

(41.3%). Gauteng has approximately 47% grade 9 female holders, followed by the Western Cape with 43%, KZN with 42%, 41% in Limpopo, 40.3% for Mpumalanga provinces, 39% in the Free State, approximately 38% in the North West, 37% in the Eastern Cape and the least 36% in the Northern Cape. Compared to other provinces in the country, Gauteng has the highest number of males who have completed grade 9 (41.3%), followed by the Western Cape (37.8%), KZN (37.7%), Limpopo at 37.5%, Mpumalanga at 34.7%, Free State at 33.8%, 32.5% in North West, 32 in Northern Cape (31.8%) and the least (30.2%).

Completed Education: Aged 24 years

Female adolescents who completed their education at the age of 24 years are more than males across all provinces in South Africa. Gauteng, KwaZulu Natal, and Limpopo provinces all have the highest percentage of approximately 2%, the Free State (1.4%), the Eastern Cape (1.2%), Mpumalanga (1.2%), North West and the Western Cape 1% and Northern Cape with the least (0.7%). Male adolescents who completed their education at the age of 24 years are less than females across all provinces in South Africa. Gauteng (0.9%) has the highest number of males who have completed their education, followed by KwaZulu Natal (0.8%), and Limpopo (0.8%), Free State (0.6%), the eastern Cape (0.6%) and Mpumalanga 0.6%, North West at 0.5%, the Western Cape (0.6%) and the least Northern Cape at 0.2%.

Any Tertiary

Across all provinces in South Africa, there are more educated females than males in tertiary institutions. Gauteng province has the highest number of females in tertiary institutions (5%), followed by the Western Cape at 4%, then by Free State at 3.7%, Limpopo (3.2%), North West province 2.9%, Eastern Cape (2.8%), KwaZulu Natal (2.7%), Mpumalanga (2.3%) and the least Northern Cape province at 2.1%. There are few males than females at tertiary institutions across South Africa. Gauteng province has the highest number of males at tertiary institutions (4%), followed by the Western Cape (3%), Free State (2.7%), Limpopo (2.5%) North West (2%), KwaZulu Natal (1.9%), Mpumalanga (1.8%), Eastern Cape (1.7%) and the Northern Cape with the least at 1.5%.

Provinces

In the Eastern Cape, there are more females (37%) than males (30%) within the age of 16 – 17 years who have completed grade 9, followed by matriculants - females (16%) vs. males (14%), those in tertiary institutions – females (3%) vs. males (2%) and finally those aged 24 years who have completed their education (more females (1.2%) than males (0.6%). In the Free State province, there are more females (39%) than males (34%) within the age of 16 – 17 years who have finished grade 9, followed by matric equivalent holders - females (23%) vs. males (22%), tertiary institutions – females (3.7%) vs. males (2.7%), and finally those aged 24 years who have completed their education - females (1.4%) and males (0.6%).

Gauteng province generally has more educated females than males; with the highest in grade 9 – roughly 47% females and 41.3% males, followed by matriculants - females (29.3%) vs. males (26.5%), tertiary institutions – females (5%) vs. males (4%) and finally those aged 24 years who have completed their education - more females (1.9%) than males (0.9%). In KwaZulu Natal, there are more educated females than males; with the highest amongst grade

9 (16 -17 years) –41.9% females and 37.7% males, followed by matriculants - females (27.7%) vs. males (22.9%), tertiary institutions – females (2.7%) vs. males (1.9%) and finally those aged 24 years who have completed their education; females (1.8%) vs. males (0.8%).

Limpopo province has more educated females than males; with the highest amongst grade 9 (16 -17 years) –40.9% females and 37.5% males, followed by matriculants - females (17.6%) vs. males (15.4%), tertiary institutions – females (3.2%) vs. males (2.5%) and finally those aged 24 years who have completed their education; females (1.7%) vs. males (0.8%).

Mpumalanga province has more educated females than males; with the highest amongst grade 9 (16 -17 years) – roughly 40.3% females and 34.7% males, followed by matriculants - females (24.6%) vs. males (21.3%), tertiary institutions – females (2.3%) vs. males (1.8%) and finally those aged 24 years who have completed their education; females (1.2%) vs. males (0.6%).

The North West province has more educated females than males; with the highest amongst grade 9 (16 -17 years) – roughly 37.5% females and 32.5% males, followed by matriculants - females (21.3%) vs. males (20.3%), tertiary institutions – females (2.9%) vs. males (2%) and finally those aged 24 years who have completed their education; females (1%) vs. males (0.5%). In the Northern Cape there are more educated females than males; with the highest amongst grade 9 (16 -17 years) –35.5% females and 31.8% males, followed by matriculants - females (19.3%) vs. males (19.2%), tertiary institutions – females (2.1%) vs. males (1.5%) and finally those aged 24 years who have completed their education; females (0.7%) vs. males (0.2%).

Mpumalanga province has more educated females than males; with the highest amongst grade 9 (16 -17 years) –40.3% females and 34.7% males, followed by matriculants - females (24.6%) vs. males (21.3%), tertiary institutions – females (2.3%) vs. males (1.8%) and finally those aged 24 years who have completed their education; females (1.2%) vs. males (0.6%).

Employment status and demographic characteristics

Table 7: proportions of employment status across age groups according to population group

age group						
Youth (15-34 years)		Population group				
	employment status	Black/African	coloured	indian/asian	White	all population
	Employed	26,53	41,23	45,94	50,18	29,48
	Unemployed	20,63	18,80	6,63	5,74	19,35
	Discouraged job seeker	10,56	4,99	2,84	1,83	9,45
	Other not economically active	42,27	34,98	44,59	42,25	41,72
	total	100	100	100	100	100
adults (35-64 years)		Population group				
	employment status	Black/African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	all population
	Employed	55,72	56,94	56,61	70,34	57,36
	Unemployed	14,46	9,71	6,73	3,59	12,63
	Discouraged job seeker	7,18	3,02	1,83	1,30	5,99
	Other not economically active	22,65	30,32	34,83	24,76	24,01
	total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: author's own calculations

Youth (15-34 years)

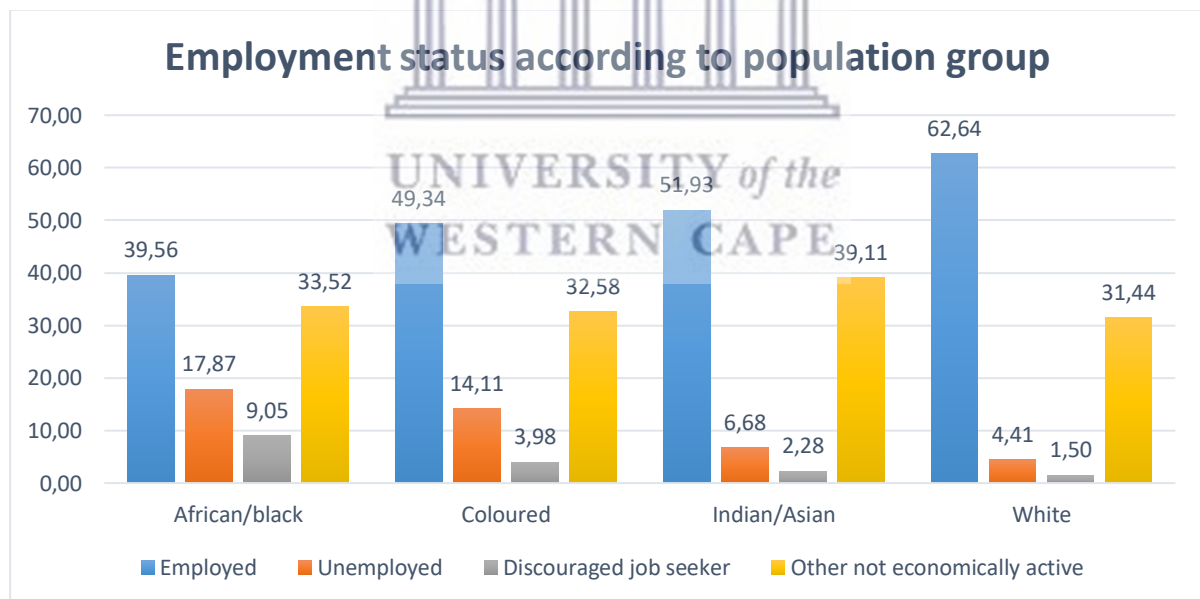
Under youth (15-34 years) across all population groups, 41.72% were not economically active, 29.48% were employed, 19.35% were unemployed, and 9.45% were discouraged job seekers. White contributed 50.18% of employed youth, followed by Indian/Asian (45.94%), Coloured

(41.23) and black/African (26.53%). On unemployed youth, black/African had the highest percentage of 20.63% followed by Coloured (18.80%), Indian/Asian (6.63%) and White (5.74%). Black/African/African had 10.56% of discouraged job seekers followed by Coloured (4.99%), Indian/Asian (1.83%) and White 9.45%). Indian/Asian youth had 44.59% of other not economically active followed by black/African (42.27%), White (42.25%) and Coloured (34.98%).

