0	2075	77,1	7282	64,4
Total	**2902**	**100,0**	**3521**	**100,0**	**2191**	**100,0**	**2691**	**100,0**	**11305**	**100,0**
2014										
	Male				Female					
	Youth		Adult		Youth		Adult		Bot Sexes	
Industry	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Tertiary	317	9,1	534	10,8	121	4,8	162	3,9	1133	8,9
Secondary	1046	30,1	1338	27,2	273	10,8	476	11,5	3133	24,7
Primary	2027	58,3	2885	58,6	1909	75,8	2733	66,1	9555	75,3
Total	**3480**	**100,0**	**4922**	**100,0**	**2520**	**100,0**	**4133**	**100,0**	**12688**	**100,0**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014 (private household industry excluded)

Table 2.3.41: Employment by industry, sex and occupation

2001														
	Male						Female						Bot Sexes	
	High-skilled		Semi-skilled		Low-skilled		High-skilled		Semi-skilled		Low-skilled			
Industry	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Tertiary	16	1,7	200	7,3	415	29,1	42	2,8	382	12,3	401	25,1	1457	12,9
Secondary	141	15,1	764	27,9	202	14,1	205	13,6	1026	33,0	229	14,4	2567	22,7
Primary	773	83,2	1771	64,8	811	56,8	1261	83,7	1698	54,7	967	60,5	7282	64,4
Total	**930**	**100,0**	**2735**	**100,0**	**1428**	**100,0**	**1508**	**100,0**	**3107**	**100,0**	**1597**	**100,0**	**11305**	**100,0**

2014														
	Male						Female						Bot Sexes	
	High-skilled		Semi-skilled		Low-skilled		High-skilled		Semi-skilled		Low-skilled			
Industry	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Tertiary	70	3,4	367	8,5	413	20,9	15	0,9	69	2,6	199	8,6	1 133	8,2
Secondary	443	21,2	1 509	34,8	432	21,9	141	8,3	409	15,6	199	8,6	3 133	22,7
Primary	1 575	75,4	2 455	56,6	882	44,7	1 556	90,9	2 126	81,2	960	41,4	9 555	69,1
Total	**2 089**	**100,0**	**4 338**	**100,0**	**1 975**	**100,0**	**1 713**	**100,0**	**2 619**	**100,0**	**2 321**	**100,0**	**13 821**	**100,0**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014 (private household industry excluded)

Table 2.3.42: Employment by industry, sex, occupation and monthly earnings

2001											
Monthly earnings		**Male**				**Female**					
		High-skilled		**Semi to low skilled**		**High-skilled**		**Semi to low skilled**		**Both Sexes**	
	Industry	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
R1-R1500	primary	1	0,8	695	30,3	0	0,3	258	12,4	954	20,7
	secondary	20	17,0	621	27,1	14	12,0	367	17,6	1023	22,2
	tertiary	98	82,2	975	42,6	104	87,4	1458	70,0	2635	57,1
	Total	**119**	**100,0**	**2291**	**100,0**	**119**	**100,0**	**2084**	**100,0**	**4612**	**100,0**
R1501-R2500	primary	3	3,3	166	19,8		0,0	8	2,1	177	12,8
	secondary	15	16,9	300	35,8	7	7,7	109	29,8	430	31,2
	tertiary	71	80,3	373	44,4	79	92,4	249	68,2	772	56,0
	Total	**89**	**100,0**	**839**	**100,0**	**86**	**100,0**	**365**	**100,0**	**1380**	**100,0**
R2501-R3500	primary	4	4,3	40	12,7	1	1,0	4	2,9	49	7,6
	secondary	16	18,2	115	36,3	11	10,4	22	15,5	164	25,2
	tertiary	70	77,4	162	51,0	92	88,2	115	81,7	439	67,2
	Total	**90**	**100,0**	**318**	**100,0**	**104**	**100,0**	**141**	**100,0**	**653**	**100,0**
R3501-R5500	primary	5	3,7	23	11,0	0	0,3	2	2,0	31	5,1
	secondary	23	15,8	61	28,9	4	2,7	15	12,9	103	16,7
	tertiary	119	80,8	126	60,0	137	97,3	102	85,1	484	78,3
	Total	**147**	**100,0**	**210**	**100,0**	**141**	**100,0**	**120**	**100,0**	**618**	**100,0**
R5501-R7500	primary	5	6,0	11	12,6		0,0	2	4,8	18	6,3
	secondary	13	14,2	24	27,6	4	5,1	6	16,1	46	16,2
	tertiary	72	80,0	52	60,2	69	94,6	29	79,3	221	77,7
	Total	**90**	**100,0**	**86**	**100,0**	**73**	**100,0**	**36**	**100,0**	**285**	**100,0**
R7501-R11000	primary	8	8,8	21	39,6	28	90,3	0	1,8	17	6,1
	secondary	19	19,9	23	43,4	3	9,7	2	15,3	48	16,7
	tertiary	68	71,0	8	15,1	0	0,0	13	82,4	130	45,5
	Total	**96**	**100,0**	**53**	**100,0**	**31**	**100,0**	**16**	**100,0**	**195**	**68,4**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.43: Employment by industry, sex, occupation and monthly earnings (cont.)

		2001 (Cont.)								Both Sexes	
		Male				Female					
		'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
R11001+	primary	64	75,3	12	51,0	15	89,5	5	82,0	9	7,1
	secondary	16	19,0	7	29,8	1	6,0	1	16,4	25	19,0
	tertiary	5	5,7	5	21,3	1	6,0	0	0,0	96	73,7
	Total	**84**	**100,0**	**24**	**100,0**	**17**	**100,0**	**6**	**100,0**	**131**	**100,0**

2014											
Monthly earnings		**Male**				**Female**					
		High-skilled		**Semi to low skilled**		**High-skilled**		**Semi to low skilled**		**Bot Sexes**	
	Industry	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
R1- R1500	primary	1	0,7	164	14,3	0	0,0	87	8,0	252	9,9
	secondary	28	19,3	345	30,1	12	7,1	170	15,6	556	21,8
	tertiary	117	80,0	637	55,6	158	92,9	834	76,4	1746	68,4
	Total	**147**	**100,0**	**1146**	**100,0**	**170**	**100,0**	**1091**	**100,0**	**2554**	**100,0**
R1501-R2500	primary	2	2,6	224	20,9	1	1,1	96	13,0	323	16,2
	secondary	25	27,8	326	30,4	4	4,4	106	14,3	461	23,2
	tertiary	63	69,6	522	48,7	85	94,4	539	72,7	1207	60,6
	Total	**90**	**100,0**	**1071**	**100,0**	**90**	**100,0**	**741**	**100,0**	**1991**	**100,0**
R2501-R3500	primary	3	3,5	3	0,3	2	1,9	20	3,7	87	5,4
	secondary	25	25,4	25	2,8	7	6,5	88	16,4	436	26,9
	tertiary	70	71,1	70	7,9	99	92,5	429	79,9	1100	67,8
	Total	**98**	**100,0**	**881**	**100,0**	**107**	**100,0**	**537**	**100,0**	**1623**	**100,0**
R3501-R5500	primary	6	3,5	89	9,9	1	0,6	9	2,1	104	6,3
	secondary	26	15,3	317	35,4	19	11,9	72	16,6	434	26,2
	tertiary	138	81,2	490	54,7	140	87,5	352	81,3	1121	67,6
	Total	**170**	**100,0**	**896**	**100,0**	**160**	**100,0**	**433**	**100,0**	**1659**	**100,0**
R5501-R7500	primary	7	4,9	72	15,0	3	2,6	10	4,9	92	9,7

Table 2.3.44: Employment by industry, sex, occupation and monthly earnings (cont.)

2014 (cont.)											
	Industry	**High-skilled**		**Semi to low skilled**		**High-skilled**		**Semi to low skilled**		**Both Sexes**	
	secondary	32	22,2	153	31,8	12	10,5	34	16,7	231	24,5
	tertiary	104	72,2	257	53,4	99	86,8	160	78,8	620	65,8
	Total	**144**	**100,0**	**481**	**100,0**	**114**	**100,0**	**203**	**100,0**	**943**	**100,0**
R7501-R11500	primary	7	3,4	63	13,6	22	11,3	2	0,8	83	7,5
	secondary	57	27,6	139	30,0	24	12,5	34	13,8	236	21,2
	tertiary	142	69,0	262	56,6	48	24,8	201	81,4	791	71,3
	Total	**206**	**100,0**	**463**	**100,0**	**193**	**100,0**	**247**	**100,0**	**1109**	**100,0**
R11501+	primary	27	2,9	52	9,8	5	0,7	13	4,1	96	3,9
	secondary	183	19,7	156	29,5	60	9,0	43	13,7	441	18,1
	tertiary	722	77,6	322	60,9	602	90,3	259	82,2	1905	78,0
	Total	**931**	**100,0**	**529**	**100,0**	**667**	**100,0**	**315**	**100,0**	**2442**	**100,0**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014 (private household industry excluded)

Table 2.3.45: Employment by occupation and sex

	2001						2014					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
Occupation	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**		**%**	**'000**	**%**
Manager	528	7,9	137	2,3	664	5,3	923	11,0	420	6,3	1343	8,9
Professional	202	3,0	183	3,1	385	3,1	488	5,8	389	5,8	877	5,8
Technician	671	10,1	716	12,3	1387	11,1	677	8,1	904	13,6	1581	10,5
Clerk	366	5,5	836	14,3	1202	9,6	479	5,7	1131	17,0	1610	10,7
Sales and services	889	13,3	908	15,6	1796	14,4	1187	14,1	1095	16,5	2282	15,2
Skilled agriculture	189	2,8	27	0,5	215	1,7	46	0,5	19	0,3	65	0,4
Craft and related trade	1391	20,9	342	5,9	1734	13,9	1521	18,1	215	3,2	1736	11,5
Plant and machine operator	951	14,3	167	2,9	1118	8,9	1104	13,1	159	2,4	1264	8,4
Elementary	1435	21,5	1602	27,5	3036	24,3	1932	23,0	1366	20,5	3298	21,9
Domestic worker	44	0,7	910	15,6	954	7,6	43	0,5	955	14,4	999	6,6
Total	**6666**	**100,0**	**5827**	**100,0**	**12493**	**100,0**	**8402**	**100,0**	**6653**	**100,0**	**15055**	**100,0**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.46: Employment by occupation, sex and age

2001										
	Male				Female					
	Youth		Adult		Youth		Adult		Both sexes	
Occupation	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
High-skilled	534	18	868	24	396	16	640	19	2437	20
semi-skilled	1757	58	2029	56	1093	43	1187	36	6065	49
Low-skilled	735	24	744	20	1026	41	1485	45	3991	32
Total	**3025**	**100**	**3641**	**100**	**2516**	**100**	**3312**	**100**	**12493**	**100**
2014										
	Male				Female					
	Youth		Adult		Youth		Adult		Both sexes	
Occupation	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
High-skilled	655	18,8	1434	29,1	552	21,9	1161	28,1	3801	25,2
semi-skilled	1867	53,6	2471	50,2	1280	50,8	1339	32,4	6957	46,2
Low-skilled	958	27,5	1017	20,7	688	27,3	1632	39,5	4296	28,5
Total	**3480**	**100,0**	**4922**	**100,0**	**2520**	**100,0**	**4133**	**100,0**	15055	100,0

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.47: Employment by occupation, sex and Population group

2001										
	Males				Females					
	African		Others		African		Others		Total	
Occupation	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
High-skilled	567	12,5	834	39,2	533	12,9	503	29,8	2437	19,5
semi-skilled	2815	62,0	971	45,7	1383	33,4	897	53,1	6065	48,5
Low-skilled	1158	25,5	321	15,1	2224	53,7	288	17,1	3991	31,9
Total	**4540**	**100,0**	**2126**	**100,0**	**4140**	**100,0**	**1688**	**100,0**	**12493**	**100,0**
2014										
	Males				Females					
	African		Others		African		Others		Total	
Occupation	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
High-skilled	1010	16,6	1078	46,5	956	19,6	757	42,5	3801	25,2
semi-skilled	3415	56,1	923	39,8	1839	37,8	780	43,7	6957	46,2
Low-skilled	1660	27,3	316	13,6	2075	42,6	246	13,8	4296	28,5
Total	**6085**	**100,0**	**2317**	**100,0**	**4870**	**100,0**	**1783**	**100,0**	**15055**	**100,0**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.48: Employment by sex, occupation, education and monthly earnings

2001											
		Male				Female					
		High-skilled		Semi to low skilled		High-skilled		Semi to low skilled		Both Sexes	
Monthly earnings	Education	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
R1- R1500	Less than matric	66	55,9	2163	87,6	63	53,4	2488	85,8	4780	85,3
	Matric	37	31,2	289	11,7	33	27,7	360	12,4	720	12,8
	Tertiary	15	12,9	17	0,7	22	18,9	50	1,7	104	1,9
	Total	**118**	**100,0**	**2470**	**100,0**	**118**	100,0	**2899**	**100,0**	**5604**	**100,0**
R1501-R2500	Less than matric	37	41,7	645	77,6	22	25,2	228	61,3	932	67,6
	Matric	29	31,9	166	20,0	23	26,8	120	32,4	338	24,5
	Tertiary	24	26,4	20	2,4	41	48,0	23	6,3	108	7,8
	Total	**89**	**100,0**	**831**	**100,0**	**86**	**100,0**	**371**	**100,0**	**1378**	**100,0**
R2501-R3500	Less than matric	31	35,0	198	62,7	22	21,9	53	37,6	304	47,1
	Matric	30	33,4	102	32,3	31	30,6	68	48,6	231	35,7
	Tertiary	28	31,6	16	5,0	48	47,5	19	13,7	111	17,2
	Total	**89**	**100,0**	**316**	**100,0**	**101**	**100,0**	**141**	**100,0**	**647**	**100,0**
R3501-R5500	Less than matric	26	17,6	99	47,2	18	12,4	30	24,7	171	27,8
	Matric	53	36,1	91	43,6	27	18,9	59	49,3	230	37,3
	Tertiary	68	46,3	19	9,2	97	68,6	31	26,0	215	34,9
	Total	**146**	**100,0**	**209**	**100,0**	**141**	**100,0**	**120**	**100,0**	**616**	**100,0**
R5501-R7500	Less than matric	13	13,9	26	30,1	9	11,7	10	26,2	57	19,8
	Matric	27	30,4	44	50,8	8	10,9	22	59,6	101	35,3
	Tertiary	50	55,8	17	19,1	56	77,3	5	14,3	128	44,9
	Total	**90**	**100,0**	**86**	**100,0**	**73**	**100,0**	**36**	**100,0**	**286**	**100,0**
R7501-R11500	Less than matric	12	12,7	23	43,0	2	7,1	3	18,7	40	20,5
	Matric	32	33,1	23	43,5	4	11,8	5	32,0	63	32,5
	Tertiary	52	54,1	7	13,5	25	81,0	8	49,3	92	47,0
	Total	**96**	**100,0**	**53**	**100,0**	**31**	**100,0**	**16**	**100,0**	**195**	**100,0**

Table 2.3.49: Employment by sex, occupation, education and monthly earnings (cont.)

2001 (cont.)											
		Male				Female				Both Sexes	
		High-skilled		Semi to low skilled		High-skilled		Semi to low skilled			
Monthly earnings	Education	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
R11501+	Less than matric	7	7,7	11	46,4	1	3,9	3	46,3	21	16,0
	Matric	27	32,0	7	28,8	5	30,7	2	27,9	41	31,1
	Tertiary	51	60,2	6	24,9	11	65,4	2	25,9	69	52,9
	Total	**84**	**100,0**	**24**	**100,0**	**17**	**100,0**	**6**	**100,0**	**131**	**100,0**
2014											
		Male				Female				Both Sexes	
		High-skilled		Semi to low skilled		High-skilled		Semi to low skilled			
Monthly earnings	Education	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
R1- R1500	Less than matric	30	20,3	900	71,0	42	24,9	1246	76,3	2218	69,0
	Matric	56	38,3	304	24,0	50	29,7	332	20,3	742	23,1
	Tertiary	60	41,4	63	5,0	77	45,4	55	3,3	256	8,0
	Total	**146**	**100,0**	**1267**	**100,0**	**170**	100,0	**1632**	**100,0**	**3215**	**100,0**
R1501-R2500	Less than matric	30	32,9	841	74,6	17	19,3	627	63,3	1515	65,9
	Matric	29	31,9	255	22,6	31	34,1	326	32,9	640	27,8
	Tertiary	32	35,2	32	2,8	42	46,5	38	3,8	143	6,2
	Total	**90**	**100,0**	**1128**	**100,0**	**90**	**100,0**	**990**	**100,0**	**2298**	**100,0**
R2501-R3500	Less than matric	27	27,3	590	66,1	26	24,6	326	53,2	968	56,7
	Matric	43	43,6	270	30,3	43	40,8	238	38,9	593	34,8
	Tertiary	28	29,1	32	3,6	36	34,5	49	8,0	145	8,5
	Total	**98**	**100,0**	**892**	**100,0**	**104**	**100,0**	**612**	**100,0**	**1706**	**100,0**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.50: Employment by sex, occupation, education and monthly earnings (cont.)

2014 (cont.)											
		Male				Female				Both Sexes	
		High-skilled		Semi to low skilled		High-skilled		Semi to low skilled			
		'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
R3501-R5500	Less than matric	41	23,9	538	60,6	33	21,3	189	42,5	801	48,3
	Matric	45	26,5	299	33,6	51	33,4	202	45,3	597	36,0
	Tertiary	84	49,6	52	5,8	69	45,3	54	12,2	260	15,7
	Total	**170**	**100,0**	**889**	**100,0**	**153**	**100,0**	**446**	**100,0**	**1658**	**100,0**
R5501-R7500	Less than matric	26	18,0	258	54,0	13	11,5	72	34,6	369	39,1
	Matric	39	27,4	179	37,5	49	43,3	103	49,3	370	39,3
	Tertiary	78	54,6	41	8,5	52	45,2	34	16,1	203	21,6
	Total	**142**	**100,0**	**477**	**100,0**	**114**	**100,0**	**209**	**100,0**	**942**	**100,0**
R7501-R11500	Less than matric	31	15,0	216	46,4	14	7,2	69	27,1	330	29,5
	Matric	89	43,1	202	43,3	54	28,1	127	49,8	471	42,2
	Tertiary	86	41,9	48	10,3	123	64,7	59	23,1	316	28,3
	Total	**206**	**100,0**	**466**	**100,0**	**190**	**100,0**	**255**	**100,0**	**1117**	**100,0**
R11501+	Less than matric	93	10,0	187	35,6	35	5,2	75	23,2	390	15,9
	Matric	243	26,1	207	39,3	137	20,6	141	43,7	728	29,8
	Tertiary	593	63,9	132	25,1	495	74,3	107	33,0	1327	54,3
	Total	**929**	**100,0**	**527**	**100,0**	**667**	**100,0**	**323**	**100,0**	**2445**	**100,0**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.51: Employment of females by Population group, occupation, education and monthly earnings

2001											
		Male				Female					
		African/Black		Other		African/Black		Other		Both Sexes	
Monthly earnings	Education	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
R1- R1500	Less than matric	1930	86,3	299	84,8	2273	85,8	278	75,5	4780	85,3
	Matric	281	12,6	46	12,9	315	11,9	78	21,1	720	12,8
	Tertiary	24	1,1	8	2,3	59	2,2	13	3,4	104	1,9
	Total	**2235**	**100,0**	**353**	**100,0**	**2648**	**100,0**	**369**	**100,0**	**5604**	**100,0**
R1501-R2500	Less than matric	562	76,5	120	64,8	156	58,0	93	49,5	932	67,6
	Matric	137	18,6	58	31,1	66	24,3	78	41,3	338	24,5
	Tertiary	36	4,9	7	4,0	48	17,6	17	9,1	108	7,8
	Total	**735**	**100,0**	**186**	**100,0**	**270**	**100,0**	**188**	**100,0**	**1378**	**100,0**
R2501-R3500	Less than matric	170	61,9	60	45,6	42	34,0	33	27,9	304	47,1
	Matric	75	100,9	57	43,1	40	32,0	60	50,7	231	35,7
	Tertiary	29	52,6	15	11,2	42	34,0	25	21,4	111	17,2
	Total	**274**	**490,7**	**131**	**100,0**	**124**	**100,0**	**118**	**100,0**	**647**	**100,0**
R3501-R5500	Less than matric	74	40,1	50	29,4	23	18,8	24	17,4	171	27,8
	Matric	55	29,8	88	52,1	22	18,5	63	45,3	230	37,3
	Tertiary	56	30,1	31	18,4	76	62,7	52	37,3	215	34,9
	Total	**186**	**100,0**	**170**	**100,0**	**121**	**100,0**	**140**	**100,0**	**616**	**100,0**
R5501-R7500	Less than matric	15	20,8	24	22,5	11	24,4	7	10,8	57	19,8
	Matric	23	32,2	48	45,9	6	12,3	24	38,0	101	35,3
	Tertiary	34	46,9	33	31,6	29	63,3	32	51,2	128	44,9
	Total	**72**	**100,0**	**105**	**100,0**	**46**	**100,0**	**63**	**100,0**	**286**	**100,0**
R7501-R11500	Less than matric	12	32,2	23	20,6	3	18,3	2	7,5	40	20,5
	Matric	10	27,0	45	40,1	2	11,0	7	22,6	63	32,5
	Tertiary	15	40,9	44	39,3	11	70,7	22	69,9	92	47,0
	Total	**37**	**100,0**	**111**	**100,0**	**15**	**100,0**	**31**	**100,0**	**195**	**100,0**

Table 2.3.52: Employment by sex, Population group, occupation, education and monthly earnings (cont.)

2001 (cont.)											
Monthly earnings	Education	Male				Female				Both Sexes	
		African/Black		Other		African/Black		Other			
		'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
R11501+	Less than matric	12	44,8	5	6,5	3	41,8	1	5,3	21	16,0
	Matric	7	26,1	27	33,1	0	6,8	6	38,5	41	31,1
	Tertiary	8	29,1	49	60,5	3	51,5	9	56,2	69	52,9
	Total	**27**	**100,0**	**81**	**100,0**	**6**	**100,0**	**17**	**100,0**	**131**	**100,0**
2014											
Monthly earnings	**Education**	**Male**				**Female**				**Both Sexes**	
		African/Black		**Other**		**African/Black**		**Other**			
		'000	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
R1- R1500	Less than matric	805	71,2	125	44,2	1170	75,0	118	48,9	2218	69,0
	Matric	252	22,3	108	38,3	297	19,0	85	35,3	742	23,1
	Tertiary	74	6,6	49	17,5	94	6,0	38	15,8	256	8,0
	Total	**1131**	**100,0**	**282**	**100,0**	**1561**	**100,0**	**241**	**100,0**	**3215**	**100,0**
R1501-R2500	Less than matric	733	72,9	138	65,1	530	60,2	114	57,3	1515	65,9
	Matric	232	23,1	52	24,3	294	33,3	63	31,4	640	27,8
	Tertiary	41	4,1	22	10,5	57	6,5	23	11,4	143	6,2
	Total	**1005**	**100,0**	**212**	**100,0**	**881**	**100,0**	**200**	**100,0**	**2298**	**100,0**
R2501-R3500	Less than matric	526	65,2	91	49,6	269	51,2	82	42,9	968	56,7
	Matric	240	29,8	73	39,6	194	36,8	87	45,6	593	34,8
	Tertiary	41	5,1	20	10,8	63	12,0	22	11,5	145	8,5
	Total	**806**	**100,0**	**183**	**100,0**	**526**	**100,0**	**190**	**100,0**	**1706**	**100,0**
R3501-R5500	Less than matric	484	59,2	95	39,5	173	41,2	49	27,4	801	48,3
	Matric	260	31,8	84	34,9	164	39,0	89	50,0	597	36,0
	Tertiary	74	9,1	62	25,6	83	19,8	40	22,6	260	15,7
	Total	**818**	**100,0**	**242**	**100,0**	**420**	**100,0**	**178**	**100,0**	**1658**	**100,0**

Table 2.3.53: Employment by sex, Population group, occupation, education and monthly earnings (cont.)

2014 (cont.)											
		Male				Female				Both Sexes	
		African/Black		Other		African/Black		Other			
Monthly earnings	Education	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
R5501-R7500	Less than matric	229	48,8	54	36,0	70	33,1	15	13,7	369	39,1
	Matric	165	35,1	53	35,3	90	42,4	63	56,1	370	39,3
	Tertiary	75	16,0	43	28,6	52	24,4	34	30,2	203	21,6
	Total	**470**	100,0	**150**	100,0	**211**	100,0	**112**	100,0	**942**	100,0
R7501-R11500	Less than matric	189	40,5	58	28,2	62	22,0	21	12,8	330	29,5
	Matric	195	41,8	96	46,7	96	33,7	85	52,4	471	42,2
	Tertiary	83	17,8	51	25,1	126	44,3	56	34,9	316	28,3
	Total	**467**	100,0	**205**	100,0	**284**	100,0	**161**	100,0	**1117**	100,0
R11501+	Less than matric	181	24,1	100	14,1	63	11,9	47	10,1	390	15,9
	Matric	208	27,9	241	34,1	125	23,8	153	33,1	728	29,8
	Tertiary	359	48,0	367	51,8	338	64,3	263	56,8	1327	54,3
	Total	**748**	100,0	**707**	100,0	**526**	100,0	**463**	100,0	**2445**	100,0

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.54: Number of internship attainment by sex

	2001						2014					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Number of Internship attainment	638	42,5	864	57,5	1502	100,0	1989	37,4	3334	62,6	5323	100

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.55: Internship attainment rate by sex and population group

	2001						2014					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes	
Population group	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Black/African	552	86,5	726	84,0	1278	85,1	1777	89,3	2986	89,6	4763	89,5
Coloured	12	1,9	26	3,0	38	2,5	58	2,9	103	3,1	161	3,0
Indian or Asian	26	4,1	42	4,9	68	4,5	52	2,6	118	3,5	170	3,2
White	48	7,5	70	8,1	118	7,9	102	5,1	127	3,8	229	4,3
Total	**638**	**100,0**	**864**	**100,0**	**1502**	**100,0**	**1989**	**100,0**	**3334**	**100,0**	**5323**	**100**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.56: Employment of people beyond 60

	2001						2014					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Employment of people beyond 60	202	55,5	162	44,5	364	100,0	334	58,4	238	41,6	571	100,0

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.57: Employment of people beyond 60 by sex and industry

	2001						2014					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes	
Industry	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Primary	46	22,9	7	4,2	53	14,6	35	10,4	5	2,1	40	7,0
Secondary	46	22,7	19	11,9	65	17,9	79	23,6	33	13,9	112	19,6
Tertiary	96	47,4	110	67,6	205	56,4	206	61,8	155	65,0	361	63,1
Private Household	14	6,9	26	16,2	40	11,1	14	4,2	45	19,0	59	10,4
Total	**202**	**100,0**	**162**	**100,0**	**364**	**100,0**	**334**	**100,0**	**238**	**100,0**	**571**	**100,0**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.58: Employment of people beyond 60 by sex and occupation

Occupation	2001						2014					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
High- skilled	42	20,9	24	14,6	66	18,1	129	38,6	66	27,9	195	34,2
Semi- skilled	101	50,0	62	38,1	163	44,7	135	40,5	79	33,4	214	37,5
Low- skilled	59	29,1	76	47,2	135	37,2	70	20,9	92	38,7	162	28,3
Total	**202**	**100,0**	**162**	**100,0**	**364**	**100,0**	**334**	**100**	**238**	**100**	**571**	**100**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.59: Proportion of men and women with monthly earnings below 2/3 of median monthly earnings by Population group

Population group	2001						2014					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Black/African	972	84,2	640	84,2	1 612	84,2	1467	80,9	1829	84,4	3296	82,8
Coloured	161	14,0	96	12,6	257	13,4	218	12,0	226	10,4	444	11,2
Indian or Asian	11	1,0	10	1,3	21	1,1	24	1,3	23	1,1	48	1,2
White	69	0,8	14	1,9	24	1,2	104	5,8	89	4,1	193	4,8
Total	**1 154**	**100,0**	**760**	**100,0**	**1 914**	**100,0**	**1 814**	**100,0**	**2 167**	**100,0**	**3 981**	**100,0**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.60: Proportion of men and women with monthly earnings below 2/3 of median monthly earnings by education level

Highest level of education attainment	2001						2014					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Less than matric	1029	89,1	624	82,2	1653	86,4	1198	66,0	1468	67,8	2666	67,0
Matric	108	9,4	110	14,5	218	11,4	434	23,9	513	23,7	947	23,8
Tertiary	5	0,5	16	2,2	22	1,1	156	8,6	165	7,6	320	8,0
Other	12	1,1	9	1,1	21	1,1	26	1,4	21	1,0	47	1,2
Total	**1154**	**100,0**	**760**	**100,0**	**1914**	**100,0**	**1814**	**100,0**	**2167**	**100,0**	**3981**	**100,0**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.61: Time related underemployment by sex and industry

Industry	2001						2014					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Agriculture	8	5,2	4	1,7	13	3,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Mining	1	0,6		0,0	1	0,2	7	3,1	9	2,5	16	2,7
Manufacturing	24	15,1	30	11,6	54	13,0	0	0,2		0,0	0	0,1
Utilities	0	0,2		0,0	0	0,1	44	19,0	16	4,7	60	10,4
Construction	17	10,7	2	0,6	19	4,4	39	16,9	53	15,1	92	15,9
Trade	40	25,2	113	43,5	153	36,5	13	5,5	2	0,6	15	2,6
Transport	10	6,4	1	0,3	11	2,6	23	9,8	15	4,3	38	6,5
Finance	10	6,0	15	5,7	25	5,8	39	17,0	103	29,6	142	24,6
Community and social services	20	12,6	24	9,3	44	10,5	62	26,8	143	41,4	206	35,5
Private Household	29	18,0	71	27,3	100	23,8	0	0,1	1	0,2	1	0,2
Total	**160**	**100,0**	**260**	**100,0**	**420**	**100,0**	**232**	**100,0**	**347**	**100,0**	**578**	**100,0**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.62: Permanent Vs contract employment rate by sex

Employment Type	2008						2014					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Limited duration	815	11,7	578	11,1	1393	11,4	1011	14,1	933	15,9	1944	14,9
Permanent	4468	63,9	3144	60,3	7613	62,4	4588	64,1	3577	60,9	8165	62,6
Unspecified duration	1713	24,5	1490	28,6	3203	26,2	1559	21,8	1367	23,3	2926	22,5
Total	**6996**	**100,0**	**5213**	**100,0**	**12209**	**100,0**	**7158**	**100,0**	**5877**	**100,0**	**13035**	**100,0**

Source: QLFS Q1:2008 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.63: Permanent Vs contract employment rate by sex and Population group

2008										
	Male				Female				Both Sexes	
	Permanent		Limited/Unspecified		Permanent		Limited/Unspecified			
Population group	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Black/African	2890	64,7	2129	84,2	1858	59,1	1726	83,5	8603	70,5
Coloured	574	12,8	227	9,0	460	14,6	206	10,0	1468	12,0
Indian or Asian	189	4,2	55	2,2	124	3,9	32	1,6	400	3,3
White	816	18,3	117	4,6	702	22,3	103	5,0	1738	14,2
Total	**4468**	**100,0**	**2528**	**100,0**	**3144**	**100,0**	**2068**	**100,0**	**12209**	**100,0**
2004										
	Male				Female				Both Sexes	
	Permanent		Limited/Unspecified		Permanent		Limited/Unspecified			
Population group	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Black/African	3038	66,2	2191	85,3	2308	64,5	1941	84,4	9478	72,7
Coloured	578	12,6	231	9,0	521	14,6	201	8,7	1531	11,7
Indian or Asian	192	4,2	51	2,0	129	3,6	33	1,4	405	3,1
White	780	17,0	97	3,8	618	17,3	126	5,5	1621	12,4
Total	**4588**	**100,0**	**2570**	**100,0**	**3577**	**100,0**	**2300**	**100,0**	**13035**	**100,0**

Source: QLFS Q1:2008 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.64: Permanent Vs contract employment rate by sex and age

2008										
	Male				Female					
	Permanent		Limited/Unspecified		Permanent		Limited/Unspecified		Both Sexes	
Age	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Youth	1815	40,6	1566	62,0	1259	40,0	1092	52,8	5732	46,9
Adults	2654	59,4	962	38,0	1886	60,0	976	47,2	6477	53,1
Total	**4468**	**100,0**	**2528**	**100,0**	**3144**	**100,0**	**2068**	**100,0**	**12209**	**100,0**
2014										
	Male				Female					
	Permanent		Limited/Unspecified		Permanent		Limited/Unspecified		Both Sexes	
Age	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Youth	1564	34,1	1520	59,1	1236	34,5	1106	48,1	5425	41,6
Adults	3024	65,9	1050	40,9	2341	65,5	1195	51,9	7610	58,4
Total	**4588**	**100,0**	**2570**	**100,0**	**3577**	**100,0**	**2300**	**100,0**	**13035**	**100,0**

Source: QLFS Q1: 2008 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.65: Employed person entitlement to employee benefits by sex

	2011						2014					
	Male		Female				Male		Female			
	Yes		Yes		Both Sexes		Yes		Yes		Both Sexes	
Employee Benefits	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Pension	3 311	50,2	2 262	44,1	5 573	47,5	3674	51,3	2703	46,0	6377	48,9
Paid vacation leave	4 397	66,6	3 230	63,0	7 627	65,0	4743	66,3	3696	62,9	8439	64,7
Paid sick leave	4 424	67,0	3 327	64,9	7 751	66,1	5076	70,9	3943	67,1	9019	69,2
Paid maternity leave	3 430	52,0	2 800	54,6	6 230	53,1	3688	51,5	3248	55,3	6936	53,2
Medical aid	2 176	33,0	1 623	31,7	3 799	32,4	2301	32,1	1771	30,1	4071	31,2
Union membership	2057	31,2	1373	26,8	3430	29,3	2164	30,2	1505	25,6	3670	28,2

Source: QLFS Q1: 2011and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 3.66: Trade union membership by sex

	2011						2014					
	Male		Female				Male		Female			
	Yes		Yes		Both Sexes		Yes		Yes		Both Sexes	
Employee Benefits	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Union membership	1786	63,3	1034	36,7	2821	100,0	2164	59,0	1505	41,0	3670	100,0

Source: QLFS Q1: 2011and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.67: Number of employers and own account workers by sex

	2008						2014					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'001	%
Number of employers/own account workers	1206	57,1	905	42,9	2111	100,0	1216	62,7	723	37,3	1939	100,0

Source: QLFS Q1: 2008 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.68: Employers and own account workers by sector and sex

	2008						2014					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
Sector	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Formal	455	37,8	189	20,9	644	30,6	426	35,1	153	21,3	579	30,0
Informal	696	57,8	687	76,2	1383	65,7	750	61,8	556	77,4	1306	67,6
Agriculture	53	4,4	26	2,8	78	3,7	39	3,2	9	1,2	47	2,4
Total	**1203**	**100,0**	**901**	**100,0**	**2104**	**100,0**	**1214**	**100,0**	**718**	**100,0**	**1933**	**100,0**

Source: QLFS Q1: 2008 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.70: Employers and own account workers by age and sex

	2008						2014					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
Age	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
15-24	68	5,6	46	5,1	113	5,4	48	3,9	24	3,3	71	3,7
25-34	336	27,9	213	23,6	549	26,0	329	27,1	135	18,7	463	23,9
35-44	360	29,9	295	32,6	656	31,1	375	30,8	250	34,6	624	32,2
45-54	285	23,6	235	26,0	520	24,6	288	23,7	204	28,2	492	25,4
55-64	157	13,0	116	12,8	273	12,9	178	14,6	111	15,4	289	14,9
Total	**1206**	**100,0**	**905**	**100,0**	**2111**	**100,0**	**1216**	**100,0**	**723**	**100,0**	**1939**	**100,0**

Source: QLFS Q1: 2008 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.71: Employers and own account workers by age and geo-type

	2008						2014					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
Geo-type	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Urban formal	808	67,0	478	52,9	1287	60,9	780	64,1	380	52,6	1159	59,8
Urban informal	102	8,5	73	8,1	176	8,3	119	9,8	73	10,1	193	10,0
Tribal areas	247	20,5	334	36,9	581	27,5	275	22,6	247	34,2	522	26,9
Rural formal	49	4,0	20	2,2	68	3,2	43	3,5	23	3,2	66	3,4
Total	1206	100,0	905	100,0	2111	100,0	1216	100,0	723	100,0	1939	100,0

Source: QLFS Q1: 2008 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.72: Number and Percentage (%) of SMMEs disaggregated by sex -Informal

	2009						2014					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Number and Percentage (%) of SMMEs	587	51,3	557	48,7	1144	100,0	840	55,4	677	44,6	1517	100,0

Source: SESE 2009 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.73: Number and Percentage (%) of SMMEs disaggregated by sex and age - Informal

Age	2009						2014					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
15-24	35	6,0	33	6,0	69	6,0	47	5,6	27	3,9	74	4,9
25-34	169	28,8	123	22,2	293	25,6	250	29,8	134	19,8	384	25,3
35-44	202	34,5	181	32,6	384	33,6	252	30,0	228	33,7	480	31,7
45-54	118	20,1	157	28,2	275	24,1	190	22,7	204	30,1	394	26,0
55-64	62	10,6	61	11,0	123	10,8	100	11,9	84	12,4	184	12,1
Total	587	100,0	557	100,0	1144	100,0	840	100,0	677	100,0	1517	100,0

Source: SESE 2009 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.74: Number and Percentage (%) of SMMEs disaggregated by sex and size of enterprise - Informal

Size of the enterprise	2009						2014					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
0 employee	15	9,7	8	13,9	23	10,8	22	8,4	6	5,6	28	7,6
1 employee	69	44,7	26	45,1	95	44,8	108	41,2	48	44,4	156	42,2
between 2 and 3 employees	52	33,8	20	34,0	72	33,9	90	34,4	36	33,3	124	33,5
4 or more employees	18	11,8	4	7,0	22	10,5	42	16,1	19	17,4	61	16,5
Total	154	100,0	58	100,0	212	100,0	262	100,0	108	100,0	370	100,0

Source: SESE 2009 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.3.75: Number and Percentage (%) of SMMEs disaggregated by sex and Industry -Informal

Industry	2009						2014					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Agriculture	5	0,9	5	0,9	10	0,9	4	0,5	7	1,0	11	0,7
Mining	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Manufacturing	40	6,8	70	12,6	110	9,6	54	6,4	58	8,6	112	7,4
Utilities	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Construction	115	19,6	3	0,5	118	10,3	160	19,0	2	0,3	162	10,7
Trade	295	50,3	357	64,0	652	57,0	395	47,0	430	63,5	825	54,4
Transport	34	5,8	9	1,6	43	3,7	82	9,8	12	1,8	93	6,1
Finance	20	3,4	16	2,9	35	3,1	61	7,3	54	8,0	115	7,6
Community and social services	50	8,5	70	12,6	120	10,5	84	10,0	115	17,0	198	13,1
Private households	29	4,9	27	4,8	56	4,9	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Total	**587**	**100,0**	**557**	**100,0**	**1144**	**100,0**	**840**	**100,0**	**677**	**100,0**	**1517**	**100,0**

Source: SESE 2009 and QLFS Q1:2014

Employment share by field of study

Field of study	Male		female		Both sexes	
	Thousand	%	Thousand	%	Thousand	%
Social studies/health sciences	139	34,6	263	65,4	402	17,4
Arts/education/hospitality	154	32,4	321	67,6	475	20,6
Economic and management sciences (EMS)	325	49,3	335	50,7	661	28,6
Physical/mathematical sciences/engineering	373	75,4	121	24,6	495	21,5
Agriculture/Other	145	52,9	129	47,1	274	11,9
Total	**1136**	**49,3**	**1170**	**50,7**	**2306**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2011

Employment share by field of study sex and population group

Field of study	male				female			
	African		Other		African		other	
		%		%		%		%
Social studies/health sciences	73	13,4	66	11,1	134	21,6	128	23,5
Arts/education/hospitality	99	18,2	55	9,3	183	29,4	137	25,2
Economic and management sciences (EMS)	142	26,1	184	31,0	164	26,3	171	31,4
Physical/mathematical sciences/engineering	159	29,3	214	36,1	71	11,4	50	9,2
Agriculture/Other	71	13,0	74	12,5	70	11,3	59	10,8
Total	543	100,0	593	100,0	623	100,0	546	100,0

Source: Census 2011

2.4 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES/LEVELS

Table: 2.4.1 Levels of unemployment by sex and age

	2001						2014					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
Age	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
15-24yrs	738	37,2	717	34,2	1455	35,6	737	28,3	654	26,6	1391	27,5
25-34yrs	739	37,2	892	42,6	1631	40,0	1007	38,6	992	40,3	1998	39,4
35-44yrs	292	14,7	322	15,4	615	15,1	518	19,9	565	23,0	1083	21,4
45-54yrs	162	8,1	134	6,4	296	7,2	278	10,7	201	8,2	479	9,5
55-64yrs	55	2,8	30	1,4	85	2,1	67	2,6	48	2,0	115	2,3
Total	**1986**	**100,0**	**2095**	**100,0**	**4081**	**100,0**	**2607**	**100,0**	**2460**	**100,0**	**5067**	**100,0**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1 2014

Table: 2.4.2 Unemployment rate(%) by age and sex

	2001			2014		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age	%	%	%	%	%	%
15-24yrs	47,1	50,5	48,7	50,7	56,3	53,2
25-34yrs	25,2	33,0	28,9	26,7	33,0	29,5
35-44yrs	13,9	15,8	14,9	16,7	21,4	18,9
45-54yrs	11,5	10,7	11,1	15,0	12,1	13,7
55-64yrs	8,6	5,8	7,3	8,1	7,3	7,8
Total	**23,0**	**26,4**	**24,6**	**23,7**	**27,0**	**25,2**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1 2014

Table:2.4.3 Unemployment rate(%) by highest level of education and sex

	2001			2014		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Highest level of education	%	%	%	%	%	%
No education	13,9	13,2	13,5	19,2	16,9	18,2
Grade 1 - 11	25,5	28,8	27,1	27,4	33,5	30,0
Matric	25,9	32,8	29,2	25,7	27,2	26,4
Graduates	6,3	9,6	7,8	5,7	8,4	7,0
Other tertiary	11,8	12,5	12,2	12,6	15,4	14,0
other	13,7	15,3	14,3	17,0	16,1	16,6
Total	**23,0**	**26,4**	**24,6**	**23,7**	**27,0**	**25,2**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1 2014

Table: 2.4.6 Unemployment rate by sex and migrant status (foreign and RSA born)

	Male	Female	Total
Migrant status (foreign and RSA born)	%	%	%
Non-migrant	26,0	27,5	26,7
Domestic Migrant	18,1	27,4	22,0
International Migrant	10,1	27,8	15,6
Total	23,3	27,5	25,2

Source: QLFS Q3 2012

Table: 2.4.4 Unemployment rate(%) by sex and province

	2001			2014		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Province	%	%	%	%	%	%
Western Cape	20,3	21,7	20,9	20,7	21,2	20,9
Eastern Cape	33,0	28,4	30,6	30,0	28,8	29,4
Northern Cape	17,1	27,5	21,7	26,9	31,6	29,0
Free State	19,7	28,9	24,0	32,8	36,9	34,7
KwaZulu-Natal	20,2	19,1	19,6	20,0	21,4	20,7
North West	19,2	27,2	22,7	24,2	32,1	27,7
Gauteng	24,1	32,8	27,9	23,6	28,7	25,8
Mpumalanga	16,2	22,0	19,1	26,9	34,8	30,4
Limpopo	31,8	29,8	30,7	18,0	18,8	18,4
Total	**23,0**	**26,4**	**24,6**	**23,7**	**27,0**	**25,2**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1 2014

Table: 2.4.5 Unemployment rate(%) by sex and marital status

	2001			2014		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Marital status	%	%	%	%	%	%
Married/Cohabiting	9,6	18,8	13,6	11,3	19,8	14,9
Widow/Widower/Divorced	15,1	12,2	12,9	16,8	13,8	14,7
Never married	40,9	38,9	40,0	36,6	35,9	36,3
Total	**23,0**	**26,4**	**24,6**	**23,7**	**27,0**	**25,2**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1 2014

Table2.4.6: Unemployment rate (%) by sex and disability

	2001			2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Disability	%	%	%	%	%	%
Disabled	40,3	52,2	45,8	21,1	28,5	25,1
Not disabled	35,7	48,0	41,4	25,9	35,3	30,2
Total	35,8	48,1	41,6	25,4	34,4	29,6

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Table: 2.4.9 Unemployment rate by sex and literacy

	2009			2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Literacy	%	%	%	%	%	%
Literate	30,4	45,3	37,6	19,7	24,4	21,8
Not literate	32,1	50,5	41,2	15,6	13,2	14,5
Unspecified	35,9	50,9	43,0	20,3	31,0	24,9
Total	**30,5**	**45,6**	**37,8**	**19,6**	**24,2**	**21,7**

Source: GHS 2009 and 2013

Table: 2.4.10 Unemployment rate by Presence of minor child in the household

	2001			2014		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Presence of minor children	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	21,3	21,1	21,2	22,9	22,3	22,7
at least 1	25,6	32,0	29,1	25,5	33,9	30,0
Total	**23,0**	**26,4**	**24,6**	**23,7**	**27,0**	**25,2**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1 2014

Table: 2.4.11 Unemployment rate by Presence of minor child by sex and literacy

	2009						2013					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	Literate	Not literate	Literate	Not literate	Literate	Not literate	Literate	Not literate	Literate	Not literate	Literate	Not literate
Presence of minor children	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	27,1	25,9	35,2	41,8	30,6	32,9	18,4	14,1	18,6	10,4	18,4	12,7
At least 1	37,0	42,8	56,9	59,8	48,4	52,3	22,7	19,6	32,8	17,3	28,0	18,3
Total	**30,4**	**32,1**	**45,3**	**50,5**	**37,6**	**41,2**	**19,7**	**15,6**	**24,4**	**13,2**	**21,8**	**14,5**

Source: GHS 2009 and 2013
excluding unspecified cases

Table: 2.4.12 Duration of unemployment by sex and migrant status (foreign and SA born)

	Male				Female				Total				Total	
	RSA born		Non-RSA born		RSA born		Non-RSA born		RSA born		Non-RSA born			
Duration of unemployment	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Long term	1544	63,8	30	41,5	1631	71,3	62	69,1	3175	67,4	92	56,8	3267	67,1
Short term	878	36,2	42	58,5	656	28,7	28	30,9	1534	32,6	70	43,2	1604	32,9
Total	**2422**	**100**	**72**	**100**	**2287**	**100**	**89**	**100**	**4709**	**100**	**161**	**100**	**4871**	**100**

Source: QLFS Q3 2012

Table: 2.4.13: Duration of unemployment by sex and presence of minor child

	Male				Female				Total				Total	
	None		At least one		None		At least one		None		At least one			
Duration of unemployment	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Long term	1109	62,8	520	62,3	818	67,6	880	70,8	1927	64,8	1400	67,4	3327	65,9
Short term	656	37,2	314	37,7	391	32,4	364	29,2	1048	35,2	678	32,6	1725	34,1
Total	**1766**	**100**	**834**	**100**	**1209**	**100**	**1244**	**100**	**2975**	**100**	**2078**	**100**	**5053**	**100**

Source: QLFS Q1:2014

Table: 2.4.14 Unemployment rate of graduates by sex

	2001			2014		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Unemployment rate	6,3	9,6	7,8	5,7	8,4	7,0

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1 2014

Table: 2.4.15 Unemployment rate of graduates by sex and age

	2001			2014		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Age	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
15-24yrs	42,9	31,3	36,2	20,3	44,9	35,3
25-34yrs	11,0	12,3	11,7	7,2	12,5	9,9
35-44yrs	0,9	2,8	1,8	3,8	2,8	3,3
45-54yrs	0,4	8,3	3,2	6,7	3,5	5,3
55-64yrs	5,5	3,8	4,9	1,7	1,9	1,8
Total	**6,3**	**9,6**	**7,8**	**5,7**	**8,4**	**7,0**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1 2014

Table 2.4.16: Unemployment rate by sex and province

	2001			2014		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Province	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
High income(GP and WC)	5,2	8,7	6,7	5,2	8,3	6,6
Middle income(NC,FS,KZN,MP)	6,4	6,5	6,5	6,2	6,7	6,4
Low income(NW,EC,LP)	9,7	16,4	12,9	7,2	10,6	9,1
Total	**6,3**	**9,6**	**7,8**	**5,7**	**8,4**	**7,0**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1 2014

Table 2.4.17: Unemployment rate of graduates by sex and fields of study

Field of study	Male %	Female %	Total %
Social studies/ health sciences	5,5	8,4	6,8
Arts/ education/ hospitality	13,7	2,8	5,3
Economic and management sciences (EMS)	6,9	3,6	5,5
Physical/ mathematical sciences/ engineering	4,3	23,2	10,0
Agriculture/ Other	6,1	11,3	9,2
Total	**5,6**	**9,8**	**7,5**

Source: QLFS Q1 2014

2.5 JOB SEARCH METHODS

Table: 2.5.1 Job search methods by sex

	2001						2014					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
Job search methods	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Searched through job advertisements	224	11,1	260	12,1	485	11,6	1682	35,5	1678	37,4	3360	36,4
Approached someone for assistance	15	0,7	8	0,4	23	0,6	56	1,2	60	1,3	116	1,3
Enquired at workplaces/ Sought assistance from relatives/ friends	1391	69,0	1525	70,7	2916	69,9	2575	54,4	2426	54,0	5002	54,2
Waited at potential work places	385	19,1	363	16,8	749	17,9	421	8,9	328	7,3	749	8,1
Total	**2016**	**100,0**	**2156**	**100,0**	**4172**	**100,0**	**4734**	**100,0**	**4493**	**100,0**	**9227**	**100,0**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1 2014

Table: 2.5.2 Job search methods by sex and geo-type

	2001											
	Male				Female				Total			
	Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural	
Job search methods	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Searched through job advertisements	177	12,9	47	7,4	216	14,6	45	6,6	393	13,8	92	7,0
Approached someone for assistance	7	0,5	8	1,2	5	0,3	3	0,5	12	0,4	11	0,9
Enquired at workplaces/Sought assistance from relatives/friends	934	68,0	457	71,3	1000	67,7	525	77,3	1934	67,8	982	74,4
Waited at potential work places	257	18,7	129	20,1	257	17,4	106	15,6	514	18,0	235	17,8
Total	**1374**	**100,0**	**641**	**100,0**	**1478**	**100,0**	**678**	**100,0**	**2852**	**100,0**	**1320**	**100,0**
2014												
Searched through job advertisements	1432	153,3	250	54,6	1407	140,7	271	51,6	2840	146,8	520	53,0
Approached someone for assistance	49	5,3	6	1,4	53	5,3	8	1,4	102	5,3	14	1,4
Enquired at workplaces/Sought assistance from relatives/friends	2006	214,8	569	124,6	1921	192,0	506	96,4	3927	203,0	1075	109,5
Waited at potential work places	364	39,0	57	12,4	282	28,2	46	8,8	646	33,4	103	10,5
Total	**3852**	**412,4**	**882**	**193,0**	**3663**	**366,2**	**830**	**158,2**	**7514**	**388,5**	**1712**	**174,4**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1 2014

Table: 2.5.3 Job search methods by sex and age

	2001											
	Male				Female				Total			
	Youth		Adults		Youth		Adults		Youth		Adults	
Job search method	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Searched through job advertisements	193	12,9	31	5,9	215	13,0	45	9,0	409	13,0	76	7,4
Approached someone for assistance	8	0,6	7	1,3	6	0,4	2	0,4	15	0,5	9	0,8
Enquired at workplaces/Sought assistance from relatives/friends	1026	68,6	365	70,1	1158	70,1	367	72,8	2184	69,4	732	71,4
Waited at potential work places	267	17,9	118	22,7	273	16,5	90	17,9	540	17,2	208	20,3
Total	**1496**	**100,0**	**520**	**100,0**	**1652**	**100,0**	**504**	**100,0**	**3148**	**100,0**	**1024**	**100,0**
	2014											
Searched through job advertisements	1186	115,6	496	135,9	1221	105,5	457	124,5	2407	110,2	953	130,2
Approached someone for assistance	33	3,2	23	6,3	33	2,8	28	7,5	65	3,0	51	6,9
Enquired at workplaces/Sought assistance from relatives/friends	1699	165,5	877	240,4	1589	137,2	838	228,2	3287	150,5	1714	234,3
Waited at potential work places	274	26,7	147	40,3	222	19,2	106	29,0	496	22,7	253	34,6
Total	**3192**	**311,0**	**1542**	**423,0**	**3064**	**264,6**	**1429**	**389,3**	**6256**	**286,4**	**2971**	**406,0**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1 2014

Table: 2.5.4 Job search methods by sex and presence of minor child

	2001											
	Male				Female				Total			
	None		At least one		None		At least one		None		At least one	
Job search method	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Searched through job advertisements	131	100,0	93	100,0	118	100,0	143	100,0	249	100,0	236	100,0
Approached someone for assistance	6	4,3	9	10,0	1	1,0	7	4,8	7	2,8	16	6,9
Enquired at workplaces/Sought assistance from relatives/friends	805	614,5	586	629,2	602	510,7	922	647,1	1408	565,3	1508	640,0
Waited at potential work places	221	168,9	164	176,3	159	135,1	204	142,9	381	152,9	368	156,1
Total	**1163**	**887,7**	**852**	**915,5**	**881**	**746,9**	**1276**	**894,8**	**2044**	**821,0**	**2128**	**903,0**
	2014											
Searched through job advertisements	1195	36,2	486	34,1	877	39,7	801	35,1	2073	37,6	1287	34,7
Approached someone for assistance	41	1,2	14	1,0	34	1,5	26	1,2	75	1,4	41	1,1
Enquired at workplaces/Sought assistance from relatives/friends	1784	53,9	792	55,5	1160	52,5	1266	55,4	2944	53,4	2058	55,5
Waited at potential work places	286	8,7	135	9,5	138	6,3	190	8,3	424	7,7	325	8,8
Total	**3307**	**100,0**	**1427**	**100,0**	**2209**	**100,0**	**2284**	**100,0**	**5515**	**100,0**	**3711**	**100,0**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1 2014

Table: 2.5.6 Job search methods by sex and migrant status (RSA born/Non-RSA born)

	Male				Female				Total			
	RSA born		Non-RSA born		RSA born		Non-RSA born		RSA born		Non-RSA born	
Job search method	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Searched through job advertisements	1371	30,4	24	16,9	1469	34,4	29	19,6	2840	32,4	53	18,3
Approached someone for assistance	35	0,8	0	0,0	39	0,9	0	0,0	74	0,8	0	0,0
Enquired at workplaces/ Sought assistance from relatives/friends	2678	59,4	91	65,5	2404	56,3	108	72,9	5082	57,9	200	69,3
Waited at potential work places	422	9,4	24	17,5	360	8,4	11	7,5	782	8,9	36	12,4
Total	**4506**	**100,0**	**139**	**100,0**	**4272**	**100,0**	**149**	**100,0**	**8778**	**100,0**	**288**	**100,0**

Source: QLFS Q32012

2.6. MEANS OF SURVIVAL AND ECONOMIC INACTIVITY

Table 2.6.1: Means of survival for the unemployed by sex

	2001						2014					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
Means of survival	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Remittance	5774	90,3	8242	92,6	14016	91,6	8783	85,5	10945	72,4	19728	77,7
Money previously earned	304	4,8	183	2,1	487	3,2	444	4,3	237	1,6	680	2,7
Social grant	315	4,9	478	5,4	793	5,2	1040	10,1	3937	26,0	4977	19,6
Total	**6394**	**100,0**	**8902**	**100,0**	**15296**	**100,0**	**10267**	**100,0**	**15118**	**100,0**	**25385**	**100,0**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1 2014

Table 2.6.2: Means of survival for the unemployed by sex and geo-type

	2001											
	Male				Female				Total			
	Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural	
Means of survival	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Remittance	3116	87,7	2657	93,5	4434	91,4	3808	94,0	7551	89,8	6465	93,8
Money previously earned	227	6,4	78	2,7	150	3,1	33	0,8	377	4,5	110	1,6
Social grant	209	5,9	106	3,7	269	5,5	209	5,2	479	5,7	315	4,6
Total	**3553**	**100,0**	**2841**	**100,0**	**4853**	**100,0**	**4049**	**100,0**	**8406**	**100,0**	**6890**	**100,0**
2014												
Remittance	5275	85,1	3508	86,3	6762	77,3	4183	65,7	12037	80,5	7691	73,7
Money previously earned	348	5,6	96	2,4	204	2,3	32	0,5	552	3,7	128	1,2
Social grant	579	9,3	461	11,3	1784	20,4	2153	33,8	2364	15,8	2614	25,1
Total	**6202**	**100,0**	**4065**	**100,0**	**8751**	**100,0**	**6368**	**100,0**	**14953**	**100,0**	**10432**	**100,0**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1 2014

Table 2.6.3: Means of survival for the unemployed by sex and migrant status (RSA born/Non-RSA born)

	Male				Female				Total			
	RSA born		Non-RSA born		RSA born		Non-RSA born		RSA born		Non-RSA born	
Means of survival	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Remittance	8280	85,6	146	86,3	10559	72,4	308	90,2	18839	77,6	454	88,9
Money previously earned	402	4,2	16	9,3	223	1,5	8	2,5	624	2,6	24	4,7
Social grant	994	10,3	7	4,4	3811	26,1	25	7,4	4804	19,8	33	6,4
Total	**9676**	**100,0**	**169**	**100,0**	**14593**	**100,0**	**342**	**100,0**	**24268**	**100,0**	**511**	**100,0**

Source: QLFS Q1 2014

Table 2.6.4: Economic Inactivity rate(%) by sex and marital status

	2001			2014		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Marital status	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
Married/Cohabiting	12,0	37,1	25,0	15,0	41,1	28,4
Widow/Widower/Divorced	27,5	35,2	33,5	34,6	44,4	41,7
Never married	48,6	53,5	51,1	49,2	55,1	52,0
Total	**32,6**	**45,1**	**39,2**	**36,4**	**49,0**	**42,8**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1 2014

Table 2.6.5 Economic Inactivity rate(%) by sex and province

	2001			2014		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Province	%	%	%	%	%	%
Western Cape	26,6	40,6	34,0	23,7	39,6	31,9
Eastern Cape	45,8	54,6	50,8	50,3	56,5	53,6
Northern Cape	25,7	43,5	34,9	33,8	50,3	42,4
Free State	27,5	40,3	34,0	34,7	45,6	40,2
KwaZulu-Natal	37,6	46,2	42,3	45,7	57,0	51,5
North West	37,9	55,1	46,9	41,5	56,5	49,2
Gauteng	19,2	32,8	25,7	23,6	37,0	30,1
Mpumalanga	34,8	46,5	41,1	33,8	45,6	39,6
Limpopo	49,6	54,4	52,3	54,2	65,2	60,0
Total	**32,6**	**45,1**	**39,2**	**36,4**	**49,0**	**42,8**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1 2014

Table 2.6.6: Economic Inactivity rate(%) by Sex, Age and Population group

	2001						
	Male		Female		Total		Total
	Youth	Adults	Youth	Adults	Youth	Adults	
Population group	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Black/African	45,5	17,7	54,1	33,1	50,0	26,1	41,2
Coloured	29,0	20,4	38,1	42,5	33,7	32,2	33,1
Indian or Asian	31,3	17,5	52,6	54,2	42,0	36,1	39,2
White	29,8	17,3	41,2	39,2	35,6	28,5	31,5
Total	**42,2**	**17,9**	**51,5**	**35,7**	**47,1**	**27,5**	**39,2**
2014							
Black/African	49,1	24,6	59,2	39,1	54,1	32,2	45,0
Coloured	35,4	20,0	43,8	40,0	39,6	30,7	35,1
Indian or Asian	35,2	20,1	52,0	59,2	43,3	39,4	41,3
White	36,9	13,2	46,3	38,3	41,5	25,9	31,9
Total	**46,9**	**22,5**	**56,9**	**39,7**	**51,9**	**31,5**	**42,8**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1 2014

Table 2.6.7: Economic Inactivity rate (%) by sex and migrant status

Migrant status (foreign and RSA born)	Male	Female	Total
	%	%	%
Non-migrant	41,6	53,4	47,7
Domestic Migrant	15,9	33,4	24,3
international migrant	10,0	40,8	22,5
Total	35,9	50,2	43,2

Source: QLFS Q3:2012

Table 2.6.8: Economic Inactivity rate by sex and disability

	2001			2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Disability	%	%	%	%	%	%
Disabled	63,2	68,2	65,7	41,8	52,0	47,8
Not Disabled	34,0	47,2	40,9	39,4	48,9	44,2
Total	**35,7**	**48,3**	**42,3**	**39,7**	**49,3**	**44,6**

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Table 2.6.9: Economic Inactivity rate by sex and Literacy

	2009			2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Literacy	%	%	%	%	%	%
Literate	23,4	30,4	27,0	33,9	46,7	40,4
Illiterate	34,7	49,9	43,2	53,9	71,2	63,6
Unspecified	38,7	50,7	45,0	49,1	60,9	55,0
Total	**24,2**	**31,9**	**28,2**	**34,9**	**48,2**	**41,7**

Source: GHS 2009 and 2013

Table 2.6.10: Economic Inactivity rate by geo-type and sex of the household head

	2008			2014		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Geo-type	%	%	%	%	%	%
Urban formal	24,7	39,8	32,3	13,2	28,6	18,2
Urban Informal	23,8	42,0	32,5	11,7	28,5	17,1
Tribal Areas	54,8	64,6	60,2	38,7	54,7	46,4
Rural formal	19,1	48,2	32,4	9,5	30,9	14,9
Total	**32,4**	**47,9**	**40,4**	**17,9**	**37,2**	**24,8**

Source: QLFS Q1:2008 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.6.11: Economic Inactivity rate for persons aged 15-64 with minor children(at most 6 years old) by sex

	2001			2014		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Presence of minor children	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	30,0	41,0	35,2	33,8	44,3	38,6
at least 1	36,5	48,7	43,8	41,7	54,7	49,4
Total	**32,6**	**45,1**	**39,2**	**36,4**	**49,0**	**42,8**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1 2014

Table 2.6.12 Economic Inactivity rate for persons aged 15-64 with minor children (at most 6 years old) by sex and Geo-type

	2001						
	Male		Female		Total		
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Total
Presence of minor children	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	25,2	40,5	36,8	50,3	30,7	45,2	35,2
at least 1	26,4	48,0	39,4	57,8	33,9	54,0	43,8
Total	**25,6**	**44,3**	**38,0**	**55,1**	**32,0**	**50,3**	**39,2**
	2014						
None	27,5	51,2	39,6	58,4	33,1	54,3	38,6
at least 1	28,9	61,0	43,8	69,5	37,5	66,1	49,4
Total	**27,9**	**55,3**	**41,3**	**64,9**	**34,6**	**60,4**	**42,8**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1 2014