Adults (35-64 years)

Adults (35-64 years) across all population groups 57.36% were employed, 24.01% were other not economically active, 12.63% were unemployed and 5.99% were discouraged job seekers. White contributed 70.34% of employed youth, followed by both Indian/Asian and Coloured with 56% and black/African (55.72%). On unemployed youth, black/African had the highest percentage of 14.46% followed by Coloured (9.71%), Indian/Asian (6.73%) and White (3.59%). Black/African/African had 7.18% of discouraged job seekers followed by Coloured (3.02%), Indian/Asian (1.83%) and White 1.30%. Indian/Asian adults had 34.83% of other not economically active followed by White (24.76%), Coloured (30.32%) and black/African (22.65%).

Figure 1: employment status of people age 15-64 years according to population group per 100 active people

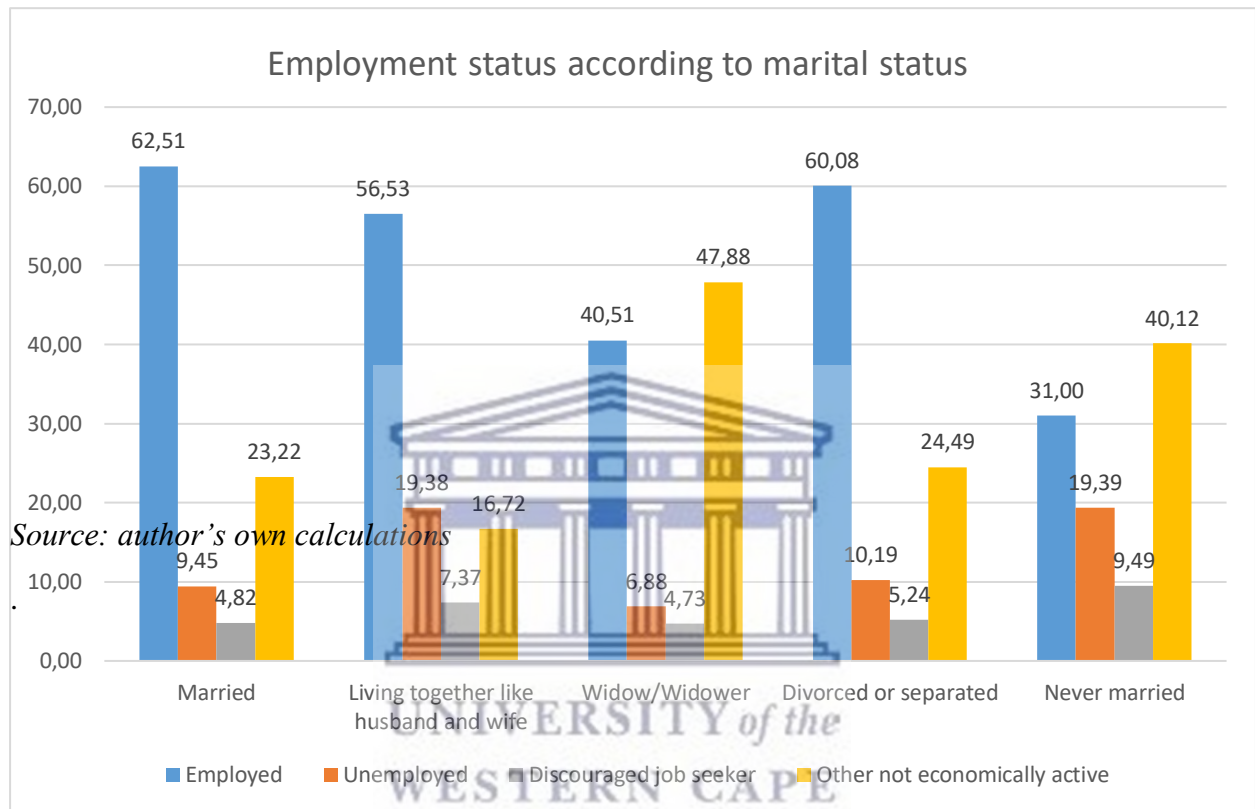


Source: author's own calculations

For black People aged 15-64 years, 39.56% were employed, 33.52% were other not economically active, 17.87% were unemployed and 9.05% were discouraged job seekers. For Coloured people, 49.34% were employed, 32.58% were other not economically active, 14.11% were unemployed and 3.98% were discouraged job seekers. For Indian/Asian people, 51.93% were employed, 39.11% were other not economically active, 6.68% were unemployed and 2.28% were discouraged job seekers. For White people, 62.64% were employed, 31.44% were

other not economically active, 4.41% were unemployed and 1.50% were discouraged job seekers.

Figure 2: employment status of people age 15-64 years according to marital status per 100 active people



People aged 15-64 years and married, 62.51% were employed, 23.22% were other not economically active, 9.45% were unemployed and 4.82% were discouraged job seekers. For those who are living together like husband and wife, 56.53% were employed, 19.38% were unemployed, 16.72% were other not economically active and 7.37% were discouraged job seekers. For those who are widow/widower, 47.88% were other not economically active, 40.51% were employed, 6.88% were unemployed and 4.73% were discouraged job seekers. For those who divorced/separated 60.08% were employed, 24.49% were other not economically active, 10.19% were unemployed and 5.24% were discouraged job seekers. For those who never married, 40.12% were other not economically active, 31% were employed, 19.39% were unemployed and 9.49% were discouraged job seekers.

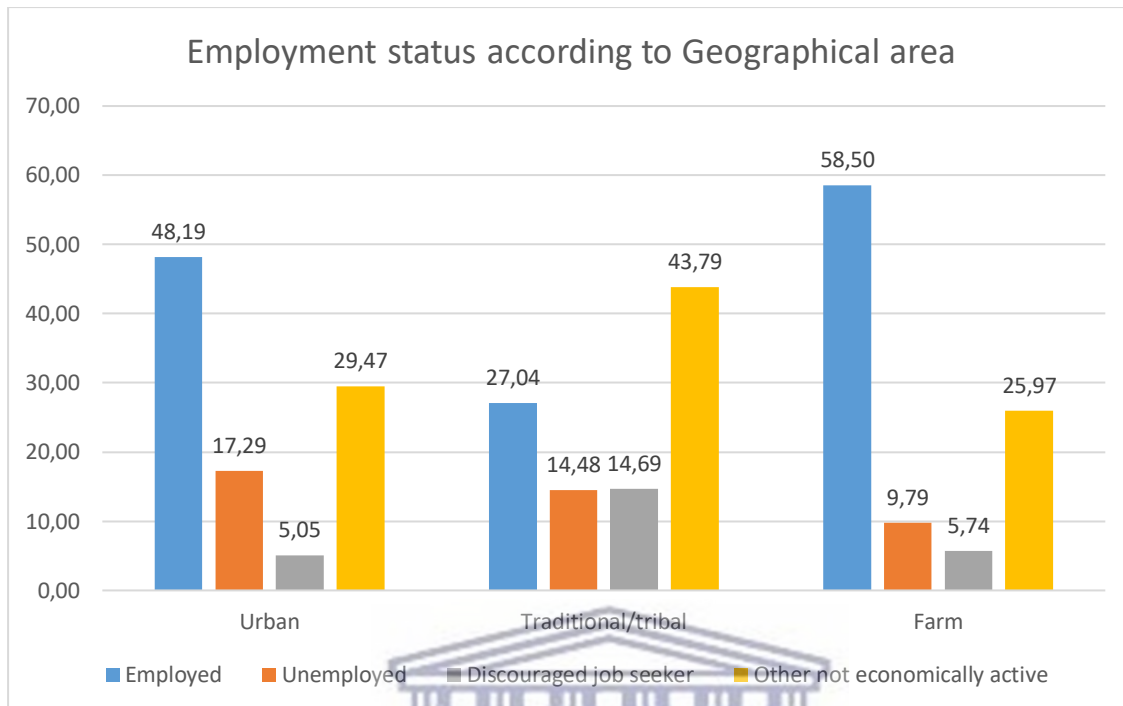
Table 8: Employment status of people age 15-64 years according to province per 100 active people