Table 2.6.13 Economic Inactivity rate for persons aged 15-64 with minor children (at most 6 years old) by sex and literacy

	2009						
	Male		Female		Total		
	Literate	Not literate	Literate	Not literate	Literate	Not literate	Total
Presence of minor children	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	22,8	32,9	30,6	46,5	26,4	39,7	27,0
at least 1	24,6	37,5	30,3	53,1	28,0	47,3	29,1
Total	**23,4**	**34,7**	**30,4**	**49,9**	**27,0**	**43,2**	**27,9**
2013							
None	31,2	47,2	41,8	64,8	36,0	55,8	36,8
at least 1	39,2	65,8	52,5	77,2	47,0	73,1	48,3
Total	**33,9**	**53,9**	**46,7**	**71,2**	**40,4**	**63,6**	**41,4**

Source: GHS 2009 and 2013

2.7. DISCOURAGED WORK SEEKERS AND REASONS FOR INACTIVITY

Table 2.7.1: Discouraged work-seekers by sex and province

	2001						2014					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
Province	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Western Cape	51	39,5	78	60,5	129	7,5	14	45,0	17	55,0	31	1,3
Eastern Cape	131	38,9	206	61,1	336	19,5	233	52,5	211	47,5	445	18,9
Northern Cape	13	31,6	29	68,4	42	2,4	18	43,1	23	56,9	41	1,8
Free State	29	37,7	48	62,3	77	4,4	28	36,3	50	63,7	78	3,3
KwaZulu-Natal	162	40,8	235	59,2	396	23,0	288	46,5	332	53,5	620	26,3
North West	68	38,2	110	61,8	177	10,3	108	43,8	138	56,2	245	10,4
Gauteng	84	37,0	142	63,0	226	13,1	156	50,1	155	49,9	310	13,2
Mpumalanga	33	37,2	56	62,8	89	5,2	78	37,6	129	62,4	207	8,8
Limpopo	90	35,8	161	64,2	251	14,6	189	50,1	188	49,9	377	16,0
Total	**660**	**100**	**1064**	**100**	**1725**	**100**	**1112**	**100**	**1243**	**100**	**2355**	**100**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1 2014

Table 2.7.2: Discouraged work-seekers by sex and geo-type

	2008						2014					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
Geo-type	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Urban formal	176	37,9	283	38,4	459	38,2	347	31,2	409	32,9	755	32,1
Urban Informal	45	9,7	72	9,8	117	9,8	74	6,6	106	8,5	180	7,6
Tribal Areas	233	50,2	345	46,7	578	48,1	663	59,7	687	55,3	1350	57,3
Rural formal	10	2,2	37	5,1	48	4,0	28	2,5	41	3,3	69	2,9
Total	**465**	**100**	**737**	**100**	**1202**	**100**	**1112**	**100**	**1243**	**100**	**2355**	**100**

Source: QLFS Q1:2008 and QLFS Q1:2014

Table 2.7.3: Discouraged work-seekers by sex and population group

	2001						2014					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
Population group	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Black/African	558	84,6	909	85,4	1468	85,1	1045	94,0	1176	94,6	2222	94,4
Coloured	62	9,3	88	8,3	150	8,7	37	3,3	47	3,8	83	3,5
Indian or Asian	7	1,1	12	1,1	19	1,1	17	1,6	10	0,8	27	1,1
White	33	5,1	55	5,1	88	5,1	12	1,1	10	0,8	23	1,0
Total	**660**	**100**	**1064**	**100,0**	**1725**	**100,0**	**1112**	**100**	**1243**	**100**	**2355**	**100**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1 2014

Table 2.7.4: Discouraged work-seekers by sex, age and population group

	2001													
	Male				Female				Total				Total	
	Youth		Adults		Youth		Adults		Youth		Adults			
Population groups	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
African/Black	418	100,0	140	100,0	654	100,0	255	100,0	1073	100,0	395	100,0	1468	100,0
Other	60	14,4	42	29,9	93	14,2	62	24,4	153	14,3	104	26,3	257	17,5
Total	**478**	**114,4**	**182**	**129,9**	**747**	**114,2**	**317**	**124,4**	**1226**	**114,3**	**499**	**126,3**	**1725**	**117,5**
2014														
African/Black	704	94,6	341	93,0	761	94,6	415	94,7	1465	94,6	756	93,8	2222	94,3
Other	41	5,4	26	7,0	43	5,4	23	5,3	69	4,4	49	6,1	118	5,0
Total	**745**	**100,0**	**367**	**100,0**	**804**	**100,0**	**439**	**100,0**	**1549**	**100,0**	**806**	**100,0**	**2355**	**100,0**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1 2014

Table 2.7.5: Discouraged work-seekers by sex, population group and literacy

	2009													
	Male				Female				Total				Total	
	Literate		Not literate		Literate		Not literate		Literate		Not literate			
Population group	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
African/Black	2818	81,7	238	92,1	3550	76,0	436	92,8	6367	78,4	674	92,6	7042	79,6
Other	633	18,3	20	7,9	1122	24,0	34	7,2	1755	21,6	54	7,4	1809	20,4
Total	**3450**	**100**	**259**	**100**	**4672**	**100**	**470**	**100**	**8122**	**100**	**728**	**100**	**8850**	**100**
2013														
African/Black	659	90,3	50	99,0	928	91,4	66	98,7	1587	91,0	116	98,8	1703	91,4
Other	71	9,7	1	1,0	87	8,6	1	1,3	158	9,0	1	1,2	159	8,6
Total	**730**	**100**	**51**	**100**	**1015**	**100**	**67**	**100**	**1745**	**100**	**118**	**100**	**1863**	**100**

Source: GHS 2009 and 2013

Table 2.7.6: Discouraged work-seekers by sex, population group and disability

	Male				Female				Total	
	Black African		Other		Black African		Other		Black African	Other
Disability	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Not Disabled	6377	91,5	664	92	866	88,5	79	90,1	7986	91,2
Disabled	592	8,5	58	8,0	112	11,5	9	9,9	770	8,8
Total	**6969**	**100,0**	**722**	**100,0**	**978**	**100,0**	**87**	**100,0**	**8756**	**100,0**

Source: Census 2011

Table 2.7.7: Homemakers by age

Age group	2001		2014	
	Female		Female	
	'000	%	'000	%
15-24yrs	151	12,6	407	16,3
25-34yrs	303	25,2	681	27,3
35-44yrs	293	24,4	602	24,1
45-55yrs	293	24,3	515	20,7
56-64yrs	162	13,5	288	11,6
Total	**1202**	**100**	**2493**	**100**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1 2014

Table 2.7.8: Homemakers by Disability and Age

	2001						2011					
	Female				Total		Female				Total	
	Youth		Adults				Youth		Adults			
Age	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Disabled	14	2,5	60	5,3	74	4,4	3	6,1	14	18,9	18	13,4
Not Disabled	529	97,5	1069	94,7	1599	95,6	53	93,9	60	81,1	114	86,6
Total	**543**	**100,0**	**1129**	**100**	**1672**	**100**	**57**	**100**	**75**	**100**	**131**	**100**

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Table 2.7.9: Reasons for Economic Inactivity by Sex

	2001						2014					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
Reasons	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Student	2570	55,9	2630	37,2	5199	44,6	3070	52,0	3132	37,1	6201	43,2
Home-maker	46	1,0	1202	17,0	1248	10,7	337	5,7	2493	29,5	2830	19,7
Illness/Disability	484	10,5	468	6,6	952	8,2	873	14,8	885	10,5	1758	12,2
Too old/young to work	309	6,7	656	9,3	965	8,3	515	8,7	695	8,2	1210	8,4
Discouraged work-seekers	1184	25,8	2104	29,8	3288	28,2	1112	18,8	1243	14,7	2355	16,4
Total	**4593**	**100**	**7060**	**100**	**11653**	**100**	**5906**	**100**	**8447**	**100**	**14354**	**100**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1 2014

Table 2.7.10: Female homemakers by Marital Status

	Female			
	2001		2014	
Marital status	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Married/Cohabiting	1000	83,2	1563	62,7
Widow/Widower/Divorced	91	7,5	159	6,4
Never married	111	9,3	771	30,9
Total	**1202**	**100,0**	**2493**	**100,0**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1 2014

Table 2.7.11: Homemakers by Education and Race

Highest level of education attainment	2001						2014					
	Black/African		Other		Total		Black/African		Other		Total	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Less than matric	608	92,5	326	59,9	934	77,7	1398	76,9	318	47,2	1716	68,8
Matric	45	6,8	161	29,6	206	17,1	371	20,4	257	38,1	628	25,2
Tertiary	3	0,5	53	9,8	56	4,7	38	2,1	94	13,9	132	5,3
Other	1	0,2	4	0,8	6	0,5	11	0,6	6	0,9	17	0,7
Total	**657**	**100,0**	**544**	**100,0**	**1201**	**100,0**	**1818**	**100,0**	**675**	**100,0**	**2493**	**100,0**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1 2014

Table 2.7.12: Homemakers by Education and Race

Highest level of education attainment	2001						2014					
	Black/African		Other		Total		Black/African		Other		Total	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Less than matric	608	92,5	326	59,9	934	77,7	1398	76,9	318	47,2	1716	68,8
Matric	45	6,8	161	29,6	206	17,1	371	20,4	257	38,1	628	25,2
Tertiary	3	0,5	53	9,8	56	4,7	38	2,1	94	13,9	132	5,3
Other	1	0,2	4	0,8	6	0,5	11	0,6	6	0,9	17	0,7
Total	**657**	**100**	**544**	**100**	**1201**	**100**	**1818**	**100**	**675**	**100**	**2493**	**100**

Source: LFS March 2001 and QLFS Q1 2014

2.8. RESOURCE EQUITY

Table 2.8.1: Poverty alleviation grant recipients by sex and province

	2008						2014					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
Province	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**
Western Cape (WC)	381 074	6,7	457 391	6,7	838 465	6,7	639	8,5	719	8,4	1 358	8,4
Eastern Cape (EC)	1 038 710	18,3	1 216 839	17,7	2 255 549	18,0	1 253	16,6	1 394	16,3	2 647	16,4
Northen Cape (NC)	144 935	2,6	165 373	2,4	310 308	2,5	203	2,7	223	2,6	426	2,6
Free State (FS)	341 783	6,0	416 865	6,1	758 648	6,0	439	5,8	503	5,9	943	5,9
KwaZulu Natal (KZN)	1 401 383	24,7	1 765 827	25,7	3 167 210	25,2	1 748	23,2	2 037	23,8	3 785	23,5
North West (NW)	447 765	7,9	530 390	7,7	978 155	7,8	536	7,1	597	7,0	1 133	7,0
Gauteng (GP)	666 429	11,8	805 434	11,7	1 471 863	11,7	1 049	13,9	1 176	13,7	2 224	13,8
Mpumalanga (MP)	428 216	7,6	510 473	7,4	938 689	7,5	634	8,4	709	8,3	1 343	8,3
Limpopo (LP)	819 486	14,5	1 005 342	14,6	1 824 828	14,5	1 047	13,9	1 196	14,0	2 243	13,9
Total	**5 669 781**	**100,0**	**6 873 934**	**100,0**	**12 543 715**	**100,0**	7 548	**100,0**	8 554	**100,0**	**16 103**	**100,0**

Source: SASSA 2008 and SASSA 2014

Table 2.8.2: Type of poverty alleviation grant by sex and number of recipients

	2008						2014					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
Type of grant	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**
Child support grant	4 138 088	49,9	4151641	50,1	8 289 729	**100,0**	5 659 848	50,0	5 657 821	50,0	11 317 669	**100,0**
Old Age Grant	619 782	27,0	1673303	73,0	2 293 085	**100,0**	1 031 616	34,4	1 971 524	65,6	3 003 140	**100,0**
Disability Grant	616317	44,8	760674	55,2	1 376 991	**100,0**	519 220	46,3	602 982	53,7	1 122 202	**100,0**
Care Dependency Grant	62811	56,6	48072	43,4	110 883	**100,0**	70 883	57,9	51 521	42,1	122 404	**100,0**
Foster care Grant	232783	49,2	240244	50,8	473 027	**100,0**	266 857	49,7	270 288	50,3	537 145	**100,0**
Total	**5 669 781**		**6 873 934**		**12 543 715**		**7 548 424**		**8 554 136**		**16 102 560**	

Source: SASSA 2008 and SASSA 2014

Table 2.8.3: Devices that promote access to information by sex of head of household and geo-type, 2002

	2002							
	Male							
	Mobile phone		Television		Radio		Total	
Geo-type	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Urban formal	2122	71,2	3057	68,5	3470	57,6	8649	64,2
Urban informal	237	7,9	420	0,9	669	11,1	1326	9,8
Tribal areas	356	11,9	537	12,0	1106	18,4	1999	14,8
Rural formal	267	9,0	447	10,0	779	12,9	1493	11,1
Total	**2981**	**100,0**	**4461**	**100,0**	**6024**	**100**	**13467**	**100,0**
Female								
Geo-type	**Mobile phone**		**Television**		**Radio**		**Total**	
	'000	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Urban formal	687	59,7	1341	60,8	1497	47,4	3525	54,1
Urban informal	81	7,1	218	9,9	327	10,4	626	9,6
Tribal areas	336	29,2	548	24,9	1143	36,2	2027	31,1
Rural formal	46	4,0	97	4,4	189	6,0	332	5,1
Total	**1149**	**100**	**2204**	**100,0**	**3156**	**100,0**	**6510**	**100,0**

Source: GHS 2002 and GHS 2013

*****Unspecified excluded***

Table 2.8.4: Devices that promote access to information by sex of head of household and geo-type, 2013

	2013									
	Male									
	Mobile phone		Internet		Television		Radio		Total	
Geo-type	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Urban formal	5378	63,9	3182	81,3	4873	69,1	3572	63,1	17005	67,9
Urban informal	913	10,8	229	5,8	626	8,9	557	9,8	2325	9,3
Tribal areas	1692	20,1	401	10,2	1254	17,8	1181	20,9	4528	18,1
Rural formal	439	5,2	104	2,7	298	4,2	350	6,2	1190	4,8
Total	**8422**	**100,0**	**3916**	**100,0**	**7050**	**100,0**	**5659**	**100,0**	**25047**	**100,0**
Female										
Geo-type	**Mobile phone**		**Internet**		**Television**		**Radio**		**Total**	
	'000	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000'**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Urban formal	3151	53,3	1642	72,6	2880	58,7	2055	55,3	9728	57,9
Urban informal	475	8,0	134	5,9	352	7,2	262	7,1	1223	7,3
Tribal areas	2147	36,3	456	20,2	1577	32,1	1315	35,4	5495	32,7
Rural formal	143	2,4	28	1,3	101	2,1	83	2,2	356	2,1
Total	**5917**	**100,0**	**2260**	**100,0**	**4909**	**100,0**	**3715**	**100,0**	**16801**	**100,0**

Source: GHS 2002 and GHS 2013

Unspecified excluded

Table 2.8.5: Devices that promote access to information by sex of head of household and Population group

	2002							
	Male							
	Mobile Phone		Television		Radio		Total	
Population group	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Black/African	1576	52,6	2499	55,9	3981	65,9	8055	59,6
Coloured	225	7,5	509	11,4	560	9,3	1295	9,6
Indian/Asian	140	4,7	209	4,7	221	3,6	570	4,2
White	1052	35,1	1253	28,0	1282	21,2	3587	26,6
Total	**2993**	**100**	**4470**	**100,0**	**6044**	**100,0**	**13507**	**100,0**
Female								
	Mobile phone		Television		Radio		Total	
Population group	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Black/African	860	74,8	1636	74,1	2572	81,3	5067	77,7
Coloured	57	5,0	186	8,4	201	6,3	444	6,8
Indian/Asian	24	2,1	50	2,3	50	1,6	123	1,9
White	209	18,2	336	15,2	343	10,8	888	13,6
Total	**1150**	**100**	**2207**	**100,0**	**3165**	**100,0**	**6523**	**100,0**

Source: GHS 2002 and GHS 2013

Table 2.8.6: Devices that promote access to information by sex of head of household and Population group

	2013									
	Male									
	Phone		Internet		Television		Radio		Total	
Population group	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Black/African	6420	76,2	2403	61,4	5101	72,3	4177	73,8	18385	73,4
Coloured	602	7,1	350	8,9	608	8,6	432	7,6	2017	8,1
Indian/Asian	258	3,1	197	5,0	238	3,4	195	3,5	901	3,6
White	1142	13,6	965	24,7	1103	15,6	854	15,1	4118	16,4
Total	**8422**	**100,0**	**3916**	**100,0**	**7050**	**100,0**	**5659**	**100,0**	**25047**	**100,0**
	Female									
	Mobile phone		Internet		Television		Radio		Total	
Population group	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Black/African	4980	84,2	1681	74,4	3986	81,2	3021	81,3	13669	81,4
Coloured	378	6,4	199	8,8	389	7,9	263	7,1	1229	7,3
Indian/Asian	92	1,6	57	2,5	89	1,8	77	2,1	316	1,9
White	466	7,9	322	14,2	445	9,1	354	9,5	1587	9,4
Total	**5917**	**100,0**	**2260**	**100,0**	**4909**	**100,0**	**3715**	**100,0**	**16801**	**100,0**

Source: GHS 2002 and GHS 2013

Table 2.8.7: Devices that promote access to information by sex of head of household and province

	2002							
	Male							
	Mobile phone		Television		Radio		Total	
Province	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000'**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
High income earning (GP, WC)	1544	51,6	2227	49,8	2600	43,0	6371	47,2
Middle income earning (NC, NW, MP, FS)	819	27,4	1334	29,8	1983	32,8	4136	30,6
Low income earning (LP, EC, KZN)	630	21,0	909	20,3	1461	24,2	3000	22,2
Total	**2993**	**100,0**	**4470**	**100,0**	**6044**	**100,0**	13507	**100,0**
	Female							
	Mobile phone		Television		Radio		Total	
Province	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
High income earning (GP, WC)	436	37,9	845	38,3	955	30,2	2235	34,3
Middle income earning (NC, NW, MP, FS)	327	28,4	723	32,8	1141	36,1	2191	33,6
Low income earning (LP, EC, KZN)	387	33,7	639	29,0	1070	33,8	2096	32,1
Total	**1150**	**100,0**	**2207**	**100,0**	**3165**	**100,0**	6523	**100,0**

Source: GHS 2002 and GHS 2013

Table 2.8.8: Devices that promote access to information by sex of head of household and province

	2002									
	Male									
	Mobile phone		Internet		Television		Radio		Total	
Province	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
High income earning (GP, WC)	3850	45,7	2207	56,4	3363	47,7	2489	44,0	11908	47,5
Middle income earning (NC, NW, MP, FS)	2522	29,9	1021	26,1	2063	29,3	1861	32,9	7467	29,8
Low income earning (LP, EC, KZN)	2050	24,3	688	17,6	1624	23,0	1309	23,1	5672	22,6
Total	**8422**	**100,0**	**3916**	**100,0**	**7050**	**100,0**	**5659**	**100,0**	**25047**	**100,0**
	Female									
	Mobile phone		Internet		Television		Radio		Total	
Province	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
High income earning (GP, WC)	1932	32,7	1036	45,8	1744	35,5	1226	33,0	5938	35,3
Middle income earning (NC, NW, MP, FS)	2108	35,6	694	30,7	1668	34,0	1465	39,4	5935	35,3
Low income earning (LP, EC, KZN)	1877	31,7	530	23,4	1498	30,5	1024	27,6	4929	29,3
Total	**5917**	**100,0**	**2260**	**100,0**	**4909**	**100,0**	**3715**	**100,0**	**16801**	**100,0**

Source: GHS 2002 and GHS 2013

Table 2.8.9: Property ownership by sex of the head of the household and province

	2002						2013					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
Province	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Western Cape (WC)	572	11,9	186	5,9	759	9,5	627	11,9	393	8,9	1021	10,5
Eastern Cape (EC)	636	13,2	590	18,7	1225	15,4	563	10,7	629	14,3	1192	12,3
Northern Cape (NC)	106	2,2	51	1,6	156	2,0	103	2,0	100	2,3	204	2,1
Free State (FS)	312	6,5	168	5,3	481	6,0	272	5,1	219	5,0	490	5,1
KwaZulu Natal (KZN)	841	17,5	686	21,8	1528	19,2	893	16,9	975	22,1	1868	19,3
North West (NW)	327	6,8	239	7,6	566	7,1	404	7,7	324	7,4	728	7,5
Gauteng (GP)	1213	25,3	496	15,7	1709	21,5	1473	27,9	737	16,7	2210	22,8
Mpumalanga (MP)	340	7,1	257	8,2	598	7,5	448	8,5	395	9,0	844	8,7
Limpopo (LP)	451	9,4	477	15,2	928	11,7	489	9,3	633	14,4	1122	11,6
Total	**4799**	**100,0**	**3151**	**100,0**	**7949**	**100,0**	**5273**	**100,0**	**4407**	**100,0**	**9680**	**100,0**

Source: GHS 2002 and GHS 2013

Table 2.8.10: Property ownership by sex of the head of the household and Population group,2002 and 2013

	2002						2013					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
Population group	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Black/African	3231	67,3	2733	86,8	5964	75,0	3847	73,0	3776	85,7	7622	78,7
Coloured	384	8,0	149	4,7	533	6,7	422	8,0	270	6,1	692	7,1
Indian or Asian	173	3,6	36	1,1	208	2,6	171	3,3	66	1,5	238	2,5
White	1012	21,1	232	7,4	1244	15,7	832	15,8	295	6,7	1127	11,6
Total	**4799**	**100,0**	**3151**	**100,0**	**7949**	**100,0**	**5273**	**100,0**	**4407**	**100,0**	**9680**	**100,0**

Source: GHS 2002 and GHS 2013

Table 2.8.11: Farms ownership by sex and province

	2002						2013					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
Province	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Western Cape (WC)	26	1,6	20	1,1	45	1,3	49	1,7	56	1,6	105	1,6
Eastern Cape (EC)	438	27,5	467	25,7	905	26,5	285	9,8	286	8,0	571	8,8
Northern Cape (NC)	20	1,2	15	0,8	34	1,0	23	0,8	23	0,7	47	0,7
Free State (FS)	51	3,2	37	2,0	88	2,6	246	8,5	322	9,0	568	8,8
KwaZulu Natal (KZN)	598	37,5	743	40,9	1341	39,3	735	25,4	850	23,8	1585	24,5
North West (NW)	79	5,0	88	4,9	168	4,9	92	3,2	118	3,3	210	3,2
Gauteng (GP)	30	1,9	42	2,3	72	2,1	182	6,3	195	5,5	377	5,8
Mpumalanga (MP)	69	4,4	72	3,9	141	4,1	465	16,1	582	16,3	1047	16,2
Limpopo (LP)	282	17,7	336	18,5	618	18,1	821	28,3	1140	31,9	1961	30,3
Total	**1594**	**100,0**	**1818**	**100,0**	**3412**	**100,0**	**2898**	**100,0**	**3572**	**100,0**	**6470**	**100,0**

Source: GHS 2002 and GHS 2013

Table 2.8.12: Farms ownership by sex and Population group

	2002						2013					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
Population group	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Black/African	1449	90,9	1675	92,1	3124	91,5	2741	94,6	3410	95,5	6151	95,1
Coloured	12	0,8	12	0,7	25	0,7	40	1,4	37	1,0	76	1,2
Indian or Asian	3	0,2	2	0,1	5	0,1	10	0,4	11	1,0	21	1,0
White	130	8,2	129	7,1	259	7,6	107	3,7	115	3,2	222	3,4
Total	**1594**	**100,0**	**1818**	**100,0**	**3412**	**100,0**	**2898**	**100,0**	**3572**	**100,0**	**6470**	**100,0**

Source: GHS 2002 and GHS 2013

Table 2.8.13: Household goods ownership (other than land) by sex of head of household and geo-type

	2013							
	Male							
	Index: 0-4 Less Privileged		Index:5-9 Privileged		Index: 10-17 Very Privileged		Total	
Geo-type	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Urban formal	1368	41,4	1978	62,9	2223	91,8	5569	62,8
Urban informal	611	18,5	345	11,0	26	1,1	983	11,1
Tribal areas	1016	30,7	714	22,7	97	4,0	1827	20,6
Rural formal	310	9,4	109	3,5	76	3,1	494	5,6
Total	**3305**	**100,0**	**3146**	**100,0**	**2423**	**100,0**	**8874**	**100,0**

	Female									
	Index: 0-4 Less Privileged		Index:5-9 Privileged		Index: 10-17 Very Privileged		Total		Grand Total	
Geo-type	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Urban formal	838	32,3	1604	59,8	852	90,3	3294	53,0	8863	58,7
Urban informal	308	11,9	189	7,0	11	1,1	508	8,2	1491	9,9
Tribal areas	1346	51,9	836	31,2	75	7,9	2256	36,3	4084	27,1
Rural formal	102	3,9	52	1,9	6	0,7	160	2,6	655	4,3
Total	**2594**	**100,0**	**2681**	**100,0**	**944**	**100,0**	**6219**	**100,0**	**15093**	**100,0**

***Household goods ownership index: Household number of goods 0-4: Less Privileged; 5-9: Privileged; 10-17(all) very privileged**

Source: GHS, 2013

Table 2.8.14: Household goods ownership (other than land) by sex of head of household and Population group

	2013							
	Male							
	Index: 0-4 Less Privileged		Index:5-9 Privileged		Index: 10-17 Very Privileged		Total	
Population group	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Black/African	3155	95,5	2711	86,2	935	38,6	6801	76,6
Coloured	106	3,2	273	8,7	289	11,9	668	7,5
Indian or Asian	20	0,6	62	2,0	178	7,3	259	2,9
White	24	0,7	100	3,2	1021	42,2	1146	12,9
Total	**3305**	**100,0**	**3146**	**100,0**	**2423**	**100,0**	**8874**	**100,0**

	Female									
	Index: 0-4 Less Privileged		Index:5-9 Privileged		Index: 10-17 Very Privileged		Total		Grand Total	
Population group	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Black/African	2497	96,2	2289	85,4	439	46,6	5225	84,0	12026	79,7
Coloured	74	2,9	248	9,2	104	11,1	427	6,9	1095	7,3
Indian or Asian	7	0,3	43	1,6	44	4,7	94	1,5	354	2,3
White	16	0,6	101	3,8	356	37,7	472	7,6	1618	10,7
Total	**2594**	**100,0**	**2681**	**100,0**	**944**	**100,0**	**6219**	**100,0**	**15093**	**100,0**

Source: GHS, 2013

Table 2.8.15: Use of public transport by sex

	2013					
	Male		Female		Total	
Mode of transport	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**	**'000**	**%**
Taxi	10890	76,5	12321	76,6	23211	76,5
Busses	2092	14,7	2434	15,1	4527	14,9
Trains	1261	8,9	1328	8,3	2590	8,5
Total	**14243**	**100,0**	**16084**	**100,0**	**30327**	**100,0**

Source: GHS, 2013

Table 2.8.16: Use of public transport by sex and race

Mode of transport	2013									
	Male									
	African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		Total	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Taxi	10015	78,0	737	65,7	94	72,1	43	29,6	10890	76,5
Busses	1837	14,3	186	16,6	25	19,3	44	30,1	2092	14,7
Trains	993	7,7	199	17,7	11	8,6	58	40,2	1261	8,9
Total	**12846**	**100,0**	**1122**	**100,0**	**131**	**100,0**	**144**	**100,0**	**14243**	**100,0**

Mode of transport	Female										Grand Total	
	African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		Total			
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Taxi	11305	78,4	873	64,1	100	71,6	43	27,8	12321	76,6	23211	76,5
Busses	2102	14,6	253	18,6	32	23,0	47	30,6	2434	15,1	4527	14,9
Trains	1021	7,1	237	17,3	8	5,4	64	41,6	1328	8,3	2590	8,5
Total	**14427**	**100,0**	**1363**	**100,0**	**140**	**100,0**	**153**	**100,0**	**16084**	**100,0**	**30327**	**100,0**

Source: GHS, 2013

2.9. GOVERNACE AND JUSTICE

Table 2.9.1: Heads at higher institutions of learning by sex

Heads of higher institutions of learning	2000						2012					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Director	104	2,9	27	3,6	131	3,0	65	1,7	9	0,6	74	1,4
Associate director	238	6,5	79	10,5	317	7,2	90	2,4	33	2,2	123	2,4
Professor	2289	62,8	354	47,3	2643	60,1	2138	57,0	668	45,3	2806	53,7
Associate professor	1015	27,8	289	38,6	1304	29,7	1455	38,8	763	51,8	2218	42,5
Total	**3646**	**100,0**	**749**	**100,0**	**4395**	**100,0**	3748	100,0	1473	100,0	5221	100,0

Source: Department of Higher Education 2000 and 2012

Table 2.9.2: Top 40 JSE listed companies by sex

	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
CEO	39	97,5	1	2,5	40	100,0

Source: JSE, April 2014

Table 2.9.3: Number/percentage of parliamentarians by sex and education

	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Number of Parliamentarians	238	59,5	162	40,5	400	100,0

Table 2.9.4: Heads of Chapter 9 institutions by sex

	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Number of Heads	9	75,0	3	25,0	12	100,0

Source: GCIS, 2014

Table 2.9.5: Number/percentage of Heads of the SOE's by sex

	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
Heads of State owned enterprises	100	76,3	31	23,7	131	100,0

Source: GCIS,2014

Table 2.9.6: Decision-making positions by sex

	1994						2014					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
Position type	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Minister	26	92,9	2	7,1	28	100,0	20	57,1	15	42,9	35	100,0
Deputy minister	10	55,6	8	44,4	18	100,0	19	51,4	18	48,6	37	100,0
Premier	9	100,0	0	0,0	9	100,0	7	77,8	2	22,2	9	100,0
MEC							52	57,1	39	42,9	91	100,0

Source: Cabinet South Africa 1994 and department of communications, Parliament, 2014

Table 2.9.7: Registered attorneys/advocates by sex

	2014					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Advocates	4 523	68,7	2 060	31,3	6 583	100,0

Source: Dept of justice, 2014

Table 2.9.8: Judges on Supreme Court by sex

	2014					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Judges	15	68,0	7	32,0	22	100

Source: Dept of justice, 2014

Table 2.9.9: Defence officers by sex and SMS level

	2014					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
SMS level	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
South African Air Force	8678	76,1	2732	23,9	11410	100,0
Navy	4880	75,0	1583	25,0	6463	100,0
Total	**13558**	**75,9**	**4315**	**24,1**	**17873**	**100,0**

Source: SAAF, 2014

Table 2.9.10: Police officers by sex and Population group

	2014					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
Population group	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
African/Black	81 009	77,1	26 606	80,6	107 615	77,9
coloured	11 111	10,6	3 286	10,0	14 397	10,4
Indian(Asian)	2 802	2,7	471	1,4	3 273	2,4
White	10 148	9,7	2 628	8,0	12 776	9,3
Total	**105 070**	**100,0**	**32 991**	**100,0**	**138 061**	**100,0**

Source: DPSA, 2014

Table 2.9.11: Correctional officers by Sex

	2014					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Correctional officers	27802	67,9	13164	32,1	40966	100,0

Source: Dept. of correctional services, February 2014

Table 2.9.12: Correctional officers by Sex and Population group

	2014					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
Population group	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Black/African	19227	69,2	10441	79,3	29668	72,4
Coloured	3959	14,2	1634	12,4	5593	13,7
Indian or Asian	471	1,7	205	1,6	676	1,7
White	4145	14,9	884	6,7	5029	0,1
Total	**27802**	**100,0**	**13164**	**100,0**	**40966**	**100,0**

Source: Dept. of correctional services, February 2014

Table 2.9.13: Correctional officers by Sex and SMS level

	2014					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
SMS level	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Non-management	27 311	98,2	12 778	97,1	40 089	97,9
MMS	387	1,4	330	2,5	717	1,8
SMS:13-15	104	0,4	56	0,4	160	0,4
Total	**27 802**	**100,0**	**13 164**	**100,0**	**40 966**	**100,0**

Source: Dept. of correctional services, February 2014

APPENDIX 3

CENSUS PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL DATA

3.1. LABOUR PARTICIPATION (CENSUS 2001 AND 2011)

Province / municipal code	2001				2011				*Change in parity (2001 to 2011)
	Labour force part rate % in province/ municipal	Labour force part rate male	Labour force part rate female	Gender parity	Labour force part rate in province/ municipal	Labour force part rate male	Labour force part rate female	Gender parity	
Province									
Western Cape	65,6	53,9	46,1	**0,86**	63,8	53,0	47,0	**0,89**	**-0,03**
Eastern Cape	45,3	49,4	50,6	**1,02**	41,6	49,7	50,3	**1,01**	**-0,01**
Northern Cape	55,3	55,8	44,2	**0,79**	52,9	55,5	44,5	**0,80**	**-0,01**
Free State	59,2	52,1	47,9	**0,92**	53,6	53,1	46,9	**0,88**	**0,03**
KwaZulu-Natal	53,9	51,1	48,9	**0,96**	47,0	51,4	48,6	**0,95**	**0,01**
North West	56,3	58,1	41,9	**0,72**	54,2	58,1	41,9	**0,72**	**0,00**
Gauteng	70,5	55,0	45,0	**0,82**	68,7	54,2	45,8	**0,85**	**-0,03**
Mpumalanga	54,4	53,7	46,3	**0,86**	54,8	54,2	45,8	**0,85**	**0,02**
Limpopo	44,9	49,0	51,0	**1,04**	44,9	49,9	50,1	**1,00**	**-0,04**
Municipalities									
WC011: Matzikama	66,2	58,7	41,3	**0,70**	61,6	58,0	42,0	**0,73**	**-0,02**
WC012: Cederberg	66,8	57,9	42,1	**0,73**	61,2	54,6	45,4	**0,83**	**-0,10**
WC013: Bergrivier	68,2	56,1	43,9	**0,78**	60,5	56,1	43,9	**0,78**	**0,00**
WC014: Saldanha Bay	66,8	57,2	42,8	**0,75**	65,1	55,2	44,8	**0,81**	**-0,06**
WC015: Swartland	63,7	56,6	43,4	**0,77**	59,2	56,0	44,0	**0,79**	**-0,02**
WC022: Witzenberg	70,1	55,7	44,3	**0,80**	69,0	57,0	43,0	**0,75**	**0,04**
WC023: Drakenstein	64,5	53,6	46,4	**0,87**	61,0	52,9	47,1	**0,89**	**-0,02**
WC024: Stellenbosch	63,3	53,7	46,3	**0,86**	59,7	52,5	47,5	**0,90**	**-0,04**
WC025: Breede Valley	64,3	53,3	46,8	**0,88**	61,5	51,3	48,7	**0,95**	**-0,07**
WC026: Langeberg	57,6	58,3	41,7	**0,71**	61,1	55,4	44,6	**0,81**	**-0,09**
WC034: Swellendam	59,2	59,9	40,1	**0,67**	59,6	58,7	41,3	**0,70**	**-0,03**
WC031: Theewaterskloof	67,3	60,3	39,7	**0,66**	63,1	56,2	43,8	**0,78**	**-0,12**

WC032: Overstrand	63,2	55,8	44,2	**0,79**	67,3	54,0	46,0	**0,85**	**-0,06**
WC033: Cape Agulhas	61,0	56,2	43,7	**0,78**	65,5	55,2	44,8	**0,81**	**-0,03**
WC041: Kannaland	50,1	61,1	38,9	**0,64**	48,2	58,3	41,7	**0,72**	**-0,08**
WC042: Hessequa	57,4	60,6	39,4	**0,65**	58,4	57,3	42,7	**0,75**	**-0,09**
WC043: Mossel Bay	60,5	57,7	42,3	**0,73**	58,4	53,4	46,6	**0,87**	**-0,14**
WC044: George	65,4	54,4	45,6	**0,84**	61,0	53,1	46,9	**0,88**	**-0,05**
WC045: Oudtshoorn	58,5	53,9	46,1	**0,85**	50,6	52,9	47,1	**0,89**	**-0,04**
WC047: Bitou	70,2	54,8	45,2	**0,82**	70,1	52,6	47,4	**0,90**	**-0,08**
WC048: Knysna	65,4	54,7	45,3	**0,83**	63,6	53,3	46,7	**0,88**	**-0,05**
WC051: Laingsburg	61,9	56,9	43,1	**0,76**	65,1	56,3	43,7	**0,78**	**-0,02**
WC052: Prince Albert	60,6	58,9	41,1	**0,70**	51,8	59,9	40,1	**0,67**	**0,03**
WC053: Beaufort West	55,0	53,8	46,2	**0,86**	47,6	54,8	45,2	**0,83**	**0,03**
CPT: City of Cape Town	66,6	52,9	47,1	**0,89**	65,3	52,3	47,7	**0,91**	**-0,02**
EC101: Camdeboo	58,0	53,1	46,9	**0,88**	54,5	53,6	46,4	**0,86**	**0,02**
EC102: Blue Crane Route	58,4	56,1	43,9	**0,78**	46,7	56,3	43,7	**0,78**	**0,01**
EC103: Ikwezi	47,8	57,3	42,7	**0,75**	50,1	55,2	44,8	**0,81**	**-0,06**
EC104: Makana	57,9	47,8	52,2	**1,09**	51,1	50,0	50,0	**1,00**	**-0,09**
EC105: Ndlambe	58,5	50,5	49,5	**0,98**	54,9	51,2	48,8	**0,95**	**0,03**
EC106: Sundays River Valley	57,2	54,9	45,1	**0,82**	51,0	59,5	40,5	**0,68**	**0,14**
EC107: Baviaans	43,7	64,3	35,7	**0,55**	52,1	57,2	42,8	**0,75**	**-0,19**
EC108: Kouga	58,2	56,3	43,7	**0,78**	59,7	54,9	45,1	**0,82**	**-0,05**
EC109: Kou-Kamma	66,3	57,7	42,3	**0,73**	65,8	57,9	42,1	**0,73**	**0,01**
EC121: Mbhashe	25,1	47,9	52,1	**1,09**	22,4	46,9	53,1	**1,13**	**0,05**
EC122: Mnquma	34,0	46,7	53,3	**1,14**	30,0	47,4	52,6	**1,11**	**-0,03**
EC123: Great Kei	43,0	51,6	48,4	**0,94**	39,3	54,6	45,4	**0,83**	**0,11**
EC124: Amahlathi	44,2	50,9	49,1	**0,96**	36,7	52,3	47,7	**0,91**	**0,05**
EC126: Ngqushwa	36,3	47,7	52,3	**1,10**	32,0	48,2	51,8	**1,07**	**-0,03**
EC127: Nkonkobe	43,8	48,5	51,5	**1,06**	34,9	49,0	51,0	**1,04**	**-0,02**
EC128: Nxuba	53,2	51,5	48,5	**0,94**	55,3	54,5	45,5	**0,83**	**0,11**

EC131: Inxuba Yethemba	58,6	52,2	47,8	**0,91**	53,5	53,9	46,1	**0,86**	**0,06**
EC132: Tsolwana	39,8	51,0	49,0	**0,96**	36,5	52,5	47,5	**0,90**	**0,06**
EC133: Inkwanca	52,9	51,2	48,8	**0,95**	48,8	54,4	45,6	**0,84**	**0,11**
EC134: Lukanji	48,7	47,4	52,6	**1,11**	44,6	48,9	51,1	**1,04**	**-0,07**
EC135: Intsika Yethu	26,0	50,0	50,0	**1,00**	25,7	49,4	50,6	**1,03**	**0,03**
EC136: Emalahleni	27,7	48,5	51,5	**1,06**	26,5	49,8	50,2	**1,01**	**-0,05**
EC137: Engcobo	28,9	47,4	52,6	**1,11**	25,7	45,9	54,1	**1,18**	**0,07**
EC138: Sakhisizwe	40,3	49,4	50,6	**1,02**	40,0	49,7	50,3	**1,01**	**-0,01**
EC141: Elundini	36,4	48,5	51,5	**1,06**	32,8	48,9	51,1	**1,04**	**-0,02**
EC142: Senqu	34,1	52,0	48,0	**0,92**	36,2	49,3	50,7	**1,03**	**-0,05**
EC143: Maletswai	57,0	50,9	49,1	**0,97**	53,4	52,0	48,0	**0,92**	**0,04**
EC144: Gariep	53,2	53,5	46,5	**0,87**	53,3	55,3	44,7	**0,81**	**0,06**
EC153: Ngquza Hill	34,9	45,5	54,5	**1,20**	26,3	45,4	54,6	**1,20**	**0,01**
EC154: Port St Johns	33,6	46,7	53,3	**1,14**	19,9	45,0	55,0	**1,22**	**0,08**
EC155: Nyandeni	32,1	49,2	50,8	**1,03**	23,9	47,7	52,3	**1,10**	**0,06**
EC156: Mhlontlo	25,8	47,0	53,0	**1,13**	28,1	46,3	53,7	**1,16**	**0,03**
EC157: King Sabata Dalindyebo	34,1	45,5	54,5	**1,20**	35,3	45,8	54,2	**1,18**	**-0,01**
EC441: Matatiele	26,9	49,2	50,8	**1,03**	35,4	46,2	53,8	**1,17**	**0,13**
EC442: Umzimvubu	29,0	48,0	52,0	**1,08**	32,3	45,5	54,5	**1,20**	**0,11**
EC443: Mbizana	29,4	45,6	54,4	**1,19**	24,0	44,0	56,0	**1,27**	**0,08**
EC444: Ntabankulu	39,7	48,8	51,2	**1,05**	21,3	46,1	53,9	**1,17**	**0,12**
BUF: Buffalo City	62,3	47,9	52,1	**1,09**	55,8	48,7	51,3	**1,05**	**-0,04**
NMA: Nelson Mandela Bay	60,9	51,4	48,6	**0,94**	58,0	51,3	48,7	**0,95**	**-0,01**
NC061: Richtersveld	64,0	60,0	40,0	**0,67**	67,6	56,6	43,4	**0,77**	**-0,10**
NC062: Nama Khoi	58,6	59,7	40,3	**0,67**	50,9	55,5	44,5	**0,80**	**-0,13**
NC064: Kamiesberg	51,9	63,7	36,3	**0,57**	49,4	55,7	44,3	**0,79**	**-0,22**
NC065: Hantam	54,8	61,0	39,0	**0,64**	51,1	59,3	40,7	**0,69**	**-0,05**
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	63,4	58,0	42,0	**0,72**	54,6	61,1	38,9	**0,64**	**0,09**

NC067: Khâi-Ma	62,8	62,3	37,7	**0,61**	69,0	57,8	42,2	**0,73**	**-0,13**
NC071: Ubuntu	61,5	53,8	46,2	**0,86**	62,3	55,7	44,3	**0,80**	**0,06**
NC072: Umsobomvu	60,0	49,3	50,7	**1,03**	51,3	53,9	46,1	**0,86**	**0,11**
NC073: Emthanjeni	56,6	52,4	47,6	**0,91**	51,8	54,3	45,7	**0,84**	**0,07**
NC074: Kareeberg	61,8	53,0	47,0	**0,89**	52,2	57,6	42,4	**0,74**	**0,15**
NC075: Renosterberg	64,9	54,8	45,3	**0,83**	53,4	55,3	44,7	**0,81**	**0,02**
NC076: Thembelihle	54,4	60,0	40,0	**0,67**	54,7	57,2	42,8	**0,75**	**-0,08**
NC077: Siyathemba	56,5	56,7	43,3	**0,76**	52,0	59,7	40,3	**0,68**	**0,09**
NC078: Siyancuma	54,6	62,2	37,8	**0,61**	48,0	58,6	41,4	**0,71**	**-0,10**
NC081: Mier	46,5	59,8	40,2	**0,67**	43,9	60,2	39,8	**0,66**	**0,01**
NC082: Kai !Garib	70,4	53,4	46,6	**0,87**	66,7	58,6	41,4	**0,71**	**0,17**
NC083: //Khara Hais	58,9	55,1	44,9	**0,82**	53,3	54,5	45,5	**0,83**	**-0,02**
NC084: !Kheis	57,6	62,5	37,5	**0,60**	56,0	60,7	39,3	**0,65**	**-0,05**
NC085: Tsantsabane	57,5	60,2	39,8	**0,66**	61,3	60,0	40,0	**0,67**	**-0,01**
NC086: Kgatelopele	57,4	63,4	36,6	**0,58**	55,7	61,2	38,8	**0,63**	**-0,06**
NC091: Sol Plaatjie	59,5	51,5	48,5	**0,94**	56,3	51,3	48,7	**0,95**	**-0,01**
NC092: Dikgatlong	51,6	61,4	38,6	**0,63**	44,0	59,1	40,9	**0,69**	**-0,06**
NC093: Magareng	53,3	54,5	45,5	**0,84**	41,4	54,6	45,4	**0,83**	**0,00**
NC094: Phokwane	58,9	56,3	43,7	**0,78**	51,8	54,0	46,0	**0,85**	**-0,08**
NC451: Joe Morolong	27,1	62,3	37,7	**0,60**	26,3	54,5	45,5	**0,83**	**-0,23**
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	43,7	52,1	47,9	**0,92**	50,8	53,7	46,3	**0,86**	**0,06**
NC453: Gamagara	61,6	60,1	39,9	**0,66**	65,2	61,6	38,4	**0,62**	**0,04**
FS161: Letsemeng	60,7	58,3	41,7	**0,72**	47,1	60,2	39,8	**0,66**	**0,05**
FS162: Kopanong	56,0	55,3	44,7	**0,81**	49,7	57,1	42,9	**0,75**	**0,06**
FS163: Mohokare	56,2	56,0	44,0	**0,79**	53,4	53,5	46,5	**0,87**	**-0,08**
FS164: Naledi	55,2	53,9	46,1	**0,86**	43,5	52,2	47,8	**0,92**	**-0,06**
FS181: Masilonyana	61,4	59,3	40,7	**0,69**	45,7	56,7	43,3	**0,76**	**-0,08**
FS182: Tokologo	59,3	59,4	40,6	**0,68**	50,0	60,5	39,5	**0,65**	**0,03**
FS183: Tswelopele	56,9	55,9	44,1	**0,79**	51,3	55,8	44,2	**0,79**	**0,00**

FS184: Matjhabeng	64,1	55,1	44,9	**0,81**	57,2	54,0	46,0	**0,85**	**-0,04**
FS185: Nala	54,6	54,6	45,4	**0,83**	49,2	55,9	44,1	**0,79**	**0,04**
FS191: Setsoto	58,9	48,8	51,2	**1,05**	47,8	52,4	47,6	**0,91**	**0,04**
FS192: Dihlabeng	61,9	49,7	50,3	**1,01**	56,6	52,5	47,5	**0,91**	**0,08**
FS193: Nketoana	51,1	52,7	47,3	**0,90**	51,6	55,4	44,6	**0,80**	**0,09**
FS194: Maluti a Phofung	53,2	45,7	54,3	**1,19**	43,6	47,0	53,0	**1,13**	**-0,06**
FS195: Phumelela	53,2	55,6	44,4	**0,80**	48,1	59,5	40,5	**0,68**	**0,12**
FS196: Mantsopa	58,0	52,1	47,9	**0,92**	52,2	53,4	46,6	**0,87**	**0,05**
FS201: Moqhaka	63,1	55,6	44,4	**0,80**	52,1	53,5	46,5	**0,87**	**-0,07**
FS203: Ngwathe	56,0	51,9	48,1	**0,93**	52,6	52,7	47,3	**0,90**	**0,03**
FS204: Metsimaholo	62,5	57,1	42,9	**0,75**	63,1	56,9	43,1	**0,76**	**-0,01**
FS205: Mafube	49,3	52,1	47,9	**0,92**	49,3	56,4	43,6	**0,77**	**0,14**
MAN: Mangaung	60,6	49,4	50,6	**1,02**	57,8	51,7	48,3	**0,93**	**0,04**
KZN211: Vulamehlo	36,6	53,6	46,4	**0,87**	28,2	50,2	49,8	**0,99**	**-0,13**
KZN212: Umdoni	57,3	54,2	45,8	**0,85**	48,5	53,1	46,9	**0,88**	**-0,04**
KZN213: Umzumbe	33,1	48,4	51,6	**1,07**	29,0	47,4	52,6	**1,11**	**0,04**
KZN214: UMuziwabantu	36,4	48,3	51,7	**1,07**	31,6	49,5	50,5	**1,02**	**-0,05**
KZN215: Ezingoleni	39,6	48,1	51,9	**1,08**	33,8	47,7	52,3	**1,10**	**0,02**
KZN216: Hibiscus Coast	56,8	48,3	51,7	**1,07**	53,9	49,0	51,0	**1,04**	**-0,03**
KZN221: uMshwathi	55,7	51,3	48,7	**0,95**	43,0	50,9	49,1	**0,97**	**-0,02**
KZN222: uMngeni	68,1	52,4	47,6	**0,91**	64,9	50,5	49,5	**0,98**	**-0,07**
KZN223: Mpofana	71,0	55,2	44,8	**0,81**	53,5	53,1	46,9	**0,88**	**-0,07**
KZN224: Impendle	36,6	49,1	50,9	**1,04**	23,1	49,8	50,2	**1,01**	**-0,03**
KZN225: The Msunduzi	63,4	48,6	51,4	**1,06**	54,3	50,1	49,9	**1,00**	**-0,05**
KZN226: Mkhambathini	55,4	54,7	45,3	**0,83**	45,8	53,5	46,5	**0,87**	**-0,04**
KZN227: Richmond	54,7	49,3	50,7	**1,03**	44,5	52,2	47,8	**0,92**	**0,05**
KZN232: Emnambithi/Ladysmith	59,4	48,5	51,5	**1,06**	48,9	49,6	50,4	**1,02**	**-0,04**
KZN233: Indaka	33,2	48,3	51,7	**1,07**	19,1	46,1	53,9	**1,17**	**0,09**

KZN234: Umtshezi	59,8	49,7	50,3	**1,01**	41,4	50,2	49,8	**0,99**	**0,00**
KZN235: Okhahlamba	42,3	50,6	49,4	**0,98**	32,8	48,8	51,2	**1,05**	**0,02**
KZN236: Imbabazane	41,5	48,0	52,0	**1,08**	31,7	48,9	51,1	**1,04**	**-0,04**
KZN241: Endumeni	63,9	52,7	47,3	**0,90**	50,0	53,1	46,9	**0,88**	**0,01**
KZN242: Nqutu	30,8	46,3	53,7	**1,16**	20,6	44,8	55,2	**1,23**	**0,07**
KZN244: Msinga	29,5	41,6	58,4	**1,40**	19,0	41,2	58,8	**1,43**	**0,03**
KZN245: Umvoti	47,4	47,1	52,9	**1,12**	39,6	45,2	54,8	**1,21**	**0,09**
KZN252: Newcastle	59,9	47,9	52,1	**1,09**	43,8	49,7	50,3	**1,01**	**-0,08**
KZN253: Emadlangeni	54,4	67,0	33,0	**0,49**	45,8	50,4	49,6	**0,98**	**-0,49**
KZN254: Dannhauser	46,6	51,1	48,9	**0,96**	35,7	50,1	49,9	**1,00**	**-0,04**
KZN261: eDumbe	45,4	52,3	47,7	**0,91**	34,1	50,7	49,3	**0,97**	**-0,06**
KZN262: UPhongolo	46,8	52,5	47,5	**0,91**	39,4	50,6	49,4	**0,98**	**-0,07**
KZN263: Abaqulusi	47,8	50,9	49,1	**0,96**	34,5	50,1	49,9	**1,00**	**-0,03**
KZN265: Nongoma	25,7	44,1	55,9	**1,27**	24,4	43,2	56,8	**1,31**	**0,04**
KZN266: Ulundi	41,2	43,4	56,6	**1,30**	28,8	44,9	55,1	**1,23**	**-0,07**
KZN271: Umhlabuyalingana	32,1	45,3	54,7	**1,21**	26,4	45,2	54,8	**1,21**	**0,01**
KZN272: Jozini	25,0	50,3	49,7	**0,99**	27,9	45,4	54,6	**1,20**	**0,19**
KZN273: The Big 5 False Bay	44,1	52,4	47,6	**0,91**	35,5	48,3	51,7	**1,07**	**-0,02**
KZN274: Hlabisa	32,5	42,9	57,1	**1,33**	29,4	45,1	54,9	**1,22**	**-0,12**
KZN275: Mtubatuba	45,6	48,5	51,5	**1,06**	33,6	47,4	52,6	**1,11**	**0,05**
KZN281: Mfolozi	48,8	52,4	47,6	**0,91**	38,9	53,3	46,7	**0,88**	**0,03**
KZN282: uMhlathuze	60,9	53,9	46,1	**0,86**	55,1	53,0	47,0	**0,89**	**-0,03**
KZN283: Ntambanana	38,8	53,4	46,6	**0,87**	31,5	49,1	50,9	**1,04**	**-0,09**
KZN284: uMlalazi	40,5	49,3	50,7	**1,03**	31,3	48,9	51,1	**1,04**	**0,02**
KZN285: Mthonjaneni	47,6	49,8	50,2	**1,01**	38,9	48,2	51,8	**1,08**	**0,07**
KZN286: Nkandla	31,9	43,1	56,9	**1,32**	20,1	42,2	57,8	**1,37**	**0,05**
KZN291: Mandeni	57,0	48,8	51,2	**1,05**	48,0	50,3	49,7	**0,99**	**-0,03**
KZN292: KwaDukuza	63,7	56,5	43,5	**0,77**	59,1	55,6	44,4	**0,80**	**-0,03**

KZN293: Ndwedwe	38,5	52,3	47,7	**0,91**	27,5	51,5	48,5	**0,94**	**-0,03**
KZN294: Maphumulo	28,9	45,0	55,0	**1,22**	21,0	44,5	55,5	**1,25**	**0,03**
KZN431: Ingwe	32,1	49,6	50,4	**1,02**	31,4	49,9	50,1	**1,00**	**-0,01**
KZN432: Kwa Sani	65,7	55,4	44,6	**0,81**	69,1	55,9	44,1	**0,79**	**0,02**
KZN433: Greater Kokstad	74,8	53,5	46,5	**0,87**	60,2	51,2	48,8	**0,95**	**-0,08**
KZN434: Ubuhlebezwe	41,9	49,2	50,8	**1,03**	32,7	49,3	50,7	**1,03**	**0,00**
KZN435: Umzimkhulu	32,1	48,0	52,0	**1,08**	28,3	46,2	53,8	**1,16**	**0,08**
ETH: eThekwini	64,8	52,6	47,4	**0,90**	59,0	53,1	46,9	**0,88**	**0,02**
NW371: Moretele	51,0	53,3	46,7	**0,88**	47,9	53,6	46,4	**0,86**	**0,01**
NW372: Madibeng	65,4	58,4	41,6	**0,71**	65,1	60,4	39,6	**0,65**	**0,06**
NW373: Rustenburg	68,9	65,8	34,2	**0,52**	66,9	62,8	37,2	**0,59**	**-0,07**
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	61,3	60,9	39,1	**0,64**	56,3	63,2	36,8	**0,58**	**0,06**
NW375: Moses Kotane	51,5	56,6	43,4	**0,77**	48,9	56,4	43,6	**0,77**	**-0,01**
NW381: Ratlou	30,3	54,8	45,2	**0,82**	27,1	55,9	44,1	**0,79**	**0,04**
NW382: Tswaing	38,4	61,2	38,8	**0,64**	40,4	61,5	38,5	**0,63**	**0,01**
NW383: Mafikeng	56,7	51,6	48,4	**0,94**	49,5	51,4	48,6	**0,95**	**-0,01**
NW384: Ditsobotla	53,4	58,6	41,4	**0,71**	50,1	60,3	39,7	**0,66**	**0,05**
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	43,7	52,9	47,1	**0,89**	39,1	55,4	44,6	**0,81**	**0,09**
NW392: Naledi	59,3	55,5	44,5	**0,80**	57,6	56,8	43,2	**0,76**	**0,04**
NW393: Mamusa	54,7	56,5	43,5	**0,77**	47,9	57,7	42,3	**0,73**	**0,04**
NW394: Greater Taung	37,2	53,5	46,5	**0,87**	32,8	51,2	48,8	**0,95**	**-0,08**
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	59,7	57,7	42,3	**0,73**	49,5	58,9	41,1	**0,70**	**0,04**
NW397: Kagisano/Molopo	36,6	59,3	40,7	**0,68**	35,5	59,2	40,8	**0,69**	**-0,01**
NW401: Ventersdorp	51,4	61,7	38,3	**0,62**	46,9	62,3	37,7	**0,61**	**0,02**
NW402: Tlokwe City Council	64,8	52,1	47,9	**0,92**	58,6	53,1	46,9	**0,88**	**0,04**
NW403: City of Matlosana	63,9	59,0	41,0	**0,70**	60,0	54,7	45,3	**0,83**	**-0,13**
NW404: Maquassi Hills	52,2	59,0	41,0	**0,70**	47,7	60,1	39,9	**0,66**	**0,03**
GT421: Emfuleni	62,7	53,9	46,1	**0,86**	61,8	53,5	46,5	**0,87**	**-0,01**
GT422: Midvaal	69,4	58,6	41,4	**0,71**	68,4	58,1	41,9	**0,72**	**-0,02**

GT423: Lesedi	63,7	56,8	43,2	**0,76**	62,4	56,9	43,1	**0,76**	**0,00**
GT481: Mogale City	70,5	55,6	44,4	**0,80**	68,7	54,7	45,3	**0,83**	**-0,03**
GT482: Randfontein	70,4	55,6	44,4	**0,80**	67,4	54,5	45,5	**0,84**	**-0,04**
GT483: Westonaria	72,9	70,0	30,0	**0,43**	70,3	64,1	35,9	**0,56**	**-0,13**
GT484: Merafong City	73,3	69,8	30,2	**0,43**	63,9	61,2	38,8	**0,63**	**-0,20**
EKU: Ekurhuleni	71,3	56,0	44,0	**0,79**	69,4	55,8	44,2	**0,79**	**-0,01**
JHB: City of Johannesburg	73,0	53,7	46,3	**0,86**	70,2	53,4	46,6	**0,87**	**-0,01**
TSH: City of Tshwane	67,8	53,6	46,4	**0,86**	67,8	52,6	47,4	**0,90**	**-0,04**
MP301: Albert Luthuli	41,6	50,6	49,4	**0,97**	41,6	50,6	49,4	**0,97**	**0,00**
MP302: Msukaligwa	59,3	54,7	45,3	**0,83**	58,2	55,9	44,1	**0,79**	**0,04**
MP303: Mkhondo	55,0	51,3	48,7	**0,95**	46,8	52,6	47,4	**0,90**	**0,05**
MP304: Pixley Ka Seme	51,9	51,1	48,9	**0,96**	44,3	53,7	46,3	**0,86**	**0,10**
MP305: Lekwa	63,3	54,4	45,6	**0,84**	59,9	55,8	44,2	**0,79**	**0,05**
MP306: Dipaleseng	58,1	55,6	44,4	**0,80**	60,0	58,6	41,4	**0,71**	**0,09**
MP307: Govan Mbeki	66,5	58,3	41,7	**0,71**	65,7	58,5	41,5	**0,71**	**0,01**
MP311: Victor Khanye	63,7	56,2	43,8	**0,78**	60,1	59,7	40,3	**0,68**	**0,10**
MP312: Emalahleni	65,2	59,4	40,6	**0,68**	67,7	59,8	40,2	**0,67**	**0,01**
MP313: Steve Tshwete	67,1	55,8	44,2	**0,79**	65,9	59,2	40,8	**0,69**	**0,10**
MP314: Emakhazeni	60,9	57,4	42,6	**0,74**	59,0	57,3	42,7	**0,74**	**0,00**
MP315: Thembisile	45,7	50,9	49,1	**0,97**	50,0	50,1	49,9	**1,00**	**-0,03**
MP316: Dr JS Moroka	41,8	48,6	51,4	**1,06**	42,7	49,1	50,9	**1,04**	**-0,02**
MP321: Thaba Chweu	67,7	56,6	43,4	**0,77**	65,8	57,8	42,2	**0,73**	**0,04**
MP322: Mbombela	59,1	52,0	48,0	**0,92**	58,8	51,7	48,3	**0,93**	**-0,01**
MP323: Umjindi	65,2	56,7	43,3	**0,76**	62,2	55,5	44,5	**0,80**	**-0,04**
MP324: Nkomazi	50,6	53,9	46,1	**0,86**	46,5	52,2	47,8	**0,92**	**-0,06**
MP325: Bushbuckridge	38,7	47,4	52,6	**1,11**	41,3	45,3	54,7	**1,21**	**0,10**
LIM331: Greater Giyani	40,8	44,6	55,4	**1,24**	34,3	43,1	56,9	**1,32**	**0,08**
LIM332: Greater Letaba	39,4	49,8	50,2	**1,01**	37,4	47,8	52,2	**1,09**	**0,08**
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	51,0	48,6	51,4	**1,06**	47,6	49,5	50,5	**1,02**	**-0,04**

LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	62,1	56,2	43,8	**0,78**	57,0	52,3	47,7	**0,91**	**-0,13**
LIM335: Maruleng	46,6	50,3	49,7	**0,99**	39,2	47,4	52,6	**1,11**	**0,10**
LIM342: Mutale	38,2	47,7	52,3	**1,10**	36,0	45,7	54,3	**1,19**	**0,09**
LIM343: Thulamela	43,9	44,7	55,3	**1,24**	37,0	45,6	54,4	**1,19**	**-0,05**
LIM341: Musina	81,0	49,5	50,5	**1,02**	66,5	54,8	45,2	**0,82**	**0,15**
LIM344: Makhado	44,1	46,5	53,5	**1,15**	41,5	47,6	52,4	**1,10**	**-0,05**
LIM351: Blouberg	32,6	49,2	50,8	**1,03**	29,8	47,9	52,1	**1,09**	**0,06**
LIM352: Aganang	29,4	46,7	53,3	**1,14**	33,3	45,5	54,5	**1,20**	**0,06**
LIM353: Molemole	44,3	49,3	50,7	**1,03**	43,1	47,7	52,3	**1,10**	**0,07**
LIM354: Polokwane	52,9	49,1	50,9	**1,04**	56,5	50,7	49,3	**0,97**	**-0,01**
LIM355: Lepele-Nkumpi	40,9	44,6	55,4	**1,24**	41,0	45,2	54,8	**1,21**	**-0,03**
LIM361: Thabazimbi	72,6	65,6	34,4	**0,52**	63,7	65,7	34,3	**0,52**	**0,00**
LIM362: Lephalale	53,0	56,8	43,2	**0,76**	56,3	60,3	39,7	**0,66**	**0,10**
LIM364: Mookgopong	70,9	55,8	44,2	**0,79**	65,5	56,9	43,1	**0,76**	**0,03**
LIM365: Modimolle	63,4	54,8	45,2	**0,82**	58,0	56,2	43,8	**0,78**	**0,04**
LIM366: Bela-Bela	65,8	52,6	47,4	**0,90**	60,9	55,7	44,3	**0,80**	**0,11**
LIM367: Mogalakwena	42,9	49,8	50,2	**1,01**	43,8	50,2	49,8	**0,99**	**0,00**
LIM471: Ephraim Mogale	42,5	49,2	50,8	**1,03**	44,0	50,1	49,9	**1,00**	**-0,03**
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	36,9	47,7	52,3	**1,09**	39,8	49,5	50,5	**1,02**	**-0,07**
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	31,6	43,6	56,4	**1,29**	35,4	43,1	56,9	**1,32**	**0,03**
LIM474: Fetakgomo	31,3	50,3	49,7	**0,99**	42,2	47,5	52,5	**1,10**	**0,09**
LIM475: Greater Tubatse	34,6	51,2	48,8	**0,95**	49,2	53,6	46,4	**0,87**	**0,09**