Employment status	Province (15-64 years)									All provinces
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LIM	
Employed	54,55	30,57	40,13	42,17	36,68	37,48	50,07	41,20	37,19	42,56
Unemployed	13,21	18,27	14,08	22,62	12,31	13,45	20,38	21,38	8,43	16,20
Discouraged job seeker	1,57	8,90	10,54	4,02	11,64	13,09	4,01	6,31	16,51	7,83
Other not economically active	30,68	42,26	35,25	31,19	39,37	35,99	25,54	31,12	37,87	33,42
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: author's own calculations

Across all the provinces, employment status with the highest percentage was employed (42.56%) followed by other not economically active (33.42%), unemployed (16.20%) and discouraged job seekers (7.83%). For those who are employed, WC had the highest percentage of 54.55% followed by GP (50.07%), FS (42.17%), MP (41.20%), NC (40.13%), NW (37.48%), LIM (37.19%), KZN (36.68%) and EC (30.57%). For unemployed, FS had the highest of 22.62% followed by MP (21.38%), GP (20.83%), EC (18.27%), NC (14.08%), NW (13.45%), WC (13.21%), KZN (12.31%), and LIM (8.43%). For discouraged job seekers, LIM had the highest of 16.51% followed by NW (13.09%), KZN (11.64%), NC (10.54%), EC (8.90%), MP (6.31%) and GP (4.01). For other not economically active, EC had the highest of 42.26%, followed by KZN (39.37%), LIM (37.87%), NW (35.99%), NC (35.25%), FS (31.19%), MP (31.12%), WC (30.68%) and GP (25.54%).

Figure 3: Employment status of people age 15-64 years according to Geographical area per 100 active people



Source: author's own calculations

In urban areas, 48.19% were employed, 29.47% were other economically active, 17.29% were unemployed and 5.05% were discouraged job seekers. In traditional/tribal areas, 43.79% were other not economically active, 27.04% were employed, 14.69% were discouraged job seekers and 14.48% were unemployed. In farm areas, 85.50% were employed, 25.97% were other not economically active, 9.79% were unemployed and 5.74% were discouraged job seekers.

Table 9: Employment status of people age 15-64 years according to education level per 1000 people

Employment status	Education status						
	No schooling	Less than primary completed	Primary completed	Secondary not completed	Secondary completed	Tertiary	Other
Employed	30,51	34,63	36,46	32,57	47,3	74,5	51,19
Unemployed	8,16	12,79	13,28	17,15	19,03	11,53	9,36
Discouraged job seeker	7,52	9,72	8,66	9,13	7,37	3,03	6,58
Other not economically active	53,8	42,86	41,6	41,15	26,3	10,9	32,87
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: author's own calculations

Under people aged 15-64 years with no schooling, 53.80% were other economically active, 30.51% were employed, 8.16% were discouraged job seekers and 7.52% were unemployed people. For those with less than primary education, 42.86% were other not economically active, 34.63 were employed, 12.79% were unemployed and 9.72% were discouraged job seekers. For those who completed primary school, 41.60% were other not economically active, 36.46% were employed, 13.28% were unemployed and 8.66% were discouraged job seekers. For those who did not complete secondary school, 41.15% were other not economically active, 32.57% were employed, 17.15% were unemployed and 9.13% were discouraged job seekers. For those who completed secondary school 47.30% were employed, 26.30% were other not economically active, 19.03% were unemployed and 7.37% were discouraged job seekers. For those with tertiary education level, 74.50% were employed, 11.53% were unemployed, 10.90% were other not economically active, and 3.03% were discouraged job seekers. For other, 51.19% were employed, 32.87% were other not economically active, 9.36% were unemployed and 6.58% discouraged job seekers.

Gender and Economic Opportunities

Table 10: Cross-Tabulation of Gender and Economic Opportunities amongst SA Youths

Province	Gender	Economic Opportunities			
		Unemployment	Not in Employment/Education	Formal Employment	Informal Employment
EC	Females	7.3	17.4	32.6	6.1
	Males	7.1	15.5	38.4	9.8
FS	Females	10.3	19.9	27	5
	Males	8.9	14.5	41.1	11.4
GA	Females	12.4	17.4	33.8	3.4
	Males	10.9	14.1	43.8	6.4
KZN	Females	8.5	18	35.5	4.9
	Males	7.6	14.2	41.4	7.7
LIM	Females	8	16	25.6	5.9
	Males	6.7	11.5	38.5	14.2
MP	Females	9.8	18.5	27.7	5.1
	Males	8.2	13.5	42.1	12.2
NW	Females	9.9	21.4	24.2	4.4
	Males	8.9	15.9	42.7	12.9
NC	Females	8.9	20.7	29	5.2
	Males	8.1	16	42.2	11.7
WC	Females	9.9	17.5	37.2	4.8
	Males	9.1	15.1	42.7	7.2

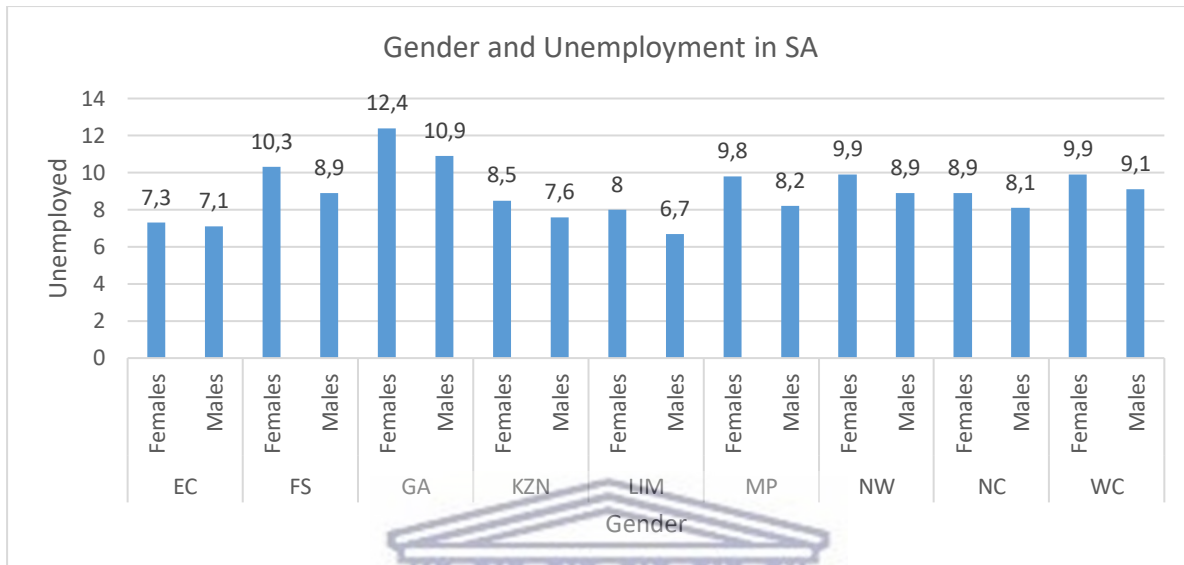
Source: Author Computations from Stats SA Reports

Unemployment

Across South Africa, females are more unemployed than males. Gauteng province has the highest number of unemployed females (12.4%), followed by Free State (10.3%), North West (9.9%), Western Cape (9.9%), Mpumalanga (9.8%), KwaZulu Natal (8.5%), 8% in Limpopo and the lowest with 7.3% in the Eastern Cape. Although males are less employed compared to females; yet across these provinces there are discrepancies. Gauteng province has the highest

number of unemployed males (10.9%) across South Africa followed by the Western Cape (9.1%), 8.9% in both Free State and North West provinces, 8.2% in Mpumalanga, 8.1% in the North Cape, 7.6 KwaZulu Natal, 7.1% in the Eastern Cape, 6.7% in Limpopo.