***GPR (gap) change=|1-GPR_{2011}|-|1-GPR_{2001}|**

3.2. EMPLOYMENT (CENSUS 2001 AND 2011)

	2001				2014				
Province / municipal code	Employment rate in province/ municipal	Employed male (%)	Employed female (%)	Gender parity 2001	Employment rate in province/ municipal	Employed male	Employed female	Gender parity 2011	*Change in parity 2001 to 2011
Province									
Western Cape	48,5	56,8	43,2	**0,76**	50,1	54,4	45,6	**0,84**	**-0,08**
Eastern Cape	20,7	55,6	44,4	**0,80**	26,0	51,5	48,5	**0,94**	**-0,14**
Northern Cape	35,6	62,6	37,4	**0,60**	38,4	58,9	41,1	**0,70**	**-0,10**
Free State	33,7	53,0	47,0	**0,89**	36,2	58,0	42,0	**0,73**	**0,16**
KwaZulu-Natal	27,5	59,2	40,8	**0,69**	31,5	53,8	46,2	**0,86**	**-0,17**
North West	32,3	59,4	40,6	**0,68**	37,1	63,8	36,2	**0,57**	**0,11**
Gauteng	44,4	60,6	39,4	**0,65**	50,6	56,9	43,1	**0,76**	**-0,11**
Mpumalanga	30,9	66,6	33,4	**0,50**	37,4	59,2	40,8	**0,69**	**-0,19**
Limpopo	23,6	56,1	43,9	**0,78**	27,4	55,7	44,3	**0,80**	**-0,02**
Municipalities									
WC011: Matzikama	55,3	60,6	39,4	**0,65**	53,0	59,9	40,1	**0,67**	**-0,02**
WC012: Cederberg	60,0	58,5	41,5	**0,71**	54,8	55,2	44,8	**0,81**	**-0,10**
WC013: Bergrivier	63,1	55,6	44,4	**0,80**	56,4	56,7	43,3	**0,76**	**0,04**
WC014: Saldanha Bay	52,5	58,7	41,3	**0,70**	49,9	56,9	43,1	**0,76**	**-0,05**
WC015: Swartland	57,2	57,4	42,6	**0,74**	51,7	57,5	42,5	**0,74**	**0,00**
WC022: Witzenberg	60,6	57,1	42,9	**0,75**	63,8	57,9	42,1	**0,73**	**0,03**
WC023: Drakenstein	49,7	55,3	44,7	**0,81**	50,2	54,1	45,9	**0,85**	**-0,04**
WC024: Stellenbosch	52,6	54,6	45,4	**0,83**	50,6	53,4	46,6	**0,87**	**-0,04**
WC025: Breede Valley	51,6	54,2	45,8	**0,85**	52,6	52,0	48,0	**0,92**	**-0,08**
WC026: Langeberg	50,6	58,8	41,2	**0,70**	54,2	56,9	43,1	**0,76**	**-0,06**
WC034: Swellendam	49,9	62,6	37,4	**0,60**	52,8	60,8	39,2	**0,64**	**-0,05**
WC031: Theewaterskloof	54,8	62,5	37,5	**0,60**	53,8	57,9	42,1	**0,73**	**-0,13**
WC032: Overstrand	49,3	57,4	42,6	**0,74**	51,6	54,9	45,1	**0,82**	**-0,08**

WC033: Cape Agulhas	52,7	57,6	42,4	**0,74**	56,4	56,4	43,6	**0,77**	**-0,04**
WC041: Kannaland	43,2	63,3	36,7	**0,58**	39,9	61,3	38,7	**0,63**	**-0,05**
WC042: Hessequa	49,4	62,7	37,3	**0,59**	50,2	59,6	40,4	**0,68**	**-0,08**
WC043: Mossel Bay	45,6	60,4	39,6	**0,66**	45,1	55,0	45,0	**0,82**	**-0,16**
WC044: George	47,3	57,9	42,1	**0,73**	48,4	54,8	45,2	**0,83**	**-0,10**
WC045: Oudtshoorn	38,8	57,4	42,6	**0,74**	37,8	55,5	44,5	**0,80**	**-0,06**
WC047: Bitou	51,8	58,8	41,2	**0,70**	49,0	56,0	44,0	**0,79**	**-0,09**
WC048: Knysna	46,9	57,5	42,5	**0,74**	47,8	55,2	44,8	**0,81**	**-0,07**
WC051: Laingsburg	45,6	60,3	39,7	**0,66**	53,4	60,0	40,1	**0,67**	**-0,01**
WC052: Prince Albert	39,4	65,1	34,9	**0,54**	41,8	63,0	36,9	**0,59**	**-0,05**
WC053: Beaufort West	34,0	59,3	40,7	**0,69**	35,5	57,4	42,6	**0,74**	**-0,06**
CPT: City of Cape Town	47,2	54,4	45,6	**0,84**	49,7	53,5	46,5	**0,87**	**-0,03**
EC101: Camdeboo	38,2	57,9	42,1	**0,73**	38,1	57,6	42,4	**0,74**	**-0,01**
EC102: Blue Crane Route	35,0	64,5	35,5	**0,55**	32,4	61,6	38,4	**0,62**	**-0,07**
EC103: Ikwezi	28,2	66,5	33,5	**0,50**	40,9	56,6	43,4	**0,77**	**-0,26**
EC104: Makana	29,6	53,5	46,5	**0,87**	34,5	52,2	47,8	**0,91**	**-0,05**
EC105: Ndlambe	34,5	56,5	43,5	**0,77**	38,3	53,5	46,5	**0,87**	**-0,10**
EC106: Sundays River Valley	37,7	61,3	38,7	**0,63**	43,4	62,3	37,7	**0,61**	**0,03**
EC107: Baviaans	32,8	66,9	33,1	**0,50**	36,8	61,1	38,9	**0,64**	**-0,14**
EC108: Kouga	42,9	59,7	40,3	**0,68**	46,9	57,5	42,5	**0,74**	**-0,06**
EC109: Kou-Kamma	54,2	61,4	38,6	**0,63**	55,9	60,8	39,2	**0,64**	**-0,02**
EC121: Mbhashe	7,5	48,3	51,7	**1,07**	12,9	46,3	53,7	**1,16**	**0,09**
EC122: Mnquma	12,7	45,2	54,8	**1,21**	16,7	46,1	53,9	**1,17**	**-0,05**
EC123: Great Kei	21,5	58,1	41,9	**0,72**	27,6	56,7	43,3	**0,76**	**-0,04**
EC124: Amahlathi	17,1	57,5	42,5	**0,74**	23,5	54,5	45,5	**0,83**	**-0,10**
EC126: Ngqushwa	8,0	49,1	50,9	**1,04**	15,1	48,7	51,3	**1,05**	**0,02**
EC127: Nkonkobe	14,2	50,1	49,9	**0,99**	18,1	49,9	50,1	**1,00**	**0,00**
EC128: Nxuba	24,7	58,8	41,2	**0,70**	32,0	59,9	40,0	**0,67**	**0,03**
EC131: Inxuba Yethemba	33,3	58,9	41,1	**0,70**	39,7	57,5	42,5	**0,74**	**-0,04**

EC132: Tsolwana	18,2	59,0	41,0	**0,70**	22,6	57,8	42,2	**0,73**	**-0,03**
EC133: Inkwanca	25,0	59,5	40,5	**0,68**	29,6	60,4	39,6	**0,66**	**0,02**
EC134: Lukanji	21,5	50,6	49,4	**0,98**	28,2	50,2	49,8	**0,99**	**-0,02**
EC135: Intsika Yethu	8,4	47,3	52,7	**1,11**	13,7	48,1	51,9	**1,08**	**-0,04**
EC136: Emalahleni	8,8	51,9	48,1	**0,93**	14,2	50,4	49,6	**0,98**	**-0,06**
EC137: Engcobo	8,7	45,5	54,5	**1,20**	13,9	43,9	56,1	**1,28**	**0,08**
EC138: Sakhisizwe	17,0	51,7	48,3	**0,93**	24,5	50,7	49,3	**0,97**	**-0,04**
EC141: Elundini	13,2	53,0	47,0	**0,89**	18,2	51,0	49,0	**0,96**	**-0,07**
EC142: Senqu	15,5	54,5	45,5	**0,84**	23,3	51,9	48,1	**0,93**	**-0,09**
EC143: Maletswai	35,7	55,7	44,3	**0,80**	39,2	55,6	44,4	**0,80**	**0,00**
EC144: Gariep	29,9	62,0	38,0	**0,61**	39,6	58,5	41,5	**0,71**	**-0,09**
EC153: Ngquza Hill	13,0	43,1	56,9	**1,32**	12,7	45,1	54,9	**1,22**	**-0,10**
EC154: Port St Johns	11,8	48,2	51,8	**1,07**	9,9	44,9	55,1	**1,23**	**0,15**
EC155: Nyandeni	8,5	50,4	49,6	**0,98**	13,2	48,2	51,8	**1,07**	**0,06**
EC156: Mhlontlo	6,5	44,8	55,2	**1,23**	14,4	45,0	55,0	**1,22**	**-0,01**
EC157: King Sabata Dalindyebo	11,7	46,4	53,6	**1,16**	21,8	45,7	54,3	**1,19**	**0,03**
EC441: Matatiele	8,0	50,1	49,9	**1,00**	21,7	46,3	53,7	**1,16**	**0,15**
EC442: Umzimvubu	8,1	46,1	53,9	**1,17**	17,5	44,7	55,3	**1,24**	**0,07**
EC443: Mbizana	10,4	45,4	54,6	**1,20**	13,5	43,8	56,2	**1,28**	**0,08**
EC444: Ntabankulu	17,0	47,0	53,0	**1,13**	10,5	43,5	56,4	**1,30**	**0,17**
BUF: Buffalo City	29,2	49,7	50,3	**1,01**	36,3	50,0	50,0	**1,00**	**-0,01**
NMA: Nelson Mandela Bay	32,6	56,1	43,9	**0,78**	36,8	54,0	46,0	**0,85**	**-0,07**
NC061: Richtersveld	41,3	63,1	36,9	**0,58**	55,0	56,3	43,7	**0,78**	**-0,19**
NC062: Nama Khoi	39,2	62,0	38,0	**0,61**	39,2	55,4	44,6	**0,80**	**-0,19**
NC064: Kamiesberg	35,3	65,9	34,1	**0,52**	34,2	56,7	43,3	**0,76**	**-0,25**
NC065: Hantam	44,0	64,3	35,8	**0,56**	45,1	60,9	39,1	**0,64**	**-0,09**
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	45,2	64,1	35,9	**0,56**	46,6	63,6	36,4	**0,57**	**-0,01**
NC067: Khâi-Ma	53,2	65,3	34,7	**0,53**	53,8	59,8	40,2	**0,67**	**-0,14**

NC071: Ubuntu	40,5	61,2	38,8	**0,64**	44,2	60,8	39,2	**0,64**	**-0,01**
NC072: Umsobomvu	28,8	56,2	43,8	**0,78**	34,3	58,2	41,8	**0,72**	**0,06**
NC073: Emthanjeni	33,6	57,5	42,5	**0,74**	37,3	58,0	42,0	**0,73**	**0,01**
NC074: Kareeberg	39,7	58,5	41,5	**0,71**	39,2	61,5	38,5	**0,63**	**0,08**
NC075: Renosterberg	33,2	62,8	37,2	**0,59**	39,1	57,6	42,4	**0,74**	**-0,14**
NC076: Thembelihle	41,9	64,3	35,7	**0,56**	39,2	61,2	38,8	**0,63**	**-0,08**
NC077: Siyathemba	36,2	64,0	36,0	**0,56**	39,3	64,3	35,7	**0,56**	**0,01**
NC078: Siyancuma	40,8	66,5	33,5	**0,50**	34,5	63,2	36,8	**0,58**	**-0,08**
NC081: Mier	32,4	64,8	35,2	**0,54**	30,3	61,4	38,5	**0,63**	**-0,08**
NC082: Kai !Garib	59,1	53,1	46,9	**0,88**	60,0	59,3	40,7	**0,69**	**0,20**
NC083: //Khara Hais	38,9	58,6	41,4	**0,71**	41,6	56,9	43,1	**0,76**	**-0,05**
NC084: !Kheis	46,1	65,5	34,5	**0,53**	40,3	65,2	34,8	**0,53**	**-0,01**
NC085: Tsantsabane	38,0	68,3	31,7	**0,46**	45,3	65,5	34,5	**0,53**	**-0,06**
NC086: Kgatelopele	39,5	69,7	30,3	**0,43**	43,2	66,1	33,9	**0,51**	**-0,08**
NC091: Sol Plaatjie	34,9	56,3	43,7	**0,78**	38,4	53,3	46,7	**0,88**	**-0,10**
NC092: Dikgatlong	28,2	70,7	29,3	**0,41**	26,5	66,4	33,6	**0,50**	**-0,09**
NC093: Magareng	25,7	62,4	37,6	**0,60**	24,4	60,5	39,5	**0,65**	**-0,05**
NC094: Phokwane	38,0	63,7	36,3	**0,57**	32,3	59,9	40,1	**0,67**	**-0,10**
NC451: Joe Morolong	13,8	69,9	30,2	**0,43**	16,1	61,1	38,9	**0,64**	**-0,21**
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	23,8	56,0	44,0	**0,79**	33,7	59,1	40,9	**0,69**	**0,09**
NC453: Gamagara	44,9	65,5	34,5	**0,53**	53,6	66,2	33,8	**0,51**	**0,02**
FS161: Letsemeng	41,5	67,1	32,9	**0,49**	36,6	64,7	35,3	**0,55**	**-0,06**
FS162: Kopanong	34,8	62,5	37,5	**0,60**	36,3	62,7	37,3	**0,59**	**0,01**
FS163: Mohokare	36,0	65,6	34,4	**0,52**	36,6	59,8	40,2	**0,67**	**-0,15**
FS164: Naledi	34,7	61,7	38,3	**0,62**	32,0	56,8	43,2	**0,76**	**-0,14**
FS181: Masilonyana	35,5	71,2	28,8	**0,40**	28,0	64,5	35,5	**0,55**	**-0,15**
FS182: Tokologo	43,4	67,0	33,0	**0,49**	36,3	67,5	32,6	**0,48**	**0,01**
FS183: Tswelopele	35,6	64,0	36,0	**0,56**	33,5	63,8	36,2	**0,57**	**0,00**
FS184: Matjhabeng	34,3	67,5	32,5	**0,48**	36,0	60,1	39,9	**0,66**	**-0,18**

FS185: Nala	28,2	63,9	36,1	**0,56**	31,6	62,7	37,3	**0,60**	**-0,03**
FS191: Setsoto	34,7	54,6	45,4	**0,83**	30,8	58,6	41,4	**0,71**	**0,13**
FS192: Dihlabeng	37,3	54,8	45,2	**0,82**	40,4	57,4	42,6	**0,74**	**0,08**
FS193: Nketoana	31,8	61,4	38,6	**0,63**	35,9	62,4	37,6	**0,60**	**0,02**
FS194: Maluti a Phofung	22,6	48,7	51,3	**1,05**	25,4	50,3	49,7	**0,99**	**-0,04**
FS195: Phumelela	35,1	63,5	36,5	**0,57**	35,9	66,2	33,8	**0,51**	**0,06**
FS196: Mantsopa	37,4	58,0	42,0	**0,72**	36,9	58,6	41,4	**0,71**	**0,02**
FS201: Moqhaka	37,9	64,7	35,3	**0,54**	33,8	60,0	40,0	**0,67**	**-0,12**
FS203: Ngwathe	29,6	61,0	39,0	**0,64**	34,1	57,8	42,2	**0,73**	**-0,09**
FS204: Metsimaholo	39,4	64,4	35,6	**0,55**	42,8	63,4	36,6	**0,58**	**-0,03**
FS205: Mafube	27,1	61,9	38,1	**0,61**	32,8	63,5	36,5	**0,57**	**0,04**
MAN: Mangaung	36,3	52,0	48,0	**0,92**	41,8	54,5	45,5	**0,83**	**0,09**
KZN213: Umzumbe	9,3	52,8	47,2	**0,89**	13,9	47,2	52,8	**1,12**	**0,01**
KZN214: UMuziwabantu	16,6	52,3	47,7	**0,91**	21,1	52,0	48,0	**0,92**	**-0,01**
KZN215: Ezingoleni	15,3	56,0	44,0	**0,78**	19,7	51,0	49,0	**0,96**	**-0,17**
KZN216: Hibiscus Coast	33,0	51,3	48,7	**0,95**	38,8	49,9	50,1	**1,00**	**-0,05**
KZN211: Vulamehlo	12,4	67,3	32,7	**0,49**	13,4	54,9	45,1	**0,82**	**-0,33**
KZN212: Umdoni	33,2	61,2	38,8	**0,63**	32,3	55,9	44,1	**0,79**	**-0,15**
KZN221: uMshwathi	31,5	55,2	44,8	**0,81**	32,3	53,4	46,6	**0,87**	**-0,06**
KZN222: uMngeni	44,8	55,3	44,7	**0,81**	49,4	52,0	48,0	**0,92**	**-0,11**
KZN223: Mpofana	39,6	63,2	36,8	**0,58**	40,7	55,3	44,7	**0,81**	**-0,23**
KZN224: Impendle	10,0	60,1	39,9	**0,66**	12,7	51,4	48,6	**0,95**	**-0,28**
KZN225: The Msunduzi	32,8	52,9	47,1	**0,89**	36,4	52,1	47,9	**0,92**	**-0,03**
KZN226: Mkhambathini	31,2	63,3	36,7	**0,58**	33,5	56,0	44,0	**0,78**	**-0,21**
KZN227: Richmond	30,9	53,2	46,8	**0,88**	32,8	54,4	45,6	**0,84**	**0,04**
KZN232: Emnambithi/Ladysmith	30,2	49,7	50,3	**1,01**	32,2	51,3	48,7	**0,95**	**0,04**
KZN233: Indaka	5,3	56,9	43,1	**0,76**	8,2	48,3	51,7	**1,07**	**-0,17**
KZN234: Umtshezi	26,9	56,8	43,2	**0,76**	26,1	53,4	46,6	**0,87**	**-0,11**

KZN235: Okhahlamba	17,4	60,3	39,7	**0,66**	18,6	52,6	47,4	**0,90**	**-0,25**
KZN236: Imbabazane	11,2	55,8	44,2	**0,79**	16,3	52,0	48,0	**0,92**	**-0,13**
KZN271: Umhlabuyalingana	10,0	53,0	47,0	**0,89**	14,0	47,1	52,9	**1,12**	**0,01**
KZN272: Jozini	10,0	54,9	45,1	**0,82**	15,6	46,9	53,1	**1,13**	**-0,05**
KZN273: The Big 5 False Bay	23,4	58,5	41,5	**0,71**	26,1	49,8	50,2	**1,01**	**-0,28**
KZN274: Hlabisa	7,7	49,7	50,3	**1,01**	13,9	45,8	54,2	**1,18**	**0,17**
KZN275: Mtubatuba	18,4	55,2	44,8	**0,81**	20,5	50,2	49,8	**0,99**	**-0,18**
KZN282: uMhlathuze	36,2	61,0	39,0	**0,64**	38,1	56,6	43,4	**0,77**	**-0,13**
KZN286: Nkandla	7,2	47,5	52,5	**1,10**	11,3	42,7	57,3	**1,34**	**0,24**
KZN281: Mfolozi	20,1	64,0	36,0	**0,56**	22,6	59,3	40,7	**0,69**	**-0,12**
KZN283: Ntambanana	16,1	61,8	38,2	**0,62**	16,0	52,1	47,9	**0,92**	**-0,30**
KZN284: uMlalazi	18,9	55,5	44,5	**0,80**	20,3	51,4	48,6	**0,94**	**-0,14**
KZN285: Mthonjaneni	24,0	53,9	46,1	**0,86**	27,8	50,6	49,4	**0,98**	**-0,12**
KZN431: Ingwe	10,7	53,8	46,2	**0,86**	19,0	52,5	47,5	**0,90**	**-0,04**
KZN432: Kwa Sani	49,0	58,9	41,1	**0,70**	58,1	58,3	41,7	**0,71**	**-0,02**
KZN433: Greater Kokstad	44,0	59,3	40,7	**0,69**	42,8	53,9	46,1	**0,86**	**-0,17**
KZN434: Ubuhlebezwe	16,1	52,2	47,8	**0,92**	21,5	50,4	49,6	**0,98**	**-0,07**
KZN435: Umzimkhulu	10,2	46,5	53,5	**1,15**	15,1	46,3	53,7	**1,16**	**0,01**
KZN241: Endumeni	34,6	59,7	40,3	**0,67**	36,8	55,2	44,8	**0,81**	**-0,14**
KZN242: Nqutu	5,7	48,4	51,6	**1,07**	11,5	44,6	55,4	**1,24**	**0,18**
KZN244: Msinga	6,3	44,5	55,5	**1,25**	9,6	42,5	57,5	**1,35**	**0,10**
KZN245: Umvoti	28,1	49,3	50,7	**1,03**	27,6	47,0	53,0	**1,13**	**0,10**
KZN252: Newcastle	27,5	49,6	50,4	**1,02**	27,4	51,6	48,4	**0,94**	**0,05**
KZN253: Emadlangeni	33,0	75,1	24,9	**0,33**	28,6	51,4	48,6	**0,94**	**-0,61**
KZN254: Dannhauser	15,2	59,6	40,4	**0,68**	18,7	53,0	47,0	**0,89**	**-0,21**
KZN263: Abaqulusi	19,4	58,0	42,0	**0,72**	22,3	52,7	47,3	**0,90**	**-0,17**
KZN261: eDumbe	19,3	61,4	38,6	**0,63**	21,2	55,8	44,2	**0,79**	**-0,17**
KZN262: UPhongolo	24,1	60,8	39,2	**0,64**	25,4	54,1	45,9	**0,85**	**-0,20**
KZN265: Nongoma	7,3	47,5	52,5	**1,11**	12,4	45,0	55,0	**1,22**	**0,12**

KZN266: Ulundi	13,7	47,8	52,2	**1,09**	14,6	46,2	53,8	**1,17**	**0,07**
KZN294: Maphumulo	7,0	47,7	52,3	**1,10**	10,7	44,4	55,6	**1,25**	**0,16**
KZN291: Mandeni	31,3	50,2	49,8	**0,99**	34,3	52,7	47,3	**0,90**	**0,09**
KZN292: KwaDukuza	41,9	62,0	38,0	**0,61**	44,4	58,8	41,2	**0,70**	**-0,09**
KZN293: Ndwedwe	12,4	65,4	34,6	**0,53**	14,1	56,8	43,2	**0,76**	**-0,23**
ETH: eThekwini	36,9	56,9	43,1	**0,76**	41,2	55,3	44,7	**0,81**	**-0,05**
NW371: Moretele	21,4	59,9	40,1	**0,67**	25,9	58,4	41,6	**0,71**	**-0,04**
NW372: Madibeng	38,0	66,4	33,6	**0,51**	45,3	67,1	32,9	**0,49**	**0,02**
NW373: Rustenburg	47,0	75,1	24,9	**0,33**	49,2	69,3	30,7	**0,44**	**-0,11**
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	42,8	69,7	30,3	**0,43**	44,8	68,0	32,0	**0,47**	**-0,04**
NW375: Moses Kotane	25,3	66,1	33,9	**0,51**	30,3	62,2	37,8	**0,61**	**-0,10**
NW381: Ratlou	11,7	58,1	41,9	**0,72**	15,2	62,6	37,4	**0,60**	**0,12**
NW382: Tswaing	25,3	67,2	32,8	**0,49**	28,8	67,4	32,6	**0,48**	**0,01**
NW383: Mafikeng	28,8	56,1	43,9	**0,78**	31,8	53,8	46,2	**0,86**	**-0,08**
NW384: Ditsobotla	30,7	66,8	33,2	**0,50**	36,0	66,1	33,9	**0,51**	**-0,02**
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	20,3	58,4	41,6	**0,71**	24,9	60,8	39,2	**0,64**	**0,07**
NW392: Naledi	37,8	61,1	38,9	**0,64**	42,6	60,5	39,5	**0,65**	**-0,02**
NW393: Mamusa	30,2	66,3	33,7	**0,51**	31,0	65,0	35,0	**0,54**	**-0,03**
NW394: Greater Taung	13,0	57,7	42,3	**0,73**	16,5	54,8	45,2	**0,82**	**-0,09**
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	34,1	67,7	32,3	**0,48**	34,4	64,5	35,5	**0,55**	**-0,07**
NW397: Kagisano/Molopo	22,3	65,6	34,4	**0,52**	24,8	66,1	33,9	**0,51**	**0,01**
NW401: Ventersdorp	34,4	70,0	30,0	**0,43**	34,3	68,5	31,5	**0,46**	**-0,03**
NW402: Tlokwe City Council	40,7	56,4	43,6	**0,77**	45,9	55,4	44,6	**0,80**	**-0,03**
NW403: City of Matlosana	38,3	69,0	31,0	**0,45**	40,4	59,9	40,1	**0,67**	**-0,22**
NW404: Maquassi Hills	30,3	69,6	30,4	**0,44**	31,7	67,6	32,4	**0,48**	**-0,04**
GT421: Emfuleni	33,1	60,9	39,1	**0,64**	40,4	58,0	42,0	**0,72**	**-0,08**
GT422: Midvaal	53,5	62,9	37,1	**0,59**	55,6	61,4	38,6	**0,63**	**-0,04**
GT423: Lesedi	41,4	64,6	35,4	**0,55**	46,2	62,2	37,8	**0,61**	**-0,06**
GT481: Mogale City	46,8	60,3	39,7	**0,66**	51,8	57,4	42,6	**0,74**	**-0,08**

GT482: Randfontein	45,0	61,5	38,5	**0,63**	49,1	57,5	42,5	**0,74**	**-0,11**
GT483: Westonaria	49,7	84,8	15,2	**0,18**	49,5	73,3	26,7	**0,36**	**-0,19**
GT484: Merafong City	52,7	81,5	18,5	**0,23**	46,5	69,1	30,9	**0,45**	**-0,22**
EKU: Ekurhuleni	42,5	61,2	38,8	**0,63**	49,4	59,3	40,7	**0,69**	**-0,05**
JHB: City of Johannesburg	45,7	57,0	43,0	**0,75**	52,6	55,5	44,5	**0,80**	**-0,05**
TSH: City of Tshwane	46,4	56,4	43,6	**0,77**	51,4	54,6	45,4	**0,83**	**-0,06**
MP301: Albert Luthuli	19,9	59,6	40,4	**0,68**	26,9	55,5	44,5	**0,80**	**-0,12**
MP302: Msukaligwa	36,6	64,0	36,0	**0,56**	42,6	61,5	38,5	**0,63**	**-0,06**
MP303: Mkhondo	29,8	60,6	39,4	**0,65**	30,0	58,6	41,4	**0,71**	**-0,06**
MP304: Pixley Ka Seme	25,6	60,4	39,6	**0,66**	28,3	60,1	39,9	**0,66**	**-0,01**
MP305: Lekwa	40,2	63,0	37,0	**0,59**	44,4	60,5	39,5	**0,65**	**-0,06**
MP306: Dipaleseng	31,6	67,7	32,3	**0,48**	37,7	66,1	33,9	**0,51**	**-0,04**
MP307: Govan Mbeki	40,0	69,2	30,8	**0,44**	48,5	63,5	36,5	**0,58**	**-0,13**
MP311: Victor Khanye	36,6	67,7	32,3	**0,48**	43,2	65,1	34,8	**0,53**	**-0,06**
MP312: Emalahleni	40,2	69,6	30,4	**0,44**	49,2	65,1	34,9	**0,53**	**-0,10**
MP313: Steve Tshwete	43,4	65,2	34,8	**0,53**	52,9	63,3	36,7	**0,58**	**-0,05**
MP314: Emakhazeni	42,6	65,4	34,6	**0,53**	43,7	62,1	37,9	**0,61**	**-0,08**
MP315: Thembisile	22,3	58,0	42,0	**0,72**	31,5	52,4	47,6	**0,91**	**-0,18**
MP316: Dr JS Moroka	16,4	55,8	44,2	**0,79**	22,8	52,1	47,9	**0,92**	**-0,13**
MP321: Thaba Chweu	50,7	62,0	38,0	**0,61**	52,3	61,8	38,2	**0,62**	**-0,01**
MP322: Mbombela	36,9	58,5	41,5	**0,71**	42,2	55,3	44,7	**0,81**	**-0,10**
MP323: Umjindi	48,0	62,6	37,4	**0,60**	45,5	60,3	39,7	**0,66**	**-0,06**
MP324: Nkomazi	29,7	62,4	37,6	**0,60**	30,5	58,2	41,8	**0,72**	**-0,12**
MP325: Bushbuckridge	14,5	54,6	45,4	**0,83**	19,8	50,0	50,0	**1,00**	**-0,17**
LIM331: Greater Giyani	16,2	53,8	46,2	**0,86**	18,2	47,2	52,8	**1,12**	**-0,02**
LIM332: Greater Letaba	22,8	56,2	43,8	**0,78**	22,3	53,5	46,5	**0,87**	**-0,09**
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	29,4	53,8	46,2	**0,86**	30,2	54,2	45,8	**0,84**	**0,01**
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	37,2	66,4	33,6	**0,51**	35,7	59,3	40,7	**0,69**	**-0,18**
LIM335: Maruleng	27,9	56,2	43,8	**0,78**	23,6	52,8	47,2	**0,89**	**-0,11**

LIM342: Mutale	16,5	62,3	37,7	**0,61**	18,4	54,8	45,2	**0,83**	**-0,22**
LIM343: Thulamela	17,7	54,6	45,4	**0,83**	20,8	50,3	49,7	**0,99**	**-0,16**
LIM341: Musina	60,8	55,3	44,7	**0,81**	54,1	58,6	41,4	**0,71**	**0,10**
LIM344: Makhado	22,1	55,0	45,0	**0,82**	26,3	52,5	47,5	**0,90**	**-0,09**
LIM351: Blouberg	19,0	55,4	44,6	**0,80**	18,1	54,2	45,8	**0,85**	**-0,04**
LIM352: Aganang	11,8	52,0	48,0	**0,92**	16,5	49,8	50,2	**1,01**	**-0,07**
LIM353: Molemole	27,0	54,0	46,0	**0,85**	24,7	54,0	46,0	**0,85**	**0,00**
LIM354: Polokwane	31,0	53,5	46,5	**0,87**	38,2	54,3	45,7	**0,84**	**0,03**
LIM355: Lepele-Nkumpi	16,1	50,9	49,1	**0,97**	21,2	48,5	51,5	**1,06**	**0,03**
LIM361: Thabazimbi	57,3	74,8	25,2	**0,34**	50,5	71,3	28,7	**0,40**	**-0,07**
LIM362: Lephalale	43,2	60,7	39,3	**0,65**	43,8	65,3	34,7	**0,53**	**0,11**
LIM364: Mookgopong	58,8	59,1	40,9	**0,69**	50,2	60,8	39,2	**0,65**	**0,05**
LIM365: Modimolle	47,5	59,7	40,3	**0,67**	45,1	59,5	40,5	**0,68**	**-0,01**
LIM366: Bela-Bela	44,3	58,7	41,3	**0,70**	47,2	58,5	41,5	**0,71**	**-0,01**
LIM367: Mogalakwena	22,5	55,9	44,1	**0,79**	26,2	54,6	45,4	**0,83**	**-0,04**
LIM471: Ephraim Mogale	23,4	55,9	44,1	**0,79**	25,8	55,6	44,4	**0,80**	**-0,01**
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	16,9	54,1	45,9	**0,85**	22,7	54,5	45,5	**0,84**	**0,01**
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	7,9	52,7	47,3	**0,90**	13,2	49,9	50,1	**1,00**	**-0,10**
LIM474: Fetakgomo	9,9	69,7	30,2	**0,43**	17,3	59,6	40,4	**0,68**	**-0,24**
LIM475: Greater Tubatse	13,3	62,9	37,1	**0,59**	24,4	66,3	33,7	**0,51**	**0,08**