Figure 4: Gender and Unemployment

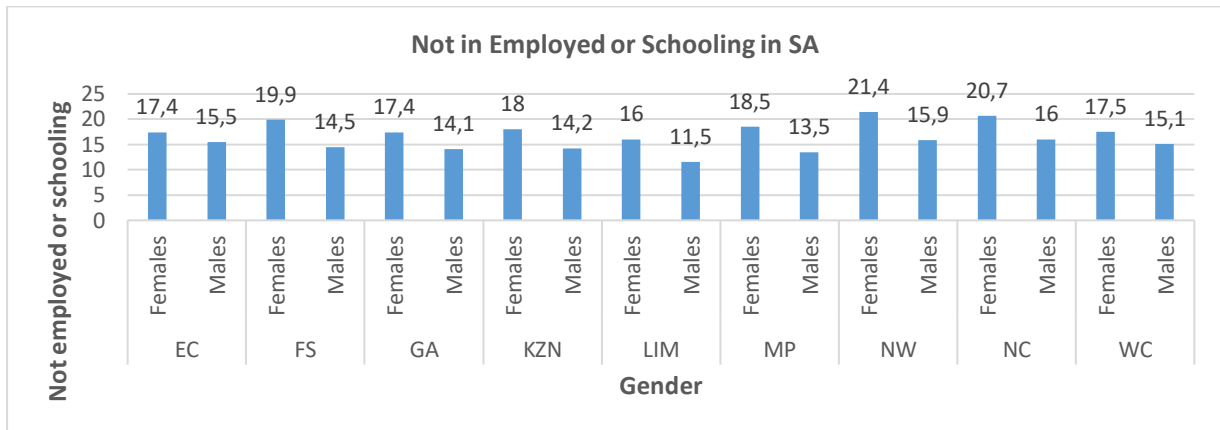


Source: Author

Not Employed/ Schooling

In South Africa, there are more unemployed but educated females compared to males. The North West province has the highest number of unemployed females who are at school (21.4%), followed by Northern Cape (20.7%), Free State (19.9%), Mpumalanga (18.5%), KwaZulu Natal (18%), Western Cape (17.5%), Eastern Cape and Gauteng both at 17.4% and finally Limpopo (16%). In South Africa, there are males compared to females are schooling and not employed. The Northern Cape province has the highest number of unemployed males who are at school (16%), followed by North West (15.9%), Eastern Cape (15.5%), Western Cape (15.1%), Free State (14.5%), KwaZulu Natal (14.2%), Mpumalanga (13.5%) and finally Limpopo (11.5%).

Figure 5: Not in Employment of Schooling

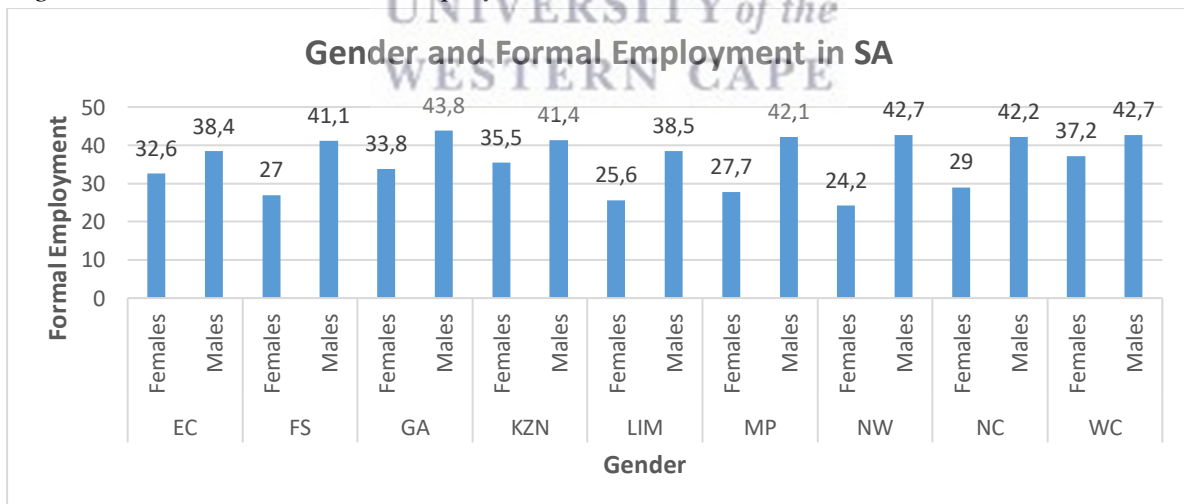


Source: Author

Formal Employment

Across provinces, there are less formerly employed females compared to males. The Western Cape has the highest number of formally employed females (37.2%), KwaZulu Natal (35.8%), Gauteng (33.8%), Eastern cape (32.6%), Northern Cape (29%), Mpumalanga (27.7%), Free State (27%), Limpopo (25.6%) and North West province (24.2%). Males are more formerly employed than females across South Africa. Gauteng (43.8%) has the highest number of formally employed females, while both the Western Cape and the North West province comprise 42.7%, Northern Cape (42.2%), Mpumalanga (42.1%), KwaZulu Natal (41.4%), Free State (41.1%), Limpopo (38.5%) and Eastern cape (38.4%).

Figure 6: Gender and Formal Employment



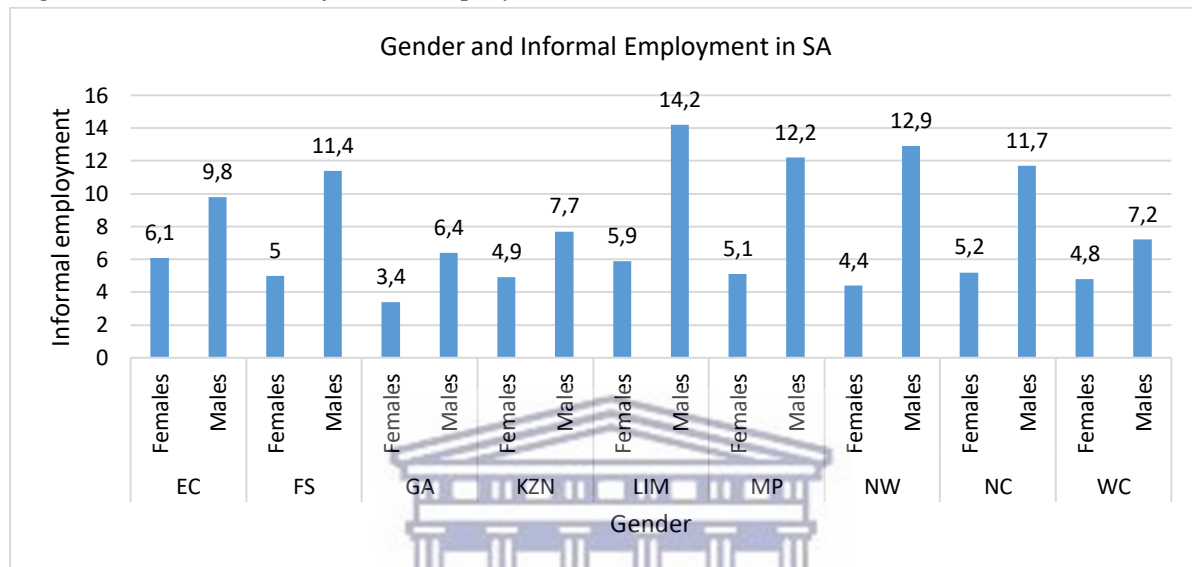
Source: Author

Informal Employment

In South Africa, there are less females employed within the informal sector compared to males. Eastern cape, has the highest number of informally employed females (6.1%), followed by Limpopo (5.9%), Northern Cape (5.2%), Mpumalanga (5.1%), Free State (5%), KwaZulu

Natal (4.9%), Western Cape (4.2%), North West province (4.4%) and Gauteng (3.4%). More males compared to females are employed within the informal sector. Limpopo (14.2%), has the highest number of informally employed males, followed by North West province (12.9%), Mpumalanga (12.2%), Northern Cape (11.7%), Free State (11.4%), Eastern Cape (9.8%), KwaZulu Natal (7.7%), Western Cape (7.2%), and Gauteng (6.4%).

Figure 7: Gender and Informal Employment



Source: Author

Provinces

In the Eastern Cape, more females (7.3%) than males (7.1%) are unemployed. Additionally, there are more females (17.4%) than males (15.5%) who are not employed but going to school. On the other hand, there are more males (38.4%) than females (32.6%) who are formally employed vs. males (9.8%) and females (6.1%) in the informally sector. In the Free State, females dominate the unemployment sector; more females (10.3%) than males (8.9%) are unemployed, more females (19.9%) than males (14.5%) who are unemployed and schooling. Contrariwise, there are more males than females employed in both the informal and formal sector; 41.1% males vs. 27% females in the informal sector and 11.4% males vs. 0.5% females in the informal sector.

Gauteng province has more unemployed females (12.4%) than males (10.9%); where more females (17.4%) than males (14.1%) who are unemployed and schooling. In addition, more males than females are employed in both the formal (males 33.8% vs. females 43.8%) and informal sector (males - 6.4% vs. females. In Kwazulu Natal, females dominate the unemployment sector; more females (8.5%) than males (7.6%) are unemployed, more females (18%) than males (14.2%) who are unemployed and schooling. Contrarywise, there are more males than females employed in both the informal and formal sector; 41.4% males vs. 35.5% females in the informal sector and 7.7% males vs. 4.9% females in the informal sector.

Limpopo province has more unemployed females (8%) than males (6.7%); where more females (16%) than males (11%) who unemployed and schooling. In addition, more males than females are employed in both the formal (males 38.5% vs. females 25.6%) and informal sector (males 14.2% vs. 5.9% females). Mpumalanga province has more unemployed females (9.8%) than males (8.2%); where more females (18.5%) than males (13.5%) who unemployed and schooling. In addition, more males than females are employed in both the formal (males 42.1% vs. females 27.7%) and informal sector (males 12.2% vs. 5.1% females).

The North West province has more unemployed females (9.9%) than males (8.9%); where more females (21.4%) than males (15.9%) who unemployed and schooling. In addition, more males than females are employed in both the formal (males 42.7% vs. females 24.2%) and informal sector (males 12.9% vs. 4.4% females). The Northern Cape province has more unemployed females (8.9%) than males (8.1%); where more females (20.7%) than males (16%) who unemployed and schooling. In addition, more males than females are employed in both the formal (males 42.2.8% vs. females 29%) and informal sector (males 11.7% vs. 5.2% females).

Mpumalanga has more unemployed females (12.4%) than males (10.9%); where more females (17.5%) than males (15.1%) who unemployed and schooling. In addition, more males than females are employed in both the formal (males 42.7% vs. females 37.2%) and informal sector (males 7.2% vs. 4.8% females).

While more females go to school compared to males, still, males are more employed than females across all provinces in South Africa. In addition, mostly females are still either in school or unemployed compared to males. Among the employed females, there are generally more males than females employed in both the formal and informal sectors in South Africa. This means that most females after education focus on other responsibilities than utilizing their skills to look for employment.

Population Groups and Poverty

Table 11: Cross-Tabulation of Population Group and Poverty amongst SA Youths

Provinces	Population Group	Poverty	
		Income Poor	Multi-Dimensional Poverty
EC	Black	71.5	47
	Coloured	46	2.3
	Indian/Asian	0.1	0.1
	White	0.2	0.2
FS	Black	64.7	29.4
	Coloured	1.6	0.8
	Indian/Asian	0.1	0.
	White	0.4	0.4
GA	Black	40	19.9
	Coloured	1.1	0.5
	Indian/Asian	0.2	0.2
	White	0.4	0.5
KZN	Black	67.6	67.6
	Coloured	0.4	0.4
	Indian/Asian	1.3	1.3
	White	0.1	0.1
LIM	Black	76.7	36.9
	Coloured	0.1	0
	Indian/Asian	0.1	0
	White	0.1	0.1
MP	Black	65.7	30
	Coloured	0.3	0.2
	Indian/Asian	0.1	0.1
	White	0.3	0.3
NW	Black	34	18.4
	Coloured	25.4	12.8
	Indian/Asian	0.2	0.1
	White	0.2	0.3
NC	Black	34	18.4
	Coloured	25.4	12.8
	Indian/Asian	0.2	0.1
	White	0.2	0.3
WC	Black	20.5	11.6
	Coloured	23	10.5
	Indian/Asian	0.2	0.1
	White	0.4	0.4

Source: Author's Computations from Stats SA Reports

Population group

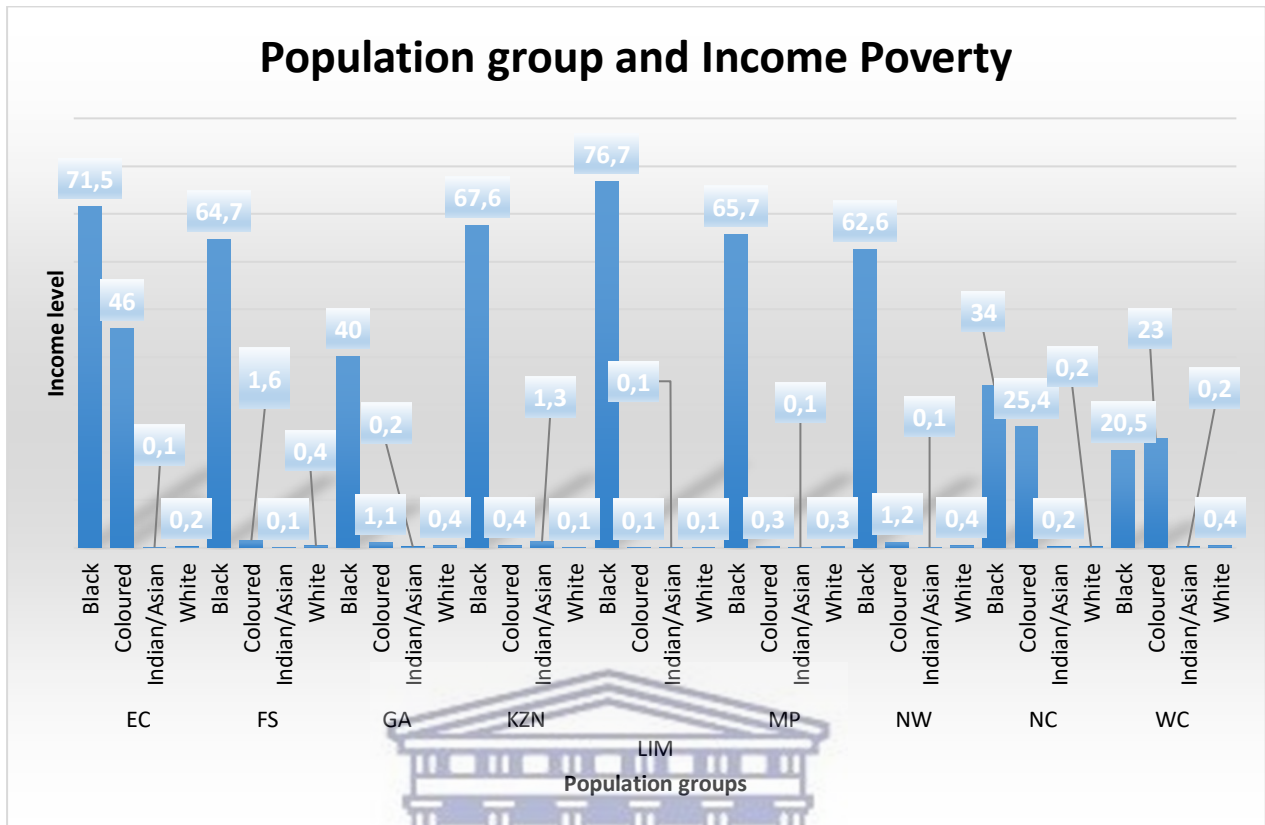
Generally, across South Africa, Black/African are ranked poorest (income poor), followed by the Coloureds, Indians and Whites. Black/African are considered the poorest across all population groups in South Africa; except for the Western Cape which has the highest number of Coloureds (23%) compared to the Black/African (20%). Limpopo province has the highest number of Black/African (76.7%) with high income poverty levels, followed by the Eastern Cape (71.5%), KwaZulu Natal (67.6%), Mpumalanga (65.7%), Free State (64.7%), North West (62.6%), Gauteng (40%), Northern Cape (34%) and finally Western Cape (20.5%).