***GPR (gap) change=$|1-GPR_{2011}|-|1-GPR_{2001}|$**

UNEMPLOYMENT (CENSUS 2001 AND 2011)

Province / municipal code	2001				2011				*Change in parity 2001 to 2011
	Unemployment rate in province/ municipal	Unemployed male (%)	Unemployed female (%)	Gender parity	Unemployment rate in province/ municipal	Unemployed male	Unemployed female	Gender parity	
Province									
Western Cape	26,1	49,0	51,0	**1,04**	21,6	48,0	52,0	**1,08**	**0,04**
Eastern Cape	54,3	46,5	53,5	**1,15**	37,4	46,6	53,4	**1,15**	**-0,01**
Northern Cape	35,6	47,2	52,8	**1,12**	27,4	46,4	53,6	**1,15**	**0,03**
Free State	43,0	42,8	57,2	**1,34**	32,6	43,0	57,0	**1,32**	**-0,01**
KwaZulu-Natal	49,0	45,7	54,3	**1,19**	33,0	46,4	53,6	**1,15**	**-0,03**
North West	42,7	46,7	53,3	**1,14**	31,5	45,6	54,4	**1,19**	**0,05**
Gauteng	37,0	47,5	52,5	**1,10**	26,3	46,5	53,5	**1,15**	**0,05**
Mpumalanga	43,1	41,9	58,1	**1,38**	31,6	43,2	56,8	**1,32**	**-0,07**
Limpopo	47,3	45,7	54,3	**1,19**	38,9	41,0	59,0	**1,44**	**0,25**
Municipalities									
WC011: Matzikama	16,5	49,0	51,0	**1,04**	14,0	45,7	54,3	**1,19**	**0,14**
WC012: Cederberg	10,2	53,1	46,9	**0,88**	10,6	49,8	50,2	**1,01**	**-0,11**
WC013: Bergrivier	7,6	62,0	38,0	**0,61**	6,8	48,3	51,7	**1,07**	**-0,32**
WC014: Saldanha Bay	21,5	51,8	48,2	**0,93**	23,3	49,7	50,3	**1,01**	**-0,06**
WC015: Swartland	10,2	49,1	50,9	**1,04**	12,7	45,4	54,7	**1,20**	**0,17**
WC022: Witzenberg	13,6	46,7	53,3	**1,14**	7,6	45,5	54,5	**1,20**	**0,06**
WC023: Drakenstein	22,8	47,6	52,4	**1,10**	17,6	47,3	52,7	**1,12**	**0,01**
WC024: Stellenbosch	16,9	49,4	50,6	**1,02**	15,2	47,7	52,3	**1,09**	**0,07**
WC025: Breede Valley	19,7	49,5	50,5	**1,02**	14,4	47,1	52,9	**1,12**	**0,10**
WC026: Langeberg	12,2	54,8	45,2	**0,83**	11,3	43,1	56,9	**1,32**	**0,15**
WC034: Swellendam	15,7	45,3	54,7	**1,21**	11,4	42,7	57,3	**1,34**	**0,13**
WC031: Theewaterskloof	18,6	50,3	49,7	**0,99**	14,9	46,0	54,0	**1,17**	**0,16**
WC032: Overstrand	22,0	50,3	49,7	**0,99**	23,3	51,1	48,9	**0,96**	**0,03**

WC033: Cape Agulhas	13,6	47,8	52,2	**1,09**	13,8	47,7	52,3	**1,09**	**0,00**
WC041: Kannaland	13,9	47,5	52,5	**1,11**	17,3	43,8	56,2	**1,28**	**0,17**
WC042: Hessequa	14,0	47,4	52,6	**1,11**	14,1	43,1	56,9	**1,32**	**0,21**
WC043: Mossel Bay	24,7	49,7	50,3	**1,01**	22,9	48,1	51,9	**1,08**	**0,07**
WC044: George	27,8	45,4	54,6	**1,20**	20,7	46,8	53,2	**1,14**	**-0,06**
WC045: Oudtshoorn	33,7	47,1	52,9	**1,12**	25,3	45,3	54,7	**1,21**	**0,09**
WC047: Bitou	26,2	43,7	56,3	**1,29**	30,1	44,9	55,1	**1,23**	**-0,06**
WC048: Knysna	28,3	47,5	52,5	**1,10**	24,8	47,6	52,4	**1,10**	**0,00**
WC051: Laingsburg	26,4	47,2	53,0	**1,12**	17,9	39,7	60,3	**1,52**	**0,40**
WC052: Prince Albert	35,1	47,4	52,7	**1,11**	19,3	47,3	52,7	**1,11**	**0,00**
WC053: Beaufort West	38,2	45,0	55,0	**1,22**	25,5	47,1	52,9	**1,12**	**-0,10**
CPT: City of Cape Town	29,2	49,2	50,8	**1,03**	23,9	48,4	51,6	**1,07**	**0,04**
BUF: Buffalo City	53,1	46,4	53,6	**1,15**	35,1	46,4	53,6	**1,15**	**0,00**
EC101: Camdeboo	34,2	43,9	56,1	**1,28**	30,1	44,5	55,6	**1,25**	**-0,03**
EC102: Blue Crane Route	40,0	43,6	56,4	**1,29**	30,7	44,2	55,8	**1,26**	**-0,03**
EC103: Ikwezi	41,0	44,1	55,9	**1,27**	18,3	48,8	51,2	**1,05**	**-0,22**
EC104: Makana	49,0	41,8	58,2	**1,39**	32,5	45,5	54,5	**1,20**	**-0,20**
EC105: Ndlambe	41,0	41,9	58,1	**1,39**	30,2	45,9	54,1	**1,18**	**-0,21**
EC106: Sundays River Valley	34,1	42,5	57,5	**1,35**	15,0	43,7	56,3	**1,29**	**-0,07**
EC107: Baviaans	24,9	56,6	43,4	**0,77**	29,4	47,9	52,1	**1,09**	**-0,15**
EC108: Kouga	26,3	46,8	53,2	**1,14**	21,5	45,1	54,9	**1,22**	**0,08**
EC109: Kou-Kamma	18,3	41,0	59,0	**1,44**	15,0	41,7	58,3	**1,40**	**-0,04**
EC121: Mbhashe	69,9	47,8	52,2	**1,09**	42,4	47,6	52,4	**1,10**	**0,01**
EC122: Mnquma	62,5	47,6	52,4	**1,10**	44,2	49,1	50,9	**1,04**	**-0,06**
EC123: Great Kei	50,1	45,1	54,9	**1,22**	29,8	49,8	50,2	**1,01**	**-0,21**
EC124: Amahlathi	61,2	46,7	53,3	**1,14**	36,1	48,5	51,5	**1,06**	**-0,08**
EC126: Ngqushwa	78,0	47,3	52,7	**1,12**	52,8	47,9	52,1	**1,09**	**-0,03**
EC127: Nkonkobe	67,6	47,8	52,2	**1,09**	48,1	48,0	52,0	**1,08**	**-0,01**
EC128: Nxuba	53,6	45,1	54,9	**1,22**	42,0	47,1	52,9	**1,12**	**-0,10**

EC131: Inxuba Yethemba	43,2	43,5	56,5	**1,30**	25,7	43,4	56,6	**1,30**	**0,00**
EC132: Tsolwana	54,3	44,3	55,6	**1,26**	38,2	43,9	56,1	**1,28**	**0,02**
EC133: Inkwanca	52,7	43,8	56,2	**1,28**	39,3	45,1	54,9	**1,22**	**-0,06**
EC134: Lukanji	55,9	44,9	55,1	**1,23**	36,8	46,8	53,2	**1,14**	**-0,09**
EC135: Intsika Yethu	67,6	51,3	48,7	**0,95**	46,5	50,8	49,2	**0,97**	**-0,02**
EC136: Emalahleni	68,3	47,0	53,0	**1,13**	46,3	49,2	50,8	**1,03**	**-0,10**
EC137: Engcobo	69,9	48,2	51,8	**1,07**	45,6	48,4	51,6	**1,07**	**-0,01**
EC138: Sakhisizwe	57,7	47,7	52,3	**1,10**	38,7	48,1	51,9	**1,08**	**-0,02**
EC141: Elundini	63,7	45,9	54,1	**1,18**	44,4	46,3	53,7	**1,16**	**-0,02**
EC142: Senqu	54,5	50,0	50,0	**1,00**	35,5	44,6	55,4	**1,24**	**0,24**
EC143: Maletswai	37,4	42,9	57,1	**1,33**	26,7	42,1	57,9	**1,38**	**0,04**
EC144: Gariep	43,8	42,7	57,3	**1,34**	25,8	46,1	53,9	**1,17**	**-0,17**
EC153: Ngquza Hill	65,7	46,8	53,2	**1,14**	51,6	45,7	54,3	**1,19**	**0,05**
EC154: Port St Johns	70,1	46,1	53,9	**1,17**	50,3	45,1	54,9	**1,22**	**0,05**
EC155: Nyandeni	71,9	48,7	51,3	**1,05**	44,8	47,1	52,9	**1,12**	**0,07**
EC156: Mhlontlo	64,8	48,2	51,8	**1,07**	48,9	47,6	52,4	**1,10**	**0,03**
EC157: King Sabata Dalindyebo	57,1	44,9	55,1	**1,23**	38,3	45,9	54,1	**1,18**	**-0,05**
EC441: Matatiele	62,7	48,7	51,3	**1,06**	38,7	45,9	54,1	**1,18**	**0,12**
EC442: Umzimvubu	64,8	49,0	51,0	**1,04**	45,9	46,5	53,5	**1,15**	**0,11**
EC443: Mbizana	73,5	45,7	54,3	**1,19**	43,6	44,4	55,6	**1,25**	**0,07**
EC444: Ntabankulu	74,9	49,4	50,6	**1,02**	50,7	48,5	51,5	**1,06**	**0,04**
NMA: Nelson Mandela Bay	46,4	46,0	54,0	**1,18**	36,6	46,5	53,5	**1,15**	**-0,03**
NC451: Joe Morolong	49,0	54,5	45,5	**0,84**	38,6	44,1	55,9	**1,27**	**0,11**
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	45,5	47,3	52,7	**1,11**	33,7	43,0	57,0	**1,32**	**0,21**
NC453: Gamagara	27,1	45,5	54,5	**1,20**	17,7	40,2	59,8	**1,49**	**0,29**
NC061: Richtersveld	35,5	54,3	45,7	**0,84**	18,6	57,6	42,5	**0,74**	**0,11**
NC062: Nama Khoi	33,1	55,0	45,0	**0,82**	22,9	55,8	44,2	**0,79**	**0,02**
NC064: Kamiesberg	32,0	59,1	40,9	**0,69**	30,8	53,4	46,6	**0,87**	**-0,18**

NC065: Hantam	19,7	47,8	52,2	**1,09**	11,8	46,9	53,1	**1,13**	**0,04**
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	28,6	42,7	57,3	**1,34**	14,6	46,2	53,6	**1,16**	**-0,18**
NC067: Khâi-Ma	15,3	45,4	54,5	**1,20**	22,1	50,5	49,5	**0,98**	**-0,18**
NC071: Ubuntu	34,1	39,6	60,4	**1,52**	29,1	43,1	56,8	**1,32**	**-0,21**
NC072: Umsobomvu	51,9	42,8	57,2	**1,34**	33,0	45,1	54,9	**1,22**	**-0,12**
NC073: Emthanjeni	40,7	44,9	55,1	**1,23**	28,0	45,0	55,0	**1,22**	**0,00**
NC074: Kareeberg	35,8	43,2	56,8	**1,31**	25,0	45,9	54,1	**1,18**	**-0,14**
NC075: Renosterberg	48,9	46,4	53,6	**1,16**	26,8	48,5	51,5	**1,06**	**-0,10**
NC076: Thembelihle	22,9	45,5	54,4	**1,19**	28,4	47,3	52,7	**1,12**	**-0,08**
NC077: Siyathemba	36,0	43,6	56,4	**1,29**	24,4	45,4	54,6	**1,20**	**-0,09**
NC078: Siyancuma	25,3	49,4	50,6	**1,02**	28,2	47,0	53,0	**1,13**	**0,10**
NC081: Mier	30,4	48,4	51,6	**1,07**	30,9	57,3	42,7	**0,74**	**0,19**
NC082: Kai !Garib	16,1	54,7	45,3	**0,83**	10,0	51,9	48,1	**0,93**	**-0,10**
NC083: //Khara Hais	34,0	48,3	51,7	**1,07**	22,1	46,1	53,9	**1,17**	**0,10**
NC084: !Kheis	20,0	50,9	49,1	**0,96**	27,9	49,2	50,9	**1,03**	**0,00**
NC085: Tsantsabane	33,9	44,6	55,4	**1,24**	26,1	44,3	55,7	**1,26**	**0,02**
NC086: Kgatelopele	31,1	49,4	50,6	**1,02**	22,3	44,3	55,7	**1,26**	**0,23**
NC091: Sol Plaatjie	41,3	44,7	55,3	**1,24**	31,9	47,0	53,0	**1,13**	**-0,11**
NC092: Dikgatlong	45,3	50,2	49,8	**0,99**	39,7	48,0	52,0	**1,08**	**0,08**
NC093: Magareng	51,8	47,1	52,9	**1,12**	41,2	46,2	53,8	**1,17**	**0,04**
NC094: Phokwane	35,5	42,8	57,2	**1,34**	37,6	44,2	55,8	**1,26**	**-0,08**
FS161: Letsemeng	31,7	39,3	60,7	**1,55**	22,3	44,6	55,4	**1,24**	**-0,31**
FS162: Kopanong	37,7	43,5	56,5	**1,30**	27,0	42,1	57,9	**1,38**	**0,08**
FS163: Mohokare	35,9	38,8	61,2	**1,58**	31,4	39,7	60,3	**1,52**	**-0,06**
FS164: Naledi	37,1	40,6	59,4	**1,46**	26,4	39,4	60,6	**1,54**	**0,08**
FS181: Masilonyana	42,1	42,9	57,1	**1,33**	38,8	44,4	55,6	**1,25**	**-0,08**
FS182: Tokologo	26,8	38,8	61,2	**1,58**	27,5	42,3	57,7	**1,36**	**-0,21**
FS183: Tswelopele	37,4	42,3	57,7	**1,36**	34,8	40,7	59,3	**1,46**	**0,09**
FS184: Matjhabeng	46,5	41,0	59,0	**1,44**	37,0	43,8	56,2	**1,28**	**-0,16**

FS185: Nala	48,3	44,7	55,3	**1,24**	35,8	43,8	56,2	**1,28**	**0,05**
FS191: Setsoto	41,1	40,6	59,4	**1,46**	35,7	41,1	58,9	**1,43**	**-0,03**
FS192: Dihlabeng	39,7	42,0	58,0	**1,38**	28,7	40,3	59,7	**1,48**	**0,10**
FS193: Nketoana	37,7	38,4	61,6	**1,60**	30,4	39,6	60,4	**1,53**	**-0,08**
FS194: Maluti a Phofung	57,5	43,4	56,6	**1,30**	41,8	42,4	57,6	**1,36**	**0,05**
FS195: Phumelela	34,1	40,2	59,8	**1,49**	25,3	39,7	60,3	**1,52**	**0,03**
FS196: Mantsopa	35,5	41,3	58,7	**1,42**	29,2	40,7	59,3	**1,46**	**0,04**
FS201: Moqhaka	39,9	41,8	58,2	**1,39**	35,2	41,5	58,5	**1,41**	**0,02**
FS203: Ngwathe	47,1	41,6	58,4	**1,40**	35,2	43,5	56,5	**1,30**	**-0,10**
FS204: Metsimaholo	37,0	44,7	55,3	**1,24**	32,1	43,3	56,7	**1,31**	**0,07**
FS205: Mafube	45,0	40,2	59,8	**1,49**	33,4	42,2	57,8	**1,37**	**-0,12**
MAN: Mangaung	40,1	45,5	54,5	**1,20**	27,7	44,5	55,5	**1,25**	**0,05**
KZN213: Umzumbe	72,0	46,6	53,4	**1,15**	51,9	47,6	52,4	**1,10**	**-0,04**
KZN214: UMuziwabantu	54,5	44,9	55,1	**1,22**	33,1	44,3	55,7	**1,26**	**0,03**
KZN215: Ezingoleni	61,5	43,0	57,0	**1,32**	41,6	43,0	57,1	**1,33**	**0,01**
KZN216: Hibiscus Coast	41,8	44,0	56,0	**1,27**	28,0	46,7	53,3	**1,14**	**-0,13**
KZN232: Emnambithi/Ladysmith	49,2	47,2	52,8	**1,12**	34,1	46,2	53,8	**1,16**	**0,05**
KZN252: Newcastle	54,1	46,4	53,6	**1,15**	37,4	46,6	53,4	**1,15**	**-0,01**
KZN253: Emadlangeni	39,3	54,5	45,5	**0,83**	37,6	48,5	51,5	**1,06**	**-0,10**
KZN254: Dannhauser	67,4	47,0	53,0	**1,13**	47,5	46,7	53,3	**1,14**	**0,01**
KZN263: Abaqulusi	59,4	46,1	53,9	**1,17**	35,4	45,3	54,7	**1,21**	**0,04**
KZN282: uMhlathuze	40,6	43,5	56,5	**1,30**	31,0	44,9	55,1	**1,23**	**-0,07**
KZN286: Nkandla	77,4	41,8	58,2	**1,39**	43,9	41,5	58,5	**1,41**	**0,02**
KZN294: Maphumulo	75,9	44,2	55,8	**1,26**	49,0	44,7	55,3	**1,24**	**-0,03**
KZN211: Vulamehlo	66,1	46,5	53,5	**1,15**	52,7	45,9	54,1	**1,18**	**0,03**
KZN212: Umdoni	42,1	44,6	55,4	**1,24**	33,3	47,6	52,4	**1,10**	**-0,14**
KZN221: uMshwathi	43,5	46,1	53,9	**1,17**	24,9	43,2	56,8	**1,31**	**0,15**
KZN222: uMngeni	34,2	46,8	53,2	**1,14**	24,0	45,8	54,2	**1,18**	**0,05**

KZN223: Mpofana	44,2	45,0	55,0	**1,22**	23,9	46,2	53,8	**1,16**	**-0,06**
KZN224: Impendle	72,6	44,9	55,1	**1,23**	45,1	47,9	52,2	**1,09**	**-0,14**
KZN225: The Msunduzi	48,2	44,1	55,9	**1,27**	33,0	46,2	53,8	**1,17**	**-0,10**
KZN226: Mkhambathini	43,6	43,6	56,4	**1,29**	26,8	46,7	53,3	**1,14**	**-0,15**
KZN227: Richmond	43,4	44,2	55,8	**1,26**	26,3	46,1	53,9	**1,17**	**-0,09**
KZN233: Indaka	84,1	46,6	53,4	**1,15**	57,2	44,5	55,5	**1,25**	**0,10**
KZN234: Umtshezi	55,1	44,0	56,0	**1,27**	36,9	44,7	55,3	**1,24**	**-0,04**
KZN235: Okhahlamba	58,9	43,8	56,2	**1,28**	43,4	43,9	56,1	**1,28**	**-0,01**
KZN236: Imbabazane	73,1	45,2	54,8	**1,21**	48,6	45,6	54,4	**1,19**	**-0,02**
KZN241: Endumeni	45,9	44,4	55,6	**1,25**	26,4	47,1	52,9	**1,12**	**-0,13**
KZN242: Nqutu	81,6	45,8	54,2	**1,18**	44,4	45,0	55,0	**1,22**	**0,04**
KZN244: Msinga	78,7	40,8	59,2	**1,45**	49,5	39,8	60,2	**1,51**	**0,06**
KZN245: Umvoti	40,7	43,8	56,2	**1,28**	30,4	41,0	59,0	**1,44**	**0,16**
KZN261: eDumbe	57,5	45,5	54,5	**1,20**	37,7	42,3	57,7	**1,36**	**0,16**
KZN262: UPhongolo	48,6	43,6	56,4	**1,29**	35,6	44,2	55,8	**1,26**	**-0,03**
KZN265: Nongoma	71,7	42,7	57,3	**1,34**	49,3	41,4	58,6	**1,42**	**0,08**
KZN266: Ulundi	66,7	41,2	58,8	**1,43**	49,4	43,5	56,5	**1,30**	**-0,13**
KZN271: Umhlabuyalingana	69,0	41,9	58,1	**1,39**	47,1	43,0	57,0	**1,33**	**-0,06**
KZN272: Jozini	59,9	47,2	52,8	**1,12**	44,0	43,4	56,6	**1,30**	**0,18**
KZN273: The Big 5 False Bay	47,1	45,5	54,5	**1,20**	26,5	44,1	55,9	**1,27**	**0,07**
KZN274: Hlabisa	76,3	40,7	59,3	**1,46**	52,6	44,4	55,6	**1,25**	**-0,20**
KZN275: Mtubatuba	59,7	43,9	56,1	**1,28**	39,0	43,0	57,0	**1,32**	**0,05**
KZN281: Mfolozi	58,8	44,2	55,8	**1,26**	42,0	45,0	55,0	**1,22**	**-0,04**
KZN283: Ntambanana	58,5	47,4	52,6	**1,11**	49,2	46,0	54,0	**1,18**	**0,07**
KZN284: uMlalazi	53,2	43,9	56,1	**1,28**	35,2	44,3	55,7	**1,26**	**-0,02**
KZN285: Mthonjaneni	49,6	45,6	54,4	**1,19**	28,5	42,1	58,0	**1,38**	**0,19**
KZN291: Mandeni	45,1	47,1	52,9	**1,12**	28,6	44,4	55,6	**1,25**	**0,13**
KZN292: KwaDukuza	34,3	45,9	54,1	**1,18**	25,0	45,9	54,1	**1,18**	**0,00**

KZN293: Ndwedwe	67,8	46,0	54,0	**1,17**	48,8	46,0	54,0	**1,18**	**0,00**
KZN431: Ingwe	66,6	47,4	52,6	**1,11**	39,3	45,8	54,2	**1,19**	**0,08**
KZN432: Kwa Sani	25,5	45,1	54,9	**1,22**	16,0	43,5	56,5	**1,30**	**0,08**
KZN433: Greater Kokstad	41,2	45,2	54,8	**1,21**	28,9	44,6	55,4	**1,24**	**0,03**
KZN434: Ubuhlebezwe	61,6	47,4	52,6	**1,11**	34,0	47,0	53,0	**1,13**	**0,02**
KZN435: Umzimkhulu	68,2	48,7	51,3	**1,05**	46,6	46,2	53,8	**1,16**	**0,11**
ETH: Ethekwini	43,0	47,0	53,0	**1,13**	30,2	48,1	51,9	**1,08**	**-0,05**
NW371: Moretele	58,1	48,5	51,5	**1,06**	45,9	48,1	51,9	**1,08**	**0,02**
NW372: Madibeng	41,9	47,3	52,7	**1,12**	30,4	45,2	54,8	**1,21**	**0,10**
NW373: Rustenburg	31,8	45,7	54,3	**1,19**	26,4	44,8	55,2	**1,23**	**0,05**
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	30,2	40,4	59,6	**1,48**	20,5	44,4	55,5	**1,25**	**-0,23**
NW375: Moses Kotane	50,9	47,4	52,6	**1,11**	37,9	46,7	53,3	**1,14**	**0,03**
NW381: Ratlou	61,3	52,7	47,3	**0,90**	43,8	47,4	52,6	**1,11**	**0,01**
NW382: Tswaing	34,1	49,5	50,5	**1,02**	28,7	46,6	53,4	**1,15**	**0,13**
NW383: Mafikeng	49,3	47,0	53,0	**1,13**	35,7	47,0	53,0	**1,13**	**0,00**
NW384: Ditsobotla	42,5	47,4	52,6	**1,11**	28,3	45,5	54,5	**1,20**	**0,09**
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	53,6	48,1	51,9	**1,08**	36,2	45,9	54,1	**1,18**	**0,10**
NW392: Naledi	36,3	45,8	54,2	**1,18**	26,1	46,3	53,7	**1,16**	**-0,03**
NW393: Mamusa	44,7	44,3	55,7	**1,26**	35,2	44,4	55,6	**1,25**	**0,00**
NW394: Greater Taung	65,2	51,2	48,8	**0,95**	49,7	47,5	52,5	**1,11**	**0,06**
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	42,8	44,4	55,6	**1,25**	30,5	46,2	53,8	**1,16**	**-0,09**
NW397: Kagisano/Molopo	39,0	49,5	50,5	**1,02**	30,2	43,1	57,0	**1,32**	**0,30**
NW401: Ventersdorp	33,0	44,7	55,3	**1,24**	27,0	45,6	54,4	**1,19**	**-0,05**
NW402: Tlokwe City Council	37,1	44,8	55,2	**1,23**	21,6	44,5	55,5	**1,24**	**0,01**
NW403: City of Matlosana	40,0	43,9	56,1	**1,28**	32,7	44,1	55,9	**1,27**	**-0,01**
NW404: Maquassi Hills	41,8	44,1	55,9	**1,27**	33,5	45,4	54,6	**1,20**	**-0,06**
GT421: Emfuleni	47,2	46,1	53,9	**1,17**	34,7	45,1	54,9	**1,21**	**0,05**
GT422: Midvaal	22,8	44,2	55,8	**1,26**	18,8	43,8	56,2	**1,28**	**0,02**
GT423: Lesedi	35,0	42,3	57,7	**1,36**	25,9	41,9	58,1	**1,39**	**0,02**

GT481: Mogale City	33,6	46,2	53,8	**1,16**	24,6	46,4	53,6	**1,16**	**-0,01**
GT482: Randfontein	36,1	45,2	54,8	**1,21**	27,1	46,4	53,6	**1,16**	**-0,06**
GT483: Westonaria	31,8	38,1	61,9	**1,62**	29,5	42,1	57,9	**1,37**	**-0,25**
GT484: Merafong City	28,1	40,0	60,0	**1,50**	27,2	40,4	59,6	**1,48**	**-0,02**
EKU: Ekurhuleni	40,4	48,2	51,8	**1,07**	28,8	47,0	53,0	**1,13**	**0,05**
JHB: City of Johannesburg	37,4	48,2	51,8	**1,08**	25,0	47,0	53,0	**1,13**	**0,05**
TSH: City of Tshwane	31,6	47,7	52,3	**1,10**	24,2	46,5	53,5	**1,15**	**0,05**
MP301: Albert Luthuli	52,2	42,4	57,6	**1,36**	35,4	41,7	58,3	**1,40**	**0,04**
MP302: Msukaligwa	38,2	39,7	60,3	**1,52**	26,8	40,4	59,6	**1,47**	**-0,04**
MP303: Mkhondo	45,8	40,3	59,7	**1,48**	36,0	41,9	58,1	**1,38**	**-0,09**
MP304: Pixley Ka Seme	50,6	42,1	57,9	**1,38**	36,1	42,6	57,4	**1,35**	**-0,03**
MP305: Lekwa	36,5	39,4	60,6	**1,54**	25,9	42,0	58,0	**1,38**	**-0,16**
MP306: Dipaleseng	45,7	41,2	58,8	**1,43**	37,2	45,9	54,1	**1,18**	**-0,25**
MP307: Govan Mbeki	39,8	41,8	58,2	**1,39**	26,2	44,8	55,2	**1,23**	**-0,16**
MP311: Victor Khanye	42,5	40,7	59,3	**1,46**	28,2	45,9	54,1	**1,18**	**-0,28**
MP312: Emalahleni	38,4	43,2	56,8	**1,32**	27,3	45,4	54,6	**1,20**	**-0,12**
MP313: Steve Tshwete	35,4	38,5	61,5	**1,60**	19,7	42,5	57,5	**1,35**	**-0,25**
MP314: Emakhazeni	30,0	38,6	61,4	**1,59**	25,9	43,8	56,2	**1,28**	**-0,31**
MP315: Thembisile	51,2	44,1	55,9	**1,27**	37,0	46,1	53,9	**1,17**	**-0,10**
MP316: Dr JS Moroka	60,7	43,9	56,1	**1,28**	46,6	45,6	54,4	**1,19**	**-0,09**
MP321: Thaba Chweu	25,1	40,2	59,8	**1,49**	20,5	42,2	57,7	**1,37**	**-0,12**
MP322: Mbombela	37,7	41,4	58,6	**1,41**	28,1	42,6	57,4	**1,35**	**-0,06**
MP323: Umjindi	26,3	40,1	59,9	**1,49**	28,1	43,1	56,9	**1,32**	**-0,17**
MP324: Nkomazi	41,4	41,7	58,3	**1,40**	34,0	40,7	59,3	**1,46**	**0,06**
MP325: Bushbuckridge	62,6	43,2	56,8	**1,32**	52,1	41,1	58,9	**1,43**	**0,12**
LIM331: Greater Giyani	60,3	38,5	61,5	**1,60**	47,0	38,5	61,5	**1,60**	**0,00**
LIM332: Greater Letaba	42,0	41,0	59,0	**1,44**	40,3	39,5	60,5	**1,53**	**0,09**
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	42,4	41,5	58,5	**1,41**	36,7	41,3	58,7	**1,42**	**0,01**
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	40,2	40,9	59,1	**1,44**	37,4	40,7	59,3	**1,45**	**0,01**

LIM335: Maruleng	40,1	41,5	58,5	**1,41**	39,8	39,2	60,8	**1,55**	**0,14**
LIM342: Mutale	56,8	36,6	63,4	**1,73**	48,9	36,2	63,8	**1,77**	**0,03**
LIM343: Thulamela	59,6	37,9	62,1	**1,64**	43,8	39,6	60,4	**1,52**	**-0,11**
LIM341: Musina	24,9	31,8	68,1	**2,14**	18,7	38,3	61,7	**1,61**	**-0,53**
LIM344: Makhado	49,9	38,0	62,0	**1,63**	36,7	39,0	61,0	**1,56**	**-0,07**
LIM351: Blouberg	41,7	40,6	59,4	**1,46**	39,2	38,2	61,8	**1,62**	**0,16**
LIM352: Aganang	59,8	43,1	56,9	**1,32**	50,4	41,2	58,8	**1,42**	**0,10**
LIM353: Molemole	39,0	42,0	58,0	**1,38**	42,7	39,2	60,8	**1,55**	**0,17**
LIM354: Polokwane	41,5	42,8	57,2	**1,34**	32,5	43,2	56,8	**1,31**	**-0,02**
LIM355: Lepele-Nkumpi	60,6	40,6	59,4	**1,47**	48,1	41,7	58,3	**1,40**	**-0,07**
LIM361: Thabazimbi	21,0	31,0	69,0	**2,22**	20,6	44,1	55,9	**1,27**	**-0,96**
LIM362: Lephalale	18,5	39,3	60,7	**1,54**	22,2	43,1	56,9	**1,32**	**-0,22**
LIM364: Mookgopong	17,0	40,1	59,9	**1,50**	23,5	44,3	55,7	**1,26**	**-0,24**
LIM365: Modimolle	25,1	40,2	59,8	**1,49**	22,2	44,4	55,6	**1,25**	**-0,24**
LIM366: Bela-Bela	32,6	40,0	60,0	**1,50**	22,5	45,9	54,1	**1,18**	**-0,32**
LIM367: Mogalakwena	47,6	43,1	56,9	**1,32**	40,2	43,6	56,4	**1,29**	**-0,03**
LIM471: Ephraim Mogale	44,8	40,9	59,1	**1,44**	41,4	42,3	57,7	**1,36**	**-0,08**
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	54,3	42,4	57,6	**1,36**	42,9	42,8	57,1	**1,33**	**-0,02**
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	75,0	40,5	59,5	**1,47**	62,7	39,0	61,0	**1,56**	**0,10**
LIM474: Fetakgomo	68,2	41,2	58,8	**1,43**	58,9	39,1	60,9	**1,56**	**0,13**
LIM475: Greater Tubatse	61,5	43,9	56,1	**1,28**	50,3	41,0	59,0	**1,44**	**0,16**