The Eastern Cape (46%) province has the highest number of income poor people, followed by the Northern Cape (25.4%), Western Cape (23%), Free State (1.6%), North West (1.2%), Gauteng (1.1%), KwaZulu Natal (0.4%) Mpumalanga (0.3) and Limpopo (0.1%). Among Indian South Africans, KwaZulu Natal (1.3%), has the highest number of income-poor persons, followed by 0.2% in Gauteng, Northern Cape and the Western Cape, 0.1% in the Northern Cape, Free State, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Free State and the Eastern Cape.

White South Africans are ranked least in this category (income poor). The Western Cape, Gauteng, North West and the Free State are the ranked highest by 0.4%, followed by Mpumalanga (0.3%), 0.2% in both the Northern Cape and the Eastern Cape. KwaZulu Natal ranks the least at 0.1%. This therefore means that across the country Whites are considered richest.



Figure 8: Population Group and Income Poverty



Source: Author

At the provincial levels

Across all population groups in South Africa, Black/African (71.5%) are the poorest, Coloured (46%), Whites (0.2%) and lastly Indians (0.1%). In the Free State, Black South Africans (64.7%) are still ranked first, followed by the Coloureds (1.6%), Whites (0.4%) and the Indians (0.1%). In Gauteng, Black South Africans (40%) have high income poverty, 1.1% Coloured, Whites (0.4%) and 0.2% for the Indians.

In KwaZulu Natal, the order changes completely; black South Africans (67%) Indians (1.3%), the Coloured (0.4% and the Whites (0.1%). In Limpopo, Black South Africans (76.7%) are at the top, while Coloureds, Whites and Indians follow at 0.1%. In Mpumalanga, the trend continues; with Black South Africans (65.7%) dominating. However, Coloureds and Whites are both at 0.3% and then the Indians (0.1%).

In the North West, the Black South Africans (62.6%) are considered the poorest, followed by the Coloured (1.2%), Whites (0.4%) and Indians (0.1%). In the Northern Cape, Black South Africans (34%) remain at the top, followed by the Coloureds (25.4%), while both the Whites and Indians come last (0.2%). Obviously, for a Coloured dominated province - Coloureds (23%) are ranked first, followed by the Black/African (20.5%), Whites (0.4%) and then Indians (0.2%).

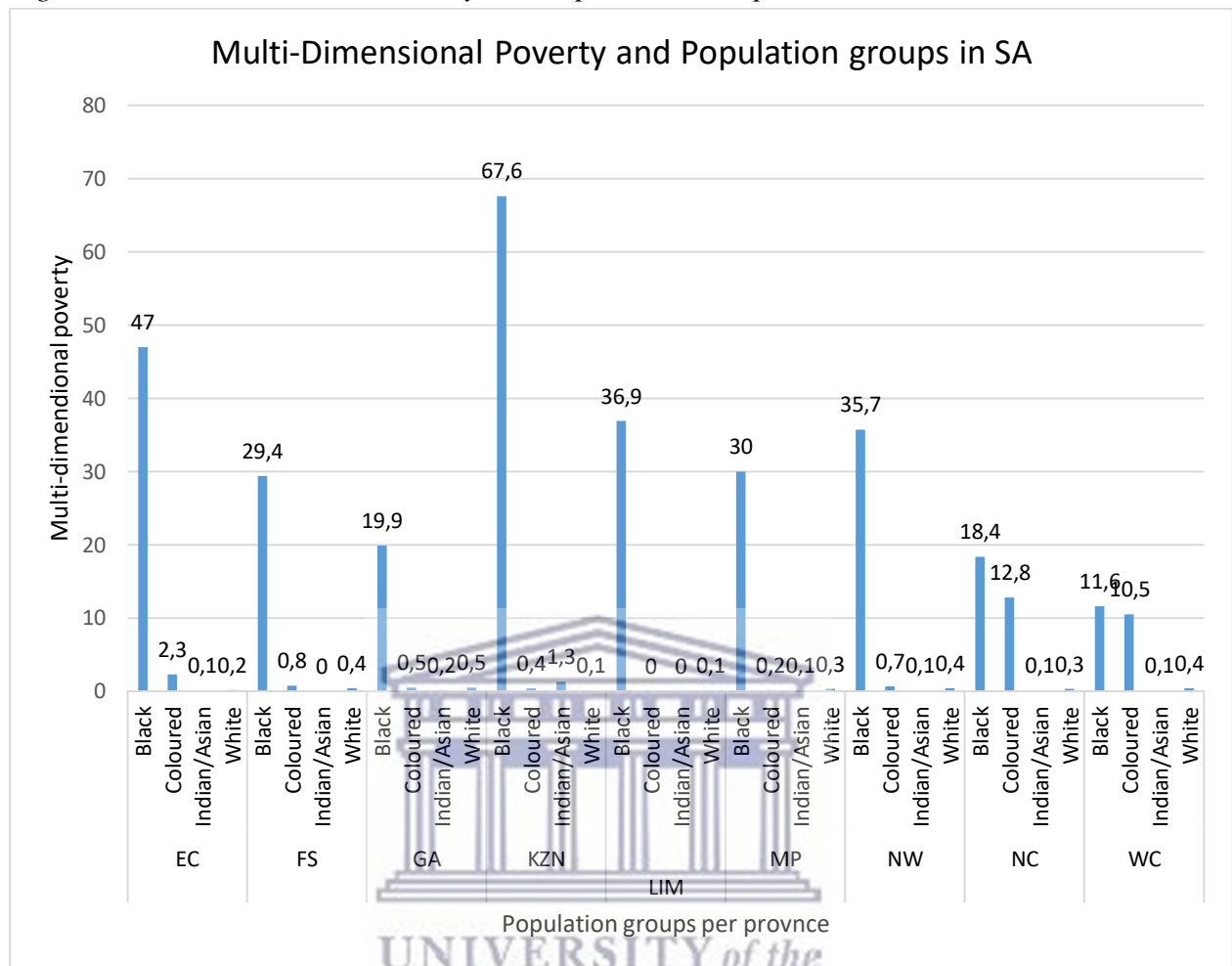
Black South Africans are ranked highest across all other population groups. KwaZulu Natal province is the highest (67.6%), the Eastern Cape (47%), Limpopo (36.9%), North West (35.7%) Mpumalanga (30%), Free State (29.4%), Gauteng (19.9%), Northern Cape (18.4%), and the least Western Cape (11.6%). Coloured South Africans are ranked second highest across all other population groups. Northern Cape (12.8%), Western Cape (10.5%), the Eastern Cape (2.3%), Free State (0.8%), North West (0.7%), Gauteng (0.5%), KwaZulu Natal (0.4%) and lastly Mpumalanga (0.2%).