***GPR (gap) change=|1-GPR_{2011}|-|1-GPR_{2001}|**

UNEMPLOYED WITH MATRIC (CENSUS 2001 AND 2011)

province/municipality code	2001				2011				*Change in parity 2001 to 2011 (matric)
	Unemployment rate province/municipal(Matric)	Unemployed male(%) (Matric)	Unemployed female (%)(Matric)	Gender parity (Matric)	Unemployment rate province/municipal (Matric)	Unemployed male(%) (Matric)	Unemployed female (%)(Matric)	Gender parity (Matric)	
Province									
Western Cape	16,0	41,8	58,2	1,39	24,9	43,2	56,8	1,31	**-0,08**
Eastern Cape	19,3	45,2	54,8	1,21	29,7	42,8	57,2	1,34	**0,12**
Northern Cape	25,9	47,4	52,6	1,11	25,4	43,9	56,1	1,28	**0,17**
Free State	21,2	44,4	55,6	1,25	29,7	42,8	57,2	1,34	**0,08**
KwaZulu-Natal	18,6	39,8	60,2	1,51	35,5	44,8	55,2	1,23	**-0,28**
North West	22,1	41,6	58,4	1,41	28,6	42,7	57,3	1,34	**-0,06**
Gauteng	21,9	44,2	55,8	1,26	34,9	44,3	55,7	1,26	**0,00**
Mpumalanga	17,3	45,6	54,4	1,19	32,7	41,4	58,6	1,41	**0,22**
Limpopo	18,5	44,6	55,4	1,24	27,6	38,4	61,6	1,60	**0,36**
Total	**21,2**	**44,6**	**55,4**	**1,24**	**30,9**	**43,2**	**56,8**	**1,32**	**0,07**
Municipalities									
WC011: Matzikama	14,4	49,4	50,6	1,03	16,6	41,4	58,6	1,41	**0,39**
WC012: Cederberg	18,5	49,8	50,2	1,01	18,9	42,0	58,2	1,39	**0,38**
WC013: Bergrivier	19,3	54,6	45,4	0,83	20,0	42,9	57,1	1,33	**0,16**
WC014: Saldanha Bay	15,4	44,1	55,9	1,27	19,2	43,5	56,5	1,30	**0,03**
WC015: Swartland	19,2	45,5	54,5	1,20	21,1	41,9	58,0	1,38	**0,19**
WC022: Witzenberg	16,0	45,3	54,7	1,21	21,1	42,3	57,8	1,37	**0,16**
WC023: Drakenstein	20,2	44,2	55,8	1,26	25,6	46,0	54,0	1,17	**-0,09**
WC024: Stellenbosch	18,3	43,6	56,4	1,30	23,0	44,1	55,8	1,26	**-0,03**
WC025: Breede Valley	21,4	46,2	53,8	1,17	26,3	46,0	54,0	1,17	**0,01**
WC026: Langeberg	17,8	54,9	45,1	0,82	22,2	41,7	58,3	1,40	**0,22**
WC034: Swellendam	15,3	47,1	52,9	1,12	15,7	45,3	54,7	1,21	**0,08**
WC031: Theewaterskloof	13,3	46,8	53,2	1,14	16,5	40,9	59,0	1,44	**0,31**

WC032: Overstrand	14,7	44,7	55,3	1,24	19,2	44,4	55,6	1,25	**0,02**
WC033: Cape Agulhas	13,7	56,8	43,2	0,76	16,3	45,6	54,4	1,19	**-0,05**
WC041: Kannaland	13,9	47,5	52,5	1,10	17,6	45,3	54,7	1,21	**0,11**
WC042: Hessequa	15,1	45,3	54,7	1,21	18,7	41,5	58,5	1,41	**0,20**
WC043: Mossel Bay	20,9	51,0	49,0	0,96	26,5	43,4	56,6	1,30	**0,27**
WC044: George	18,3	45,5	54,5	1,20	24,1	45,0	55,0	1,22	**0,02**
WC045: Oudtshoorn	16,3	45,7	54,3	1,19	23,4	43,6	56,4	1,29	**0,11**
WC047: Bitou	17,4	40,7	59,3	1,46	26,1	41,0	59,0	1,44	**-0,02**
WC048: Knysna	18,3	45,4	54,6	1,20	23,2	45,2	54,8	1,21	**0,01**
WC051: Laingsburg	13,0	50,0	50,0	1,00	12,2	41,0	59,0	1,44	**0,44**
WC052: Prince Albert	9,7	47,3	52,7	1,11	11,1	46,8	53,2	1,14	**0,02**
WC053: Beaufort West	16,8	45,3	54,7	1,21	25,2	46,4	53,6	1,15	**-0,06**
CPT: City of Cape Town	18,7	44,1	55,9	1,27	25,7	43,0	57,0	1,33	**0,06**
EC101: Camdeboo	18,5	49,0	51,0	1,04	20,0	44,8	55,2	1,23	**0,19**
EC102: Blue Crane Route	14,2	53,9	46,1	0,85	19,4	43,2	56,8	1,32	**0,17**
EC103: Ikwezi	12,3	47,4	52,6	1,11	18,9	56,6	43,4	0,77	**0,12**
EC104: Makana	17,9	43,7	56,3	1,29	23,7	47,4	52,6	1,11	**-0,18**
EC105: Ndlambe	12,8	42,2	57,8	1,37	17,7	43,7	56,3	1,29	**-0,08**
EC106: Sundays River Valley	11,0	46,2	53,8	1,17	16,2	44,7	55,1	1,23	**0,07**
EC107: Baviaans	12,4	56,3	43,7	0,78	14,9	47,4	52,2	1,10	**-0,13**
EC108: Kouga	17,9	48,3	51,7	1,07	19,5	43,3	56,7	1,31	**0,24**
EC109: Kou-Kamma	12,1	44,0	56,0	1,27	15,9	44,2	55,8	1,26	**-0,01**
EC121: Mbhashe	9,1	35,5	64,5	1,82	14,8	39,5	60,5	1,53	**-0,29**
EC122: Mnquma	12,8	37,1	62,9	1,70	18,1	39,3	60,8	1,55	**-0,15**
EC123: Great Kei	11,7	41,5	58,5	1,41	17,7	42,9	57,1	1,33	**-0,08**
EC124: Amahlathi	13,7	42,5	57,5	1,35	19,0	42,5	57,5	1,36	**0,00**
EC126: Ngqushwa	16,9	38,8	61,2	1,57	24,7	38,7	61,3	1,59	**0,01**
EC127: Nkonkobe	18,5	42,8	57,2	1,34	22,8	42,8	57,2	1,34	**0,00**

EC128: Nxuba	14,9	48,2	51,8	1,08	16,4	48,2	51,6	1,07	**-0,01**
EC131: Inxuba Yethemba	13,6	44,5	55,5	1,25	18,8	44,1	55,9	1,27	**0,02**
EC132: Tsolwana	13,2	42,2	57,8	1,37	16,7	41,9	58,1	1,39	**0,02**
EC133: Inkwanca	11,8	49,4	50,6	1,03	17,2	44,1	55,9	1,27	**0,24**
EC134: Lukanji	18,2	43,9	56,1	1,28	26,1	43,7	56,3	1,29	**0,01**
EC135: Intsika Yethu	9,3	38,6	61,4	1,59	15,7	43,5	56,6	1,30	**-0,29**
EC136: Emalahleni	8,5	42,7	57,3	1,34	17,7	40,0	60,0	1,50	**0,16**
EC137: Engcobo	9,0	36,0	64,0	1,78	12,4	38,7	61,3	1,58	**-0,20**
EC138: Sakhisizwe	11,8	39,1	60,9	1,56	17,8	44,6	55,4	1,24	**-0,31**
EC141: Elundini	9,3	38,2	61,8	1,62	14,6	42,2	57,8	1,37	**-0,25**
EC142: Senqu	12,2	45,2	54,8	1,21	19,1	41,1	58,9	1,43	**0,22**
EC143: Maletswai	14,0	45,5	54,5	1,20	21,7	40,3	59,7	1,48	**0,28**
EC144: Gariep	12,0	49,1	50,9	1,03	16,0	50,1	49,9	1,00	**-0,03**
EC153: Ngquza Hill	8,8	37,8	62,2	1,64	15,5	42,3	57,7	1,36	**-0,28**
EC154: Port St Johns	8,9	38,7	61,3	1,58	17,2	37,5	62,5	1,67	**0,09**
EC155: Nyandeni	12,7	37,7	62,3	1,65	21,1	39,0	61,0	1,56	**-0,09**
EC156: Mhlontlo	12,0	39,3	60,7	1,55	16,9	40,4	59,5	1,47	**-0,07**
EC157: King Sabata Dalindyebo	16,6	37,6	62,4	1,66	22,3	39,8	60,2	1,52	**-0,14**
EC441: Matatiele	10,0	38,2	61,8	1,62	16,2	38,1	61,9	1,63	**0,01**
EC442: Umzimvubu	12,4	36,3	63,7	1,76	17,0	39,7	60,3	1,52	**-0,24**
EC443: Mbizana	8,9	39,6	60,4	1,52	17,7	41,7	58,3	1,40	**-0,12**
EC444: Ntabankulu	9,6	40,3	59,7	1,48	13,2	40,7	59,4	1,46	**-0,02**
BUF: Buffalo City	20,7	42,7	57,3	1,34	27,9	42,7	57,3	1,34	**0,00**
NMA: Nelson Mandela Bay	21,0	43,0	57,0	1,32	28,9	43,2	56,8	1,31	**-0,01**
NC061: Richtersveld	11,8	56,3	43,7	0,78	16,8	47,2	53,4	1,13	**-0,09**
NC062: Nama Khoi	17,7	44,3	55,7	1,26	20,8	46,4	53,6	1,16	**-0,10**
NC064: Kamiesberg	13,4	47,0	53,0	1,13	16,8	55,2	44,8	0,81	**0,06**
NC065: Hantam	11,6	56,8	43,2	0,76	16,9	50,0	50,0	1,00	**-0,24**

NC066: Karoo Hoogland	12,3	49,3	50,7	1,03	15,4	51,0	49,0	0,96	**0,01**
NC067: Khâi-Ma	15,6	37,7	62,3	1,65	18,5	44,4	55,6	1,25	**-0,40**
NC071: Ubuntu	35,4	52,2	47,8	0,92	14,2	51,2	49,1	0,96	**-0,04**
NC072: Umsobomvu	14,8	47,2	52,8	1,12	21,1	46,9	53,3	1,14	**0,02**
NC073: Emthanjeni	8,4	50,7	49,3	0,97	26,5	44,2	55,8	1,26	**0,24**
NC074: Kareeberg	11,0	52,3	47,7	0,91	14,1	53,0	47,0	0,89	**0,02**
NC075: Renosterberg	5,2	52,8	47,2	0,89	16,3	52,6	48,1	0,91	**-0,02**
NC076: Thembelihle	8,6	52,4	47,6	0,91	16,4	46,8	53,2	1,14	**0,04**
NC077: Siyathemba	13,9	48,5	51,5	1,06	18,9	45,1	54,9	1,22	**0,15**
NC078: Siyancuma	7,7	55,3	44,7	0,81	17,0	44,4	55,6	1,25	**0,06**
NC081: Mier	1,6	46,3	53,7	1,16	16,5	43,8	56,3	1,29	**0,13**
NC082: Kai !Garib	56,7	54,0	46,0	0,85	18,3	48,3	51,7	1,07	**-0,08**
NC083: //Khara Hais	101,1	43,7	56,3	1,29	25,5	43,5	56,5	1,30	**0,01**
NC084: !Kheis	12,5	48,9	51,1	1,04	15,2	53,4	46,6	0,87	**0,08**
NC085: Tsantsabane	22,8	43,0	57,0	1,33	24,0	46,4	53,5	1,15	**-0,17**
NC086: Kgatelopele	9,5	47,1	52,9	1,13	32,3	43,3	56,7	1,31	**0,19**
NC091: Sol Plaatjie	20,9	45,4	54,6	1,20	31,0	45,1	54,9	1,22	**0,02**
NC092: Dikgatlong	14,5	49,8	50,2	1,01	26,1	44,5	55,5	1,25	**0,24**
NC093: Magareng	16,9	47,0	53,0	1,13	32,7	45,6	54,3	1,19	**0,06**
NC094: Phokwane	16,8	45,8	54,2	1,18	27,7	41,2	58,8	1,43	**0,25**
NC451: Joe Morolong	15,5	40,9	59,1	1,44	21,3	38,5	61,5	1,60	**0,15**
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	23,1	37,2	62,8	1,68	26,4	37,8	62,2	1,65	**-0,04**
NC453: Gamagara	17,8	42,7	57,3	1,34	24,8	38,6	61,4	1,59	**0,25**
FS161: Letsemeng	11,4	49,1	50,9	1,03	17,2	46,1	53,9	1,17	**0,13**
FS162: Kopanong	15,2	46,8	53,2	1,14	23,5	45,1	54,9	1,22	**0,08**
FS163: Mohokare	12,0	48,0	52,0	1,08	18,4	43,6	56,4	1,29	**0,21**
FS164: Naledi	15,8	45,1	54,9	1,22	22,3	41,3	59,0	1,43	**0,21**
FS181: Masilonyana	14,9	46,0	54,0	1,17	27,3	43,0	57,0	1,33	**0,15**
FS182: Tokologo	13,2	42,2	57,8	1,37	20,0	40,4	59,6	1,47	**0,10**

FS183: Tswelopele	14,1	48,7	51,3	1,06	21,7	45,8	54,2	1,18	**0,13**
FS184: Matjhabeng	17,8	43,5	56,5	1,30	28,6	43,0	57,0	1,32	**0,02**
FS185: Nala	17,6	49,3	50,7	1,03	27,2	43,7	56,3	1,29	**0,26**
FS191: Setsoto	17,9	44,4	55,6	1,25	26,9	42,7	57,4	1,34	**0,09**
FS192: Dihlabeng	19,6	45,7	54,3	1,19	28,5	41,5	58,5	1,41	**0,22**
FS193: Nketoana	19,1	45,9	54,1	1,18	25,8	43,0	57,0	1,32	**0,14**
FS194: Maluti a Phofung	21,0	42,8	57,2	1,34	32,5	38,8	61,2	1,58	**0,24**
FS195: Phumelela	18,5	41,6	58,4	1,40	24,9	44,1	56,0	1,27	**-0,13**
FS196: Mantsopa	17,4	49,6	50,4	1,02	27,5	43,7	56,3	1,29	**0,27**
FS201: Moqhaka	23,7	45,2	54,8	1,21	34,3	42,9	57,1	1,33	**0,12**
FS203: Ngwathe	19,2	44,9	55,1	1,23	29,2	46,8	53,2	1,14	**-0,09**
FS204: Metsimaholo	20,2	45,2	54,8	1,21	29,2	42,2	57,8	1,37	**0,15**
FS205: Mafube	20,3	44,2	55,8	1,26	31,5	43,7	56,2	1,29	**0,02**
MAN: Mangaung	20,6	46,8	53,2	1,13	32,0	43,7	56,3	1,29	**0,16**
KZN213: Umzumbe	14,0	42,8	57,2	1,34	30,6	44,7	55,3	1,24	**-0,10**
KZN214: UMuziwabantu	11,1	40,0	60,0	1,50	22,0	39,6	60,4	1,53	**0,02**
KZN215: Ezingoleni	12,2	40,7	59,3	1,46	26,5	39,3	60,7	1,55	**0,09**
KZN216: Hibiscus Coast	16,6	43,2	56,8	1,32	28,9	45,4	54,6	1,20	**-0,12**
KZN211: Vulamehlo	17,1	42,2	57,8	1,37	28,7	43,5	56,5	1,30	**-0,07**
KZN212: Umdoni	18,9	45,2	54,8	1,21	27,9	46,8	53,2	1,13	**-0,08**
KZN221: uMshwathi	16,0	43,8	56,2	1,28	28,9	42,1	57,8	1,37	**0,09**
KZN222: uMngeni	24,2	46,5	53,5	1,15	30,7	44,6	55,4	1,24	**0,09**
KZN223: Mpofana	14,4	47,0	53,0	1,13	29,2	49,0	50,9	1,04	**-0,09**
KZN224: Impendle	14,7	37,8	62,2	1,65	34,4	49,0	51,1	1,04	**-0,60**
KZN225: The Msunduzi	23,5	43,5	56,5	1,30	37,2	44,8	55,1	1,23	**-0,07**
KZN226: Mkhambathini	12,5	40,4	59,6	1,47	29,9	46,6	53,4	1,15	**-0,33**
KZN227: Richmond	11,8	43,8	56,2	1,28	32,2	46,4	53,6	1,16	**-0,13**
KZN232: Emnambithi/Ladysmith	24,0	46,2	53,8	1,16	35,5	45,0	55,0	1,22	**0,06**

KZN233: Indaka	17,2	43,8	56,2	1,28	31,0	42,4	57,6	1,36	**0,08**
KZN234: Umtshezi	19,9	45,0	55,0	1,22	30,5	46,7	53,3	1,14	**-0,08**
KZN235: Okhahlamba	12,9	43,4	56,6	1,30	29,9	41,1	58,9	1,43	**0,13**
KZN236: Imbabazane	18,9	42,3	57,7	1,37	36,7	44,2	55,8	1,26	**-0,10**
KZN271: Umhlabuyalingana	11,0	41,2	58,8	1,42	32,0	40,3	59,7	1,48	**0,05**
KZN272: Jozini	14,7	37,8	62,2	1,65	34,0	41,4	58,6	1,41	**-0,23**
KZN273: The Big 5 False Bay	12,4	47,0	53,0	1,13	23,9	40,7	59,3	1,46	**0,33**
KZN274: Hlabisa	20,6	34,6	65,4	1,89	34,8	40,8	59,2	1,45	**-0,44**
KZN275: Mtubatuba	19,0	40,8	59,2	1,45	34,0	40,8	59,3	1,45	**0,00**
KZN282: uMhlathuze	25,7	43,9	56,1	1,28	41,9	44,9	55,1	1,23	**-0,05**
KZN286: Nkandla	16,3	38,1	61,9	1,62	31,2	35,6	64,4	1,81	**0,18**
KZN281: Mfolozi	18,9	42,7	57,3	1,34	36,4	42,7	57,3	1,34	**0,00**
KZN283: Ntambanana	14,7	43,0	57,0	1,32	33,5	42,0	58,0	1,38	**0,06**
KZN284: uMlalazi	18,1	41,8	58,2	1,39	32,2	42,4	57,6	1,36	**-0,03**
KZN285: Mthonjaneni	20,1	43,4	56,6	1,30	26,7	39,3	60,8	1,55	**0,25**
KZN431: Ingwe	15,9	42,0	58,0	1,38	25,6	40,2	59,8	1,49	**0,10**
KZN432: Kwa Sani	0,7	42,9	57,1	1,33	19,6	39,1	60,9	1,56	**0,23**
KZN433: Greater Kokstad	10,5	42,8	57,2	1,33	25,1	42,9	57,1	1,33	**0,00**
KZN434: Ubuhlebezwe	21,7	40,2	59,8	1,49	25,0	42,8	57,2	1,34	**-0,15**
KZN435: Umzimkhulu	17,6	35,7	64,3	1,80	19,9	38,0	62,0	1,63	**-0,17**
KZN241: Endumeni	180,7	43,9	56,1	1,28	34,6	44,7	55,3	1,24	**-0,04**
KZN242: Nqutu	29,6	37,9	62,1	1,64	33,8	37,9	62,1	1,64	**0,00**
KZN244: Msinga	10,8	37,3	62,7	1,68	25,5	39,4	60,7	1,54	**-0,14**
KZN245: Umvoti	8,8	42,6	57,4	1,35	30,6	40,8	59,2	1,45	**0,10**
KZN252: Newcastle	26,9	46,1	53,9	1,17	39,4	44,7	55,3	1,24	**0,07**
KZN253: Emadlangeni	11,0	46,1	53,9	1,17	23,0	46,0	54,0	1,17	**0,00**
KZN254: Dannhauser	20,7	43,7	56,3	1,29	34,5	43,6	56,4	1,29	**0,00**
KZN263: Abaqulusi	18,3	43,5	56,5	1,30	35,0	43,2	56,8	1,32	**0,02**

KZN261: eDumbe	14,3	37,8	62,2	1,64	28,8	41,5	58,5	1,41	**-0,24**
KZN262: UPhongolo	18,2	42,4	57,6	1,36	37,5	43,3	56,7	1,31	**-0,05**
KZN265: Nongoma	16,8	36,2	63,8	1,76	39,5	36,7	63,3	1,72	**-0,04**
KZN266: Ulundi	19,3	36,5	63,5	1,74	42,4	40,1	59,9	1,49	**-0,25**
KZN294: Maphumulo	14,2	40,6	59,4	1,46	33,1	42,3	57,7	1,36	**-0,10**
KZN291: Mandeni	23,5	49,4	50,6	1,03	36,5	42,9	57,1	1,33	**0,30**
KZN292: KwaDukuza	20,5	47,3	52,7	1,11	28,1	45,1	54,9	1,22	**0,10**
KZN293: Ndwedwe	17,1	42,3	57,7	1,36	31,7	43,4	56,5	1,30	**-0,06**
ETH: eThekwini	24,7	46,1	53,9	1,17	38,1	46,5	53,5	1,15	**-0,02**
NW371: Moretele	26,0	45,3	54,7	1,21	35,9	43,6	56,4	1,29	**0,09**
NW372: Madibeng	23,9	45,6	54,4	1,19	30,2	42,5	57,5	1,35	**0,16**
NW373: Rustenburg	25,3	43,2	56,8	1,31	30,8	42,0	58,0	1,38	**0,06**
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	14,6	42,0	58,0	1,38	22,4	48,1	52,0	1,08	**-0,30**
NW375: Moses Kotane	26,1	41,5	58,5	1,41	33,8	43,4	56,6	1,30	**-0,11**
NW381: Ratlou	11,5	41,7	58,3	1,40	16,0	38,0	61,9	1,63	**0,23**
NW382: Tswaing	15,6	48,7	51,3	1,05	21,2	44,4	55,6	1,25	**0,20**
NW383: Mafikeng	23,1	42,7	57,3	1,34	29,7	42,7	57,3	1,34	**0,00**
NW384: Ditsobotla	20,5	47,7	52,3	1,10	25,1	43,8	56,2	1,28	**0,18**
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	23,6	40,9	59,1	1,45	28,0	40,1	59,9	1,49	**0,05**
NW392: Naledi	17,1	47,6	52,4	1,10	22,9	47,3	52,7	1,11	**0,01**
NW393: Mamusa	14,8	48,5	51,5	1,06	20,6	47,2	52,8	1,12	**0,06**
NW394: Greater Taung	14,2	41,1	58,9	1,43	24,2	41,2	58,8	1,43	**-0,01**
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	15,6	48,8	51,2	1,05	22,1	47,2	52,8	1,12	**0,07**
NW397: Kagisano/Molopo	12,8	39,6	60,4	1,52	21,2	37,1	62,9	1,70	**0,17**
NW401: Ventersdorp	15,2	49,4	50,6	1,03	20,8	47,8	52,2	1,09	**0,07**
NW402: Tlokwe City Council	22,6	44,7	55,3	1,24	29,0	43,0	57,0	1,32	**0,09**
NW403: City of Matlosana	21,3	45,4	54,6	1,20	27,2	41,7	58,3	1,40	**0,19**
NW404: Maquassi Hills	16,0	50,9	49,1	0,96	22,4	47,1	52,9	1,12	**0,09**
GT421: Emfuleni	23,5	45,0	55,0	1,22	33,6	42,6	57,4	1,35	**0,13**

GT422: Midvaal	19,4	50,4	49,6	0,99	28,0	42,3	57,7	1,37	**0,35**
GT423: Lesedi	18,3	45,8	54,2	1,18	27,2	39,4	60,6	1,54	**0,36**
GT481: Mogale City	24,5	45,9	54,1	1,18	31,0	44,0	56,1	1,28	**0,10**
GT482: Randfontein	25,8	46,3	53,7	1,16	33,0	44,7	55,3	1,24	**0,08**
GT483: Westonaria	16,3	43,9	56,1	1,28	26,7	41,7	58,3	1,40	**0,12**
GT484: Merafong City	17,4	41,8	58,2	1,39	25,3	39,1	60,9	1,56	**0,16**
EKU: Ekurhuleni	24,2	48,4	51,6	1,07	34,3	44,6	55,4	1,24	**0,18**
JHB: City of Johannesburg	27,4	47,9	52,1	1,09	36,2	45,0	55,0	1,22	**0,13**
TSH: City of Tshwane	28,5	46,9	53,1	1,13	36,1	43,7	56,3	1,29	**0,15**
MP301: Albert Luthuli	23,0	41,5	58,5	1,41	36,1	41,6	58,4	1,41	**0,00**
MP302: Msukaligwa	18,9	40,3	59,7	1,48	31,6	40,3	59,7	1,48	**0,00**
MP303: Mkhondo	15,5	41,7	58,3	1,40	30,2	42,2	57,8	1,37	**-0,03**
MP304: Pixley Ka Seme	15,0	45,6	54,4	1,19	29,6	45,0	55,0	1,22	**0,03**
MP305: Lekwa	16,8	45,3	54,7	1,21	26,8	42,9	57,1	1,33	**0,12**
MP306: Dipaleseng	15,0	42,2	57,8	1,37	23,1	46,1	53,9	1,17	**-0,20**
MP307: Govan Mbeki	19,9	42,4	57,6	1,36	30,1	44,9	55,1	1,23	**-0,13**
MP311: Victor Khanye	14,3	45,9	54,1	1,18	26,7	45,7	54,3	1,19	**0,01**
MP312: Emalahleni	22,4	42,3	57,7	1,36	31,2	43,1	56,9	1,32	**-0,05**
MP313: Steve Tshwete	24,5	38,5	61,5	1,60	35,0	40,8	59,2	1,45	**-0,15**
MP314: Emakhazeni	21,2	39,6	60,4	1,53	32,8	42,4	57,5	1,36	**-0,17**
MP315: Thembisile	24,2	41,9	58,1	1,38	32,4	41,5	58,5	1,41	**0,03**
MP316: Dr JS Moroka	27,2	40,5	59,5	1,47	34,5	39,8	60,2	1,51	**0,04**
MP321: Thaba Chweu	22,5	42,7	57,3	1,34	32,6	39,5	60,5	1,53	**0,19**
MP322: Mbombela	28,2	42,2	57,8	1,37	36,6	41,2	58,8	1,43	**0,06**
MP323: Umjindi	32,8	42,0	58,0	1,38	33,3	44,6	55,4	1,24	**-0,14**
MP324: Nkomazi	22,5	41,5	58,5	1,41	32,3	40,9	59,1	1,44	**0,03**
MP325: Bushbuckridge	18,0	39,9	60,1	1,51	33,5	38,7	61,3	1,58	**0,08**
LIM331: Greater Giyani	16,3	40,1	59,9	1,49	26,9	37,8	62,2	1,65	**0,15**
LIM332: Greater Letaba	13,2	42,4	57,6	1,36	25,5	37,8	62,2	1,64	**0,28**

LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	16,8	40,9	59,1	1,44	26,6	39,2	60,8	1,55	**0,11**
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	19,7	39,8	60,2	1,51	23,2	39,0	61,0	1,56	**0,05**
LIM335: Maruleng	13,2	39,3	60,7	1,54	23,2	35,7	64,3	1,80	**0,26**
LIM342: Mutale	15,5	45,0	55,0	1,22	24,4	38,4	61,6	1,60	**0,38**
LIM343: Thulamela	18,2	42,5	57,5	1,35	27,7	40,6	59,4	1,47	**0,11**
LIM341: Musina	14,6	38,6	61,4	1,59	20,4	44,6	55,5	1,24	**-0,35**
LIM344: Makhado	18,7	39,5	60,5	1,53	28,2	37,7	62,3	1,65	**0,12**
LIM351: Blouberg	13,7	41,5	58,5	1,41	21,0	34,7	65,3	1,88	**0,47**
LIM352: Aganang	23,1	37,2	62,8	1,69	34,9	35,5	64,5	1,81	**0,13**
LIM353: Molemole	18,9	38,2	61,8	1,61	27,3	35,5	64,5	1,82	**0,20**
LIM354: Polokwane	26,4	39,5	60,5	1,53	32,6	39,5	60,5	1,53	**0,00**
LIM355: Lepele-Nkumpi	23,1	36,9	63,1	1,71	30,7	36,2	63,8	1,76	**0,05**
LIM361: Thabazimbi	12,4	38,1	61,9	1,62	22,6	42,1	57,9	1,37	**-0,25**
LIM362: Lephalale	18,4	36,3	63,7	1,76	24,7	40,5	59,5	1,47	**-0,29**
LIM364: Mookgopong	11,1	42,2	57,8	1,37	20,9	45,6	54,4	1,19	**-0,17**
LIM365: Modimolle	13,7	46,1	53,9	1,17	17,3	44,1	55,9	1,27	**0,10**
LIM366: Bela-Bela	18,9	40,2	59,8	1,49	25,6	46,1	54,0	1,17	**-0,32**
LIM367: Mogalakwena	17,6	38,9	61,1	1,57	27,1	41,5	58,5	1,41	**-0,16**
LIM471: Ephraim Mogale	17,8	39,1	60,9	1,56	26,2	37,6	62,4	1,66	**0,10**
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	20,0	39,1	60,9	1,56	27,8	37,4	62,6	1,67	**0,11**
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	19,0	34,5	65,5	1,90	29,8	34,7	65,3	1,88	**-0,02**
LIM474: Fetakgomo	17,2	36,5	63,5	1,74	30,4	34,4	65,6	1,91	**0,17**
LIM475: Greater Tubatse	13,6	44,5	55,5	1,25	25,7	37,8	62,2	1,64	**0,39**
Total	**21,2**	**44,6**	**55,4**	**1,24**	**30,9**	**43,2**	**56,8**	**1,32**	**0,07**