Indian South Africans are ranked third across all other population groups. KwaZulu Natal (1.3%) the is highest, followed by Gauteng (0.2%) while all others Eastern Cape, North West, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape, and Western Cape are at 0.1%. White South Africans are least in this category across all other population groups. Gauteng (0.5%), province is the highest, Free State and the North West and the Western Cape have 0.4%, Mpumalanga and Northern Cape at 0.3%, Eastern Cape (0.2%), while KwaZulu Natal and Limpopo are at 0.1%.



Multi-Dimensional Poverty

Figure 9: Multi-Dimensional Poverty and Population Group



Source: Author

At the provincial levels

In the Eastern Cape, multi-dimensional poverty is highest amongst Black South Africans (47%) in relation to Coloured (2.3%), Whites (0.1%) and the least the Indians (0.2%). In the Free State province, black South Africans have the highest percentage (29.4%) for multi-dimensional poverty in relation to others; Coloured (0.8%) and Whites (0.2%). Multi-dimensional poverty in Gauteng province remains highest amongst black South Africans (19.9%). Other population groups include Coloured (0.5%), Whites (0.5%) and the least the Indians (0.2%).

In KwaZulu Natal, multi-dimensional poverty is highest amongst black South Africans (67.6%) compared to Coloured (0.4%), Indians (1.3%) and the least the Whites (0.1%).

Limpopo

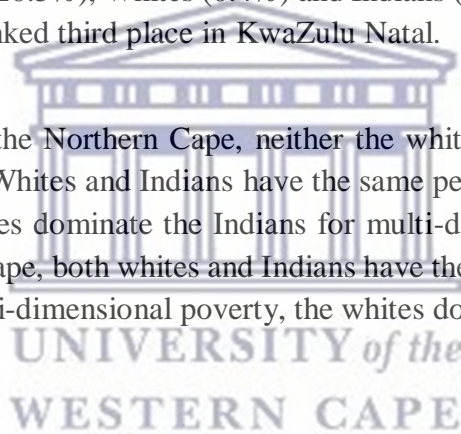
In the Limpopo, black South Africans have the highest percentage (36.9%) for multi-dimensional poverty followed by the Whites (0.1%). Multi-dimensional poverty in Mpumalanga is highest amongst black South Africans (30%), followed by Indians (0.3%), Coloured (0.2%) and the least the Whites (0.1%).

In the North West province, multi-dimensional poverty is highest amongst black South Africans (35.7%), followed by Coloureds (0.7%), Whites (0.4%) and the least the Indians (0.1%). In Mpumalanga multi-dimensional poverty is highest amongst black South Africans (18.4%), followed by Indians (12.8%), Whites (0.3%) and the least the Coloureds (0.1%). In the Western Cape, multi-dimensional poverty remains highest amongst black South Africans (11.6%) compared to Coloureds (10.5%), Whites (0.4%) and the least the Indians (0.1%).

Constantly, throughout all the provinces in South Africa, both income and multi-dimensional poverty remain highest amongst Black Africans except in the Western Cape where Coloureds are highest. In the Eastern Cape, FS, Mpumalanga, North West, Western Cape and Gauteng province, the whites are placed third with regards to both income and multi-dimensional poverty compared to the Indians.

On the other hand, Colored are ranked highest (23%) for income poverty, in the Western Cape followed by Black/African (20.5%), Whites (0.4%) and Indians (0.2%). In addition, compared to the whites, Indians are ranked third place in KwaZulu Natal.

However, in Limpopo and the Northern Cape, neither the whites nor Indians come in third position. In Limpopo, both Whites and Indians have the same percentages for income poverty (0.1%), while only the whites dominate the Indians for multi-dimensional poverty by 0.1%. Similarly, in the Northern Cape, both whites and Indians have the same percentage for income poverty (0.2%), but for multi-dimensional poverty, the whites dominate the Indians by 0.1%.



CHAPTER 5: DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Discussion

Fertility

Many factors influence the rate of birth in South Africa. These include structural fluctuations to the economy, age, population group, marital status, education status, province of residence to mention a few. In this study, the relationship between fertility rate and demographic characteristics (population group, education level, geographical area, marital status and provinces) were compared using cross tabulation.

Age is one of the characteristics that determines birth rate. According to table 1, percentage of females who have ever given birth is lower for the first age group (15-19); it then increased up until the last age group 45-49 without any decrease in between. The results show that more females get older and that there are more chances for them giving birth to at least one child. A literature review supports that a woman's best reproductive years is in her 20s. Fertility gradually declines in the 30s, particularly after age 35. Each month that she tries, a healthy and fertile 30-year-old woman has a 20% chance of getting pregnant. That means that for every 100 fertile 30-year-old females trying to get pregnant in 1 cycle, 20 will be successful and the other 80 will have to try again. By the age of 40, a woman's chance is less than 5% per cycle; so, fewer than 5 out of every 100 females are expected to be successful each month ASRM (2019).

Looking at the population group across all age groups, black females contribute the highest percentage of ever given birth compared to other population groups. Age group 15-19 had the lowest births across all population groups, but Black/African still had the highest of females who have ever given birth to at least one child followed by Coloured, Indian/Asian and Whites. The last Age group 45-49 had the highest percentage across all the population groups but Black/African still contributed the highest percentage and Whites had the lowest of females who have ever given birth to at least one child. According to John C. Caldwell, the fertility of black South Africans began to decline in the early 1960s, but they are still numerically by far the largest of the four groups.

Looking at geographical areas across of all age groups, the average number of females who had at least one child had a significant difference. In age group 15-19 years, farm areas had highest average of females who have ever given birth followed by tribal/traditional and urban areas. The last age group of fertility 45-49 years had different results from the first age group 15-19 years; the highest was tribal/traditional area followed by urban area and farm area. Across all other age groups, the averages are almost the same between geographical areas. Nevertheless, the average number of females with at least one child increases with age without decrease in between which concludes that there is a relationship between age and fertility regardless of the geographical area. For the purpose of this research, the conclusion is that geographical area does not affect fertility; therefore, there is no relationship between fertility and geographical area.

According to marital status, married females had the highest average of females ever given birth to at least one child compared to other marital statuses. In age groups 15-19 years, legally

married females had an average followed by divorced, separated, single and widowed. In age groups 45-49 years, widowed had the highest average of females who have ever given birth followed by legally married, separated and single lowest. These results showed that marriage contributes more to fertility than any other marital status. The widowed also contributed more than single and separated because most of the widows were once married. This concludes that there is a significant relationship between marital status and fertility rate. As supported by the literature review, although marriage is considered one of the important characteristics for childbearing, the relationship's strength differs considerably according to mother's population group, age at first birth and education (Parnel, 2015). There is a standard race and education differentials in fertility for unmarried females in South Africa. Black unmarried females have higher fertility compared to Whites, also unmarried black females with low level of education tend to have higher fertility (Parnel, 2015).

According to provinces, Northern Cape had the highest average of females who have ever given birth to at least one child. Gauteng, across all ages had the lowest average of females with at least one child. Females of age groups 15-19 years in Northern Cape had the highest average and Gauteng had the lowest. In age groups 45-49 years, Northern Cape also had the highest average and Gauteng with the lowest.

According to education level, the number of females with at least one child decreases with the level of education. Those who completed secondary level have lower average compared to those who did not complete secondary level. A report of African fertility shows that there is a relationship between fertility and females' level of education (Pradhan, 2015). Females with high level of education tend to have lower rate of fertility. One of the reasons being their awareness of family planning and contraception.