***GPR (gap) change=|1-GPR_{2011}|-|1-GPR_{2001}|**

UNEMPLOYED WITH TERTIARY (CENSUS 2001 AND 2011)

prov/munic code	2001				2011				*Change in parity 2001 to 2011
	Unemployment rate (%) province/municipality (Tertiary)	Unemployed male (%) (Tertiary)	Unemployed female (%) (Tertiary)	Gender parity (Tertiary)	Unemployment rate (%) Province/municipality (Tertiary)	Unemployed male (%) (Tertiary)	Unemployed female (%) (Tertiary)	Gender parity (Tertiary)	
Western Cape	3,3	35,78	64,22	**1,80**	4,2	45,5	54,5	**1,20**	**-0,60**
Eastern Cape	3,0	41,29	58,71	**1,42**	4,1	39,8	60,2	**1,51**	**0,09**
Northern Cape	4,2	45,24	54,76	**1,21**	3,4	40,2	59,8	**1,49**	**0,28**
Free State	2,9	39,22	60,78	**1,55**	4,6	41,7	58,3	**1,40**	**-0,15**
KwaZulu-Natal	5,3	35,27	64,73	**1,84**	4,4	41,6	58,4	**1,40**	**-0,43**
North West	3,2	36,14	63,86	**1,77**	4,0	39,9	60,1	**1,51**	**-0,26**
Gauteng	3,2	40,20	59,80	**1,49**	7,4	42,3	57,7	**1,36**	**-0,13**
Mpumalanga	2,2	38,41	61,59	**1,60**	4,7	37,9	62,1	**1,64**	**0,03**
Limpopo	2,8	46,38	53,62	**1,16**	6,0	36,8	63,2	**1,72**	**0,56**
Total	3,5	40,57	59,43	**1,46**	5,4	41,1	58,9	**1,43**	**-0,03**
Municipalities									
WC011: Matzikama	1,7	46,0	54,0	**1,17**	2,0	36,4	63,6	**1,75**	**0,58**
WC012: Cederberg	2,0	39,0	61,0	**1,56**	2,3	49,0	52,9	**1,08**	**-0,48**
WC013: Bergrivier	2,8	11,1	88,9	**8,00**	3,5	42,6	57,4	**1,35**	**-6,65**
WC014: Saldanha Bay	1,7	38,6	61,4	**1,59**	2,9	44,1	55,9	**1,27**	**-0,33**
WC015: Swartland	2,8	39,6	60,4	**1,52**	3,1	40,3	59,7	**1,48**	**-0,04**
WC022: Witzenberg	2,9	36,1	63,9	**1,77**	2,9	43,9	56,1	**1,28**	**-0,49**
WC023: Drakenstein	2,8	50,0	50,0	**1,00**	3,5	38,2	61,8	**1,62**	**0,62**
WC024: Stellenbosch	3,0	49,7	50,3	**1,01**	5,4	44,2	55,8	**1,26**	**0,25**
WC025: Breede Valley	2,0	58,6	41,4	**0,71**	3,4	43,7	56,3	**1,29**	**-0,01**
WC026: Langeberg	2,0	29,1	70,9	**2,44**	2,5	38,9	61,1	**1,57**	**-0,87**
WC034: Swellendam	2,7	30,7	69,3	**2,25**	2,6	34,9	65,1	**1,87**	**-0,39**
WC031: Theewaterskloof	1,2	32,8	67,2	**2,05**	2,6	40,9	59,1	**1,45**	**-0,60**
WC032: Overstrand	2,5	36,8	63,2	**1,72**	3,8	50,8	49,2	**0,97**	**-0,69**
WC033: Cape Agulhas	3,1	32,9	67,1	**2,04**	3,1	47,6	52,4	**1,10**	**-0,94**

WC041: Kannaland	1,8	36,9	63,1	**1,71**	2,1	50,0	50,0	**1,00**	**-0,71**
WC042: Hessequa	2,7	42,3	57,7	**1,37**	3,1	48,3	51,7	**1,07**	**-0,30**
WC043: Mossel Bay	5,1	41,2	58,8	**1,42**	4,5	46,9	53,1	**1,13**	**-0,29**
WC044: George	1,7	40,9	59,1	**1,45**	2,9	43,5	56,5	**1,30**	**-0,15**
WC045: Oudtshoorn	1,5	46,4	53,6	**1,15**	2,0	48,4	51,6	**1,07**	**-0,09**
WC047: Bitou	3,5	35,9	64,1	**1,79**	2,6	42,9	57,1	**1,33**	**-0,45**
WC048: Knysna	1,3	40,1	59,9	**1,49**	1,9	46,8	53,2	**1,14**	**-0,35**
WC051: Laingsburg	1,2	30,5	69,5	**2,28**	2,0	30,8	76,9	**2,50**	**0,22**
WC052: Prince Albert	1,0	32,8	67,2	**2,05**	3,2	44,4	55,6	**1,25**	**-0,80**
WC053: Beaufort West	3,1	35,9	64,1	**1,79**	1,6	45,0	53,3	**1,19**	**-0,60**
CPT: City of Cape Town	3,0	38,0	62,0	**1,63**	4,7	46,0	54,0	**1,17**	**-0,46**
EC101: Camdeboo	2,3	39,0	61,0	**1,56**	2,8	45,9	54,1	**1,18**	**-0,38**
EC102: Blue Crane Route	1,9	28,4	71,6	**2,52**	2,3	42,7	57,3	**1,34**	**-1,18**
EC103: Ikwezi	0,7	41,8	58,2	**1,39**	3,5	66,7	38,1	**0,57**	**0,04**
EC104: Makana	4,3	35,5	64,5	**1,82**	4,2	39,5	60,2	**1,52**	**-0,29**
EC105: Ndlambe	3,2	31,3	68,7	**2,19**	3,3	45,6	54,4	**1,19**	**-1,00**
EC106: Sundays River Valley	1,5	34,1	65,9	**1,93**	1,5	43,2	56,8	**1,32**	**-0,62**
EC107: Baviaans	1,8	32,9	67,1	**2,04**	0,8	69,2	38,5	**0,56**	**-0,60**
EC108: Kouga	2,1	33,5	66,5	**1,99**	2,7	47,5	52,1	**1,10**	**-0,89**
EC109: Kou-Kamma	1,1	31,8	68,2	**2,14**	1,3	32,4	64,7	**2,00**	**-0,14**
EC121: Mbhashe	2,8	33,3	66,7	**2,00**	3,1	36,3	63,7	**1,76**	**-0,25**
EC122: Mnquma	3,7	36,6	63,4	**1,73**	5,0	38,4	61,6	**1,60**	**-0,13**
EC123: Great Kei	2,2	25,9	74,1	**2,86**	2,3	50,8	49,2	**0,97**	**-1,83**
EC124: Amahlathi	2,6	35,9	64,1	**1,79**	3,1	40,7	58,9	**1,45**	**-0,34**
EC126: Ngqushwa	3,7	38,3	61,7	**1,61**	3,9	36,4	63,6	**1,75**	**0,14**
EC127: Nkonkobe	4,1	36,4	63,6	**1,75**	3,8	43,4	56,6	**1,31**	**-0,44**
EC128: Nxuba	1,6	43,6	56,4	**1,30**	1,7	42,4	57,6	**1,36**	**0,06**
EC131: Inxuba Yethemba	1,8	40,6	59,4	**1,46**	2,4	35,7	63,6	**1,78**	**0,32**
EC132: Tsolwana	3,4	40,0	60,0	**1,50**	2,7	39,7	60,3	**1,52**	**0,02**

EC133: Inkwanca	1,7	41,0	59,0	**1,44**	3,4	46,7	53,3	**1,14**	**-0,29**
EC134: Lukanji	4,9	54,2	45,8	**0,85**	5,7	40,7	59,3	**1,46**	**0,30**
EC135: Intsika Yethu	3,0	35,6	64,4	**1,81**	3,5	33,4	66,6	**1,99**	**0,18**
EC136: Emalahleni	3,5	39,6	60,4	**1,52**	2,4	42,6	57,4	**1,35**	**-0,18**
EC137: Engcobo	2,3	41,9	58,1	**1,39**	3,7	37,5	62,5	**1,67**	**0,28**
EC138: Sakhisizwe	4,1	45,2	54,8	**1,21**	2,6	41,2	58,8	**1,43**	**0,21**
EC141: Elundini	2,1	45,1	54,9	**1,22**	2,5	36,2	64,2	**1,77**	**0,56**
EC142: Senqu	3,3	45,1	54,9	**1,22**	3,0	41,7	58,3	**1,40**	**0,18**
EC143: Maletswai	1,5	37,8	62,2	**1,65**	3,0	40,2	59,8	**1,49**	**-0,16**
EC144: Gariep	2,2	38,6	61,4	**1,59**	2,6	52,0	48,0	**0,92**	**-0,51**
EC153: Ngquza Hill	2,0	49,0	51,0	**1,04**	2,5	36,5	63,5	**1,74**	**0,70**
EC154: Port St Johns	2,0	39,8	60,2	**1,51**	2,8	32,9	67,1	**2,04**	**0,53**
EC155: Nyandeni	2,3	45,8	54,2	**1,19**	3,1	33,4	66,6	**1,99**	**0,81**
EC156: Mhlontlo	3,4	41,7	58,3	**1,40**	3,1	42,3	57,7	**1,36**	**-0,03**
EC157: King Sabata Dalindyebo	4,9	40,5	59,5	**1,47**	5,9	40,4	59,6	**1,48**	**0,01**
EC441: Matatiele	2,2	42,9	57,1	**1,33**	3,0	41,4	58,6	**1,41**	**0,08**
EC442: Umzimvubu	3,0	42,5	57,5	**1,35**	3,3	39,2	60,8	**1,55**	**0,20**
EC443: Mbizana	2,2	46,3	53,7	**1,16**	3,3	38,7	61,1	**1,58**	**0,42**
EC444: Ntabankulu	1,8	44,2	55,8	**1,26**	2,4	43,1	56,3	**1,31**	**0,04**
BUF: Buffalo City	4,5	45,6	54,4	**1,19**	5,9	37,6	62,4	**1,66**	**0,47**
NMA: Nelson Mandela Bay	2,9	47,3	52,7	**1,12**	4,2	41,7	58,3	**1,40**	**0,28**
NC061: Richtersveld	1,5	43,4	56,6	**1,31**	1,9	55,0	45,0	**0,82**	**-0,12**
NC062: Nama Khoi	2,4	35,9	64,1	**1,79**	3,6	47,3	53,4	**1,13**	**-0,66**
NC064: Kamiesberg	0,5	45,6	54,4	**1,19**	1,8	50,0	50,0	**1,00**	**-0,19**
NC065: Hantam	0,7	47,0	53,0	**1,13**	2,3	57,9	47,4	**0,82**	**0,06**
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	2,6	43,1	56,9	**1,32**	1,6	40,0	70,0	**1,75**	**0,43**
NC067: Khâi-Ma	2,0	36,4	63,6	**1,75**	2,2	37,9	65,5	**1,73**	**-0,02**
NC071: Ubuntu	9,2	29,7	70,3	**2,37**	1,0	80,0	20,0	**0,25**	**-0,62**

NC072: Umsobomvu	1,6	37,8	62,2	**1,65**	1,5	27,3	72,7	**2,67**	**1,02**
NC073: Emthanjeni	0,8	39,9	60,1	**1,51**	2,1	44,3	55,7	**1,26**	**-0,25**
NC074: Kareeberg	1,5	47,6	52,4	**1,10**	1,3	50,0	50,0	**1,00**	**-0,10**
NC075: Renosterberg	0,5	39,5	60,5	**1,53**	2,4	73,9	26,1	**0,35**	**0,12**
NC076: Thembelihle	0,9	40,4	59,6	**1,48**	1,0	53,3	46,7	**0,88**	**-0,35**
NC077: Siyathemba	1,1	51,5	48,5	**0,94**	2,4	43,9	53,7	**1,22**	**0,16**
NC078: Siyancuma	0,6	52,6	47,4	**0,90**	1,5	39,6	58,3	**1,47**	**0,37**
NC081: Mier	0,1	37,0	63,0	**1,71**	1,4	37,5	62,5	**1,67**	**-0,04**
NC082: Kai !Garib	8,9	40,0	60,0	**1,50**	1,5	51,1	48,9	**0,96**	**-0,45**
NC083: //Khara Hais	8,0	33,1	66,9	**2,02**	2,4	46,7	53,3	**1,14**	**-0,88**
NC084: !Kheis	0,7	32,0	68,0	**2,13**	1,0	56,3	43,8	**0,78**	**-0,90**
NC085: Tsantsabane	1,5	37,8	62,2	**1,64**	2,8	39,3	60,7	**1,55**	**-0,10**
NC086: Kgatelopele	0,9	39,9	60,1	**1,50**	3,8	42,4	55,9	**1,32**	**-0,18**
NC091: Sol Plaatjie	3,1	41,5	58,5	**1,41**	4,3	42,8	57,2	**1,34**	**-0,07**
NC092: Dikgatlong	1,1	36,8	63,2	**1,72**	1,5	46,1	53,9	**1,17**	**-0,55**
NC093: Magareng	1,3	36,2	63,8	**1,76**	1,7	38,6	59,1	**1,53**	**-0,23**
NC094: Phokwane	2,8	34,4	65,6	**1,91**	2,8	46,0	53,5	**1,16**	**-0,74**
NC451: Joe Morolong	2,3	41,8	58,2	**1,39**	3,0	22,1	77,9	**3,52**	**2,12**
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	3,4	34,6	65,4	**1,89**	7,4	34,9	65,0	**1,86**	**-0,03**
NC453: Gamagara	2,1	36,1	63,9	**1,77**	6,0	23,1	76,9	**3,33**	**1,56**
FS161: Letsemeng	1,1	40,1	59,9	**1,49**	1,7	34,1	65,9	**1,93**	**0,44**
FS162: Kopanong	1,4	36,7	63,3	**1,72**	1,7	43,7	56,3	**1,29**	**-0,43**
FS163: Mohokare	1,5	40,3	59,7	**1,48**	1,6	36,4	63,6	**1,75**	**0,27**
FS164: Naledi	2,3	39,7	60,3	**1,52**	1,8	51,6	48,4	**0,94**	**-0,46**
FS181: Masilonyana	1,4	38,8	61,2	**1,57**	1,9	41,8	58,2	**1,39**	**-0,18**
FS182: Tokologo	0,7	36,0	64,0	**1,78**	1,5	39,5	57,9	**1,47**	**-0,31**
FS183: Tswelopele	1,5	39,0	61,0	**1,56**	1,9	37,4	62,6	**1,68**	**0,11**
FS184: Matjhabeng	2,6	38,3	61,7	**1,61**	4,7	41,7	58,3	**1,40**	**-0,21**
FS185: Nala	2,4	32,7	67,3	**2,06**	3,6	43,0	57,0	**1,32**	**-0,74**

FS191: Setsoto	2,4	34,1	65,9	**1,93**	3,0	41,4	58,3	**1,41**	**-0,52**
FS192: Dihlabeng	2,6	31,1	68,9	**2,22**	5,0	37,9	62,1	**1,64**	**-0,58**
FS193: Nketoana	3,0	29,6	70,4	**2,38**	2,7	36,9	63,8	**1,73**	**-0,65**
FS194: Maluti a Phofung	3,3	41,8	58,2	**1,39**	4,7	40,3	59,7	**1,48**	**0,09**
FS195: Phumelela	2,6	31,1	68,9	**2,22**	3,4	34,4	64,8	**1,88**	**-0,33**
FS196: Mantsopa	2,2	39,5	60,5	**1,53**	4,0	43,7	56,3	**1,29**	**-0,24**
FS201: Moqhaka	4,1	42,0	58,0	**1,38**	4,7	38,2	61,8	**1,62**	**0,23**
FS203: Ngwathe	2,4	35,0	65,0	**1,86**	2,9	37,3	62,7	**1,68**	**-0,18**
FS204: Metsimaholo	3,6	44,1	55,9	**1,27**	5,1	39,9	60,1	**1,51**	**0,24**
FS205: Mafube	4,0	42,5	57,5	**1,36**	3,2	43,9	56,1	**1,28**	**-0,07**
MAN: Mangaung	3,5	43,2	56,8	**1,32**	6,3	44,2	55,8	**1,26**	**-0,05**
KZN213: Umzumbe	1,9	33,3	66,7	**2,00**	3,3	36,8	63,0	**1,71**	**-0,29**
KZN214: UMuziwabantu	1,8	38,1	61,9	**1,63**	2,6	31,3	68,8	**2,20**	**0,57**
KZN215: Ezingoleni	1,9	31,0	69,0	**2,23**	2,4	27,5	72,5	**2,64**	**0,41**
KZN216: Hibiscus Coast	2,5	35,1	64,9	**1,85**	5,0	42,9	57,2	**1,33**	**-0,52**
KZN211: Vulamehlo	1,5	40,8	59,2	**1,45**	1,8	47,9	52,1	**1,09**	**-0,37**
KZN212: Umdoni	3,4	41,5	58,5	**1,41**	3,3	41,8	58,2	**1,39**	**-0,02**
KZN221: uMshwathi	2,3	48,4	51,6	**1,07**	2,6	34,8	64,7	**1,86**	**0,79**
KZN222: uMngeni	2,3	37,0	63,0	**1,70**	4,6	45,5	54,5	**1,20**	**-0,50**
KZN223: Mpofana	1,0	40,4	59,6	**1,47**	3,3	36,5	62,5	**1,71**	**0,24**
KZN224: Impendle	1,7	34,5	65,5	**1,90**	2,4	48,9	51,1	**1,04**	**-0,85**
KZN225: The Msunduzi	3,0	39,1	60,9	**1,56**	5,6	41,0	58,9	**1,44**	**-0,12**
KZN226: Mkhambathini	1,6	35,5	64,5	**1,82**	3,2	35,4	64,6	**1,82**	**0,00**
KZN227: Richmond	1,9	35,6	64,4	**1,81**	2,0	49,5	50,5	**1,02**	**-0,78**
KZN232: Emnambithi/Ladysmith	3,2	30,4	69,6	**2,29**	4,4	37,0	63,1	**1,71**	**-0,58**
KZN233: Indaka	2,1	37,9	62,1	**1,64**	1,6	31,9	68,1	**2,13**	**0,49**
KZN234: Umtshezi	2,0	38,9	61,1	**1,57**	3,0	41,1	59,3	**1,44**	**-0,13**
KZN235: Okhahlamba	1,9	35,3	64,7	**1,83**	2,9	29,8	70,2	**2,36**	**0,52**

KZN236: Imbabazane	1,9	36,7	63,3	**1,73**	2,5	40,9	59,1	**1,45**	**-0,28**
KZN271: Umhlabuyalingana	1,4	32,2	67,8	**2,11**	3,1	43,1	56,9	**1,32**	**-0,78**
KZN272: Jozini	2,1	32,0	68,0	**2,12**	2,6	38,7	61,3	**1,59**	**-0,54**
KZN273: The Big 5 False Bay	1,5	34,4	65,6	**1,91**	1,6	32,3	67,7	**2,10**	**0,19**
KZN274: Hlabisa	0,8	32,8	67,2	**2,05**	2,0	42,6	58,2	**1,37**	**-0,69**
KZN275: Mtubatuba	2,6	31,5	68,5	**2,17**	3,0	39,7	60,3	**1,52**	**-0,65**
KZN282: uMhlathuze	4,4	39,8	60,2	**1,52**	6,1	38,6	61,4	**1,59**	**0,08**
KZN286: Nkandla	1,6	32,3	67,7	**2,10**	2,5	40,0	60,0	**1,50**	**-0,60**
KZN281: Mfolozi	1,4	44,6	55,4	**1,24**	1,6	38,3	61,7	**1,61**	**0,36**
KZN283: Ntambanana	1,3	50,4	49,6	**0,98**	3,2	41,9	58,1	**1,39**	**0,37**
KZN284: uMlalazi	2,0	43,3	56,7	**1,31**	3,4	38,0	61,8	**1,63**	**0,32**
KZN285: Mthonjaneni	2,8	32,1	67,9	**2,12**	2,8	40,0	60,0	**1,50**	**-0,62**
KZN431: Ingwe	2,9	37,9	62,1	**1,64**	3,1	39,5	60,5	**1,53**	**-0,11**
KZN432: Kwa Sani	0,2	37,7	62,3	**1,65**	4,3	62,8	37,2	**0,59**	**-0,24**
KZN433: Greater Kokstad	1,6	32,7	67,3	**2,06**	4,1	39,4	60,6	**1,54**	**-0,51**
KZN434: Ubuhlebezwe	2,4	31,5	68,5	**2,17**	2,2	45,1	54,9	**1,22**	**-0,96**
KZN435: Umzimkhulu	5,2	37,4	62,6	**1,67**	3,2	42,4	57,4	**1,35**	**-0,32**
KZN241: Endumeni	23,0	38,4	61,6	**1,60**	3,9	41,0	59,0	**1,44**	**-0,17**
KZN242: Nqutu	2,5	33,9	66,1	**1,95**	2,9	37,2	62,8	**1,69**	**-0,26**
KZN244: Msinga	2,3	40,3	59,7	**1,48**	1,9	37,9	62,7	**1,66**	**0,17**
KZN245: Umvoti	1,2	35,0	65,0	**1,86**	1,8	42,5	56,7	**1,33**	**-0,53**
KZN252: Newcastle	4,8	40,1	59,9	**1,50**	6,5	44,6	55,4	**1,24**	**-0,25**
KZN253: Emadlangeni	1,4	50,5	49,5	**0,98**	1,8	39,1	60,9	**1,56**	**0,54**
KZN254: Dannhauser	3,4	34,2	65,8	**1,92**	3,1	32,1	67,5	**2,10**	**0,18**
KZN263: Abaqulusi	4,2	50,0	50,0	**1,00**	3,1	40,2	59,8	**1,49**	**0,49**
KZN261: eDumbe	1,2	34,8	65,2	**1,87**	1,8	41,7	57,3	**1,37**	**-0,50**
KZN262: UPhongolo	1,9	37,3	62,7	**1,68**	2,5	43,5	56,5	**1,30**	**-0,38**
KZN265: Nongoma	1,7	43,4	56,6	**1,30**	3,2	33,7	66,3	**1,97**	**0,67**

KZN266: Ulundi	2,4	34,7	65,3	**1,88**	4,0	40,3	59,5	**1,48**	**-0,40**
KZN294: Maphumulo	2,2	35,5	64,5	**1,82**	2,8	39,9	60,8	**1,53**	**-0,30**
KZN291: Mandeni	2,1	36,6	63,4	**1,73**	3,2	40,0	59,7	**1,49**	**-0,24**
KZN292: KwaDukuza	1,8	37,1	62,9	**1,70**	3,1	42,1	57,8	**1,37**	**-0,32**
KZN293: Ndwedwe	1,1	43,2	56,8	**1,31**	2,7	44,4	55,6	**1,25**	**-0,06**
ETH: eThekwini	3,5	37,0	63,0	**1,70**	5,2	42,8	57,2	**1,34**	**-0,37**
NW371: Moretele	4,2	33,9	66,1	**1,95**	4,0	42,0	58,0	**1,38**	**-0,57**
NW372: Madibeng	3,5	40,8	59,2	**1,45**	4,4	41,0	59,0	**1,44**	**-0,01**
NW373: Rustenburg	3,7	43,1	56,9	**1,32**	4,1	36,1	63,9	**1,77**	**0,45**
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	1,2	35,0	65,0	**1,85**	2,4	40,4	58,5	**1,45**	**-0,41**
NW375: Moses Kotane	3,9	27,3	72,7	**2,67**	3,8	37,0	63,0	**1,70**	**-0,96**
NW381: Ratlou	1,0	36,2	63,8	**1,76**	2,6	32,4	67,0	**2,07**	**0,31**
NW382: Tswaing	3,1	37,1	62,9	**1,69**	2,5	45,3	55,2	**1,22**	**-0,47**
NW383: Mafikeng	4,3	38,5	61,5	**1,60**	6,7	40,9	59,1	**1,45**	**-0,15**
NW384: Ditsobotla	2,7	41,0	59,0	**1,44**	3,6	41,0	59,0	**1,44**	**0,00**
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	3,5	48,4	51,6	**1,07**	3,8	37,2	62,8	**1,69**	**0,62**
NW392: Naledi	2,3	35,6	64,4	**1,81**	3,9	50,8	48,8	**0,96**	**-0,77**
NW393: Mamusa	1,6	42,0	58,0	**1,38**	2,1	41,9	57,3	**1,37**	**-0,02**
NW394: Greater Taung	2,7	42,5	57,5	**1,35**	3,2	44,6	55,4	**1,24**	**-0,11**
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	1,8	42,0	58,0	**1,38**	2,5	42,7	57,3	**1,34**	**-0,04**
NW397: Kagisano/Molopo	1,6	50,8	49,2	**0,97**	3,1	32,8	67,2	**2,05**	**1,01**
NW401: Ventersdorp	1,3	41,9	58,1	**1,38**	2,2	41,9	59,1	**1,41**	**0,03**
NW402: Tlokwe City Council	2,9	49,2	50,8	**1,03**	4,8	42,4	57,6	**1,36**	**0,32**
NW403: City of Matlosana	2,4	42,8	57,2	**1,33**	3,3	39,7	60,3	**1,52**	**0,19**
NW404: Maquassi Hills	1,7	40,8	59,2	**1,45**	1,8	48,2	51,8	**1,07**	**-0,38**
GT421: Emfuleni	3,4	50,6	49,4	**0,98**	7,2	41,5	58,5	**1,41**	**0,38**
GT422: Midvaal	3,7	45,8	54,2	**1,18**	6,2	44,2	55,8	**1,26**	**0,08**
GT423: Lesedi	2,0	41,3	58,7	**1,42**	4,1	36,9	63,3	**1,71**	**0,29**
GT481: Mogale City	3,7	33,3	66,7	**2,00**	6,0	43,3	56,7	**1,31**	**-0,69**

GT482: Randfontein	3,3	60,0	40,0	**0,67**	5,5	43,7	56,3	**1,29**	**-0,05**
GT483: Westonaria	2,2	45,2	54,8	**1,21**	2,6	42,2	57,8	**1,37**	**0,16**
GT484: Merafong City	2,0	20,0	80,0	**4,00**	3,1	35,7	64,3	**1,80**	**-2,20**
EKU: Ekurhuleni	3,8	46,3	53,7	**1,16**	6,3	41,8	58,2	**1,39**	**0,23**
JHB: City of Johannesburg	4,3	45,2	54,8	**1,21**	7,1	43,4	56,6	**1,31**	**0,09**
TSH: City of Tshwane	5,7	35,5	64,5	**1,81**	10,2	41,8	58,2	**1,39**	**-0,42**
MP301: Albert Luthuli	2,7	47,1	52,9	**1,13**	3,1	34,8	65,2	**1,87**	**0,75**
MP302: Msukaligwa	1,9	43,8	56,3	**1,29**	3,7	39,9	60,1	**1,51**	**0,22**
MP303: Mkhondo	1,0	37,5	62,5	**1,67**	1,7	38,0	62,0	**1,63**	**-0,04**
MP304: Pixley Ka Seme	1,7	41,7	58,3	**1,40**	3,4	37,2	62,8	**1,69**	**0,29**
MP305: Lekwa	2,0	66,7	33,3	**0,50**	4,2	41,3	58,7	**1,42**	**-0,08**
MP306: Dipaleseng	1,6	0,0	100,0	**0,00**	2,1	40,3	60,5	**1,50**	**-0,50**
MP307: Govan Mbeki	2,5	56,3	43,8	**0,78**	4,4	40,7	59,2	**1,45**	**0,23**
MP311: Victor Khanye	1,4	29,8	70,2	**2,36**	3,2	44,9	55,1	**1,23**	**-1,13**
MP312: Emalahleni	3,0	50,0	50,0	**1,00**	7,2	40,8	59,2	**1,45**	**0,45**
MP313: Steve Tshwete	4,1	40,0	60,0	**1,50**	6,6	37,4	62,6	**1,67**	**0,17**
MP314: Emakhazeni	4,4	20,7	79,3	**3,83**	3,3	35,7	64,3	**1,80**	**-2,03**
MP315: Thembisile	2,5	38,6	61,4	**1,59**	4,0	36,5	63,5	**1,74**	**0,15**
MP316: Dr JS Moroka	4,7	30,8	69,2	**2,25**	5,4	38,0	62,0	**1,63**	**-0,62**
MP321: Thaba Chweu	3,3	49,0	51,0	**1,04**	4,5	40,0	59,7	**1,49**	**0,45**
MP322: Mbombela	3,7	41,6	58,4	**1,40**	5,4	37,3	62,7	**1,68**	**0,28**
MP323: Umjindi	2,3	26,3	73,8	**2,81**	3,5	37,0	63,0	**1,70**	**-1,11**
MP324: Nkomazi	3,0	35,8	64,2	**1,80**	3,9	34,4	65,6	**1,90**	**0,11**
MP325: Bushbuckridge	4,9	22,6	77,4	**3,42**	4,5	34,9	65,1	**1,86**	**-1,55**
LIM331: Greater Giyani	4,8	34,3	65,7	**1,91**	4,4	31,8	68,2	**2,15**	**0,24**
LIM332: Greater Letaba	3,9	31,4	68,6	**2,18**	4,1	33,1	66,9	**2,02**	**-0,16**
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	5,3	45,7	54,3	**1,19**	5,3	37,1	62,9	**1,70**	**0,51**
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	5,2	52,1	47,9	**0,92**	7,3	34,4	65,6	**1,91**	**0,83**
LIM335: Maruleng	3,2	38,4	61,6	**1,61**	3,7	34,6	65,4	**1,89**	**0,28**

LIM342: Mutale	4,6	45,2	54,8	**1,21**	5,7	31,4	68,6	**2,18**	**0,97**
LIM343: Thulamela	6,2	42,0	58,0	**1,38**	8,9	37,4	62,6	**1,67**	**0,29**
LIM341: Musina	3,4	50,2	49,8	**0,99**	4,0	38,6	61,0	**1,58**	**0,58**
LIM344: Makhado	6,4	38,0	62,0	**1,63**	6,8	36,3	63,7	**1,76**	**0,13**
LIM351: Blouberg	3,9	38,9	61,1	**1,57**	3,4	35,6	64,4	**1,81**	**0,24**
LIM352: Aganang	6,3	44,4	55,6	**1,25**	5,8	31,8	68,2	**2,15**	**0,90**
LIM353: Molemole	5,6	54,2	45,8	**0,85**	6,4	34,6	65,3	**1,89**	**0,73**
LIM354: Polokwane	7,5	56,9	43,1	**0,76**	9,7	38,6	61,4	**1,59**	**0,35**
LIM355: Lepele-Nkumpi	6,4	35,6	64,4	**1,81**	7,7	37,9	62,1	**1,64**	**-0,17**
LIM361: Thabazimbi	1,2	38,9	61,1	**1,57**	3,0	33,6	66,4	**1,98**	**0,41**
LIM362: Lephalale	3,2	62,9	37,1	**0,59**	5,8	39,0	61,0	**1,56**	**0,15**
LIM364: Mookgopong	3,0	41,3	58,7	**1,42**	4,2	39,0	61,0	**1,57**	**0,14**
LIM365: Modimolle	1,8	42,4	57,6	**1,36**	2,7	42,8	57,9	**1,35**	**0,00**
LIM366: Bela-Bela	4,1	50,6	49,4	**0,98**	3,1	40,5	59,5	**1,47**	**0,44**
LIM367: Mogalakwena	5,1	46,9	53,1	**1,13**	5,0	36,0	64,0	**1,78**	**0,65**
LIM471: Ephraim Mogale	3,4	51,2	48,8	**0,95**	3,0	37,2	63,0	**1,69**	**0,65**
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	3,8	25,0	75,0	**3,00**	4,1	37,3	62,8	**1,68**	**-1,32**
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	4,8	53,8	46,2	**0,86**	3,8	35,1	64,9	**1,85**	**0,71**
LIM474: Fetakgomo	6,0	46,6	53,4	**1,15**	5,2	32,2	67,8	**2,11**	**0,96**
LIM475: Greater Tubatse	3,0	46,8	53,2	**1,14**	3,8	39,8	60,2	**1,51**	**0,37**
Total		40,6	59,4	**1,46**	5,4	41,1	58,9	**1,43**	**-0,03**

***GPR (gap) change=$|1-GPR_{2011}|-|1-GPR_{2001}|$**