Unemployment and demographic analysis

The results on youth unemployment showed that being young and a black South African contributes more to unemployment rate compared to being white. Approximately 50% of white youth were employed and only 29% of Black/African were employed. Black youth also held the highest percentage of economically inactive – unemployed and discouraged job seekers – compared to all other population groups such as Coloureds, Indians/Asians and Whites.

The aforementioned results do not only affect youth, black adults also had the highest percentage of unemployment compared to other population groups. They also contributed more on those who are discouraged job seekers and economically disengaged. Looking at those who are employed, 55% of black adults were employed and simultaneously 70% of white adults were employed. These results show that despite age similarities, Black South African are the most vulnerable when it comes to unemployment compared to other population groups. One of the reasons why Black/African people have the highest percentage of unemployed is that they are most of the population compared to other population groups. Furthermore, African/Black and Coloured, more specifically, the adults, were purposefully subjected to a second-class education for almost 50 years during the apartheid era and are therefore less skilled for the current labour market (Levinsohn, 2007; Viljoen, 2013).

Marital status shows that married people, those who live together like husband and wife were mostly employed than single people. Single people include those who are still studying and are below marital age but above 15 years of age. This means that marital status does not significantly cause unemployment hence more people in marriages are employed. Logically, this is because most married people are already out of school and have started job hunting compared to most young single people who are still schooling. Although the results seem to not show the effect of unemployment generally, Literature review shows that marital status affect females because traditionally, females were never allowed to be involved in any activities such as being in the job market. Females were known to be good for marriage, child bearing, taking care of their husbands and household chores; therefore, there is relationship between marital status and looking for a job (UNIFEM, 2005; Jungman, 2005; Eboiyeh et al., 2006; Ortiz-Ospina & Tzetkova, 2017).

When looking at the relationship between unemployment and educational status, studies have shown that a person's level of education plays an important role in their ability to find work (Van der Westhuizen et al., 2007; Mhlanga, 2018). Previously, people with lower level of education were more prone to unemployment than those with higher levels of education. However, the current economy of South Africa demands highly skilled labour and long experience, hence we can now find individuals with high levels of education being unemployed (Van der Westhuizen et al., 2007; Leibbrandt et al., 2010). StatisticsSA (2010) supports that education and training among females is a crucial device to engage them and to accomplish gender equality. Our results show that most currently unemployed females are those who have not completed secondary schooling, followed by those who have completed it. The rates of unemployment, then, tend to decrease with an increase in the level of education.

Regarding geographic area, urban areas have the highest percentages of currently unemployed people, followed by traditional areas, then farms. Urban areas have the highest percentages because of the high population size of people within working age as many people move to urban areas for better job opportunities (Mid-year Population Estimates, 2018). Available literature shows that urban area dwellers also face the issue of taking longer to find work. This is because their population size is large compared to traditional areas and farm areas, because more people migrate to urban areas. Farm dwellers have the lowest percentage, reason being that most of them are living in the farm for employment reason (Statistics South Africa, 2015; Mid-year Population Estimates, 2018).

On provinces of residence and unemployment, Eastern Cape, Gauteng and Mpumalanga have the highest percentages of females who are unemployed compared to other provinces. From the literature review, it is shown that previously, the provinces that had the highest rates of unemployment in South Africa were Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape (Van der Westhuizen et al., 2007). However, nowadays, more people migrate to urban areas such as Gauteng for better job opportunities. Hence, it is not surprising that people in Gauteng suffer unemployment because they move to the province for better job opportunities, competition for

the limited number of jobs also increases (Van der Westheizun et al., 2007; Mid-year Population Estimates, 2018).

Gender and economic activities

Results from table 10 shows that across South Africa, females are more unemployed than males, Gauteng province having highest number of unemployed females. South Africa has more unemployed but educated females compared to males. Across provinces, there are less formerly employed females compared to males and there are less females employed within the formal sector compared to males, the same applies to informal sector. Discrimination theorists contend that female employment conditions are, in a negative way, influenced by specific generalizations or stereotypes with respect to their responsibility regarding their expert career. Consequently, hiring males is regarded as a more secure decision than hiring females while males in general get better treatment in the labour market (Stamarski & Son Hing, 2015).

Population groups and poverty

Generally, across South Africa, Black/African are ranked poorest (income poor), followed by Coloureds, Indians and Whites. Black/African are considered the poorest across all population groups in South Africa; except for the Western Cape which has the highest number of Coloureds (23%) compared to the black/African (20%). White South Africans are ranked least in this category (income poor). According to Statistics SA 2015, one of the most enduring legacies of apartheid is the grinding poverty suffered by the country's majority black population. Black South Africans continue to be worst affected by rising poverty, with nearly half considered below Statistics South Africa's lower bound line of poverty, defined as individuals who must sacrifice buying food for other essentials. Less than 1% of white South Africans are below dire line Statistics SA (2015).

Implications for future policies

Considering the results and discussions of this study, more still needs to be done to make the labour market of the country fair for everyone. Till now, there are still discriminations and segregations in the labour market, such as gender discrimination and discrimination based on age and population group. Furthermore, more people across population groups are unemployed because they lack skills or are uneducated. Therefore, it is important for the government to implement strict law against these discriminations so that everyone can have a fair chance of being a labour force participant. Additionally, it is essential for the government to build centers that will provide skills and training to South Africans, more especially the females and youth. This will help in improving the economy of the country and Demographic Dividend can be achieved successfully.

Limitation of the study

- The study is only focusing on South African males and females.
- It does not take into consideration people younger than 15 years.
- The study only focuses on every south African person aged between 15-64 years.
- The age group was grouped into youth (15-34 years) and adults (35-64 years).
- Fertility measure is limited to females who have ever given birth

Conclusion

Unemployment is still an issue, not only in South Africa, but worldwide. Although many factors influence the rate of unemployment, this study focused on establishing the relationship between the dependent variables (unemployment) and the independent variables (age group, population group, marital status, education status, geographic type and province of residence). The accelerated economic growth (demographic dividend) cannot be achieved successfully if unemployment rate does not drop. South Africa is almost at its success of demographic transition, which is a shift from high fertility and mortality rate to low fertility and mortality rate. Socio economic conditions need to be taken into consideration for the successful achievement of demographic dividend in South Africa. Educational skills are very important while searching for a job because skilled workers produce high rate of productivity. When productive people are employed, they can produce goods and services, earn wages and buy more goods and services. Fertility measures are important. Females in education could affect fertility through their knowledge and ability to control birth, and knowledge of different birth control methods. Good governance is essential; therefore, the government should strengthen the economic and corporate governance structures to ingrain confidence and trust among domestic and foreign investors. When all these socio-economic conditions are achieved positively, demographic dividend can be achieved successfully in South Africa.

Recommendations

Although, there are more females who have completed both primary and secondary education, yet there are more males than females at tertiary institutions. We acknowledge that government is focused on quickening delivery and refining school infrastructure, boosting teaching and learning through guaranteeing entry for rich quality learner and teacher support resources, refining grade 12 completion rates, offering scholastic opportunities to learners with extreme intellectual disabilities, intensifying the supply of quality teachers, scrutinizing academic performance and delivering nutritious meals to learners in schools. Yet, there is great need for the government to focus these needs more for females and build support systems that can encourage them to further their education into Universities, thereby improving gender-inequality in education

The South African government should invest more in small businesses in order to assist educated females towards having a stronger financial voice, which can enable them to take care of their families. Government needs to make focus on providing more jobs for black youths since they are the poorest across other population groups. In addition, there is a need to encourage black education, which would improve their skill sets for more white-collar jobs, since most of them are employed in the informal sectors, which pay very little.

A conducive policy environment is required for the materialization of the demographic dividend across the provinces. This would require some sort of flexibility in the employment market that would allow expansionary incentives. This must be supported with macroeconomic structures and policies that enhance investments and savings mechanisms in the domestic financial sector. In-addition, access must be provided for reproductive health services because of its positive externalities for households.

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "M. J. van der Merwe".



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