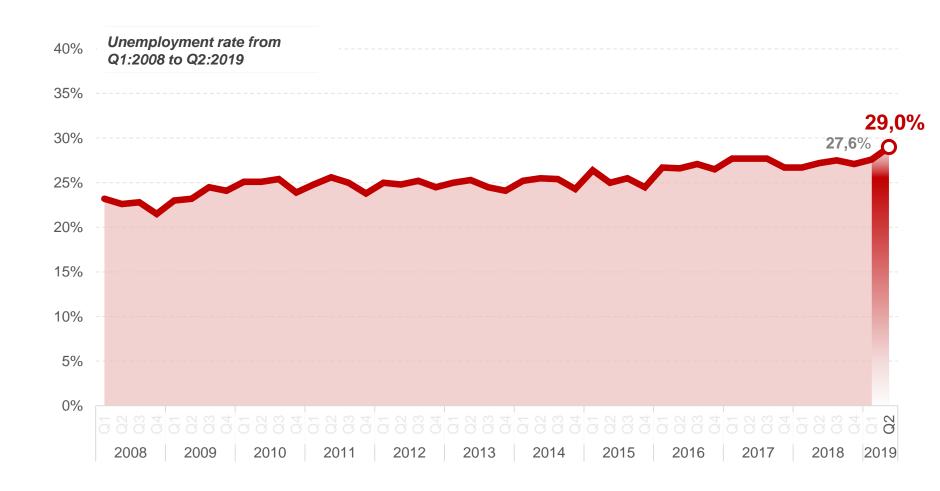






## South Africa's unemployment rate increased by 1,4 percentage points to 29,0% in Q2 of 2019. The highest unemployment rate since Q1 of 2008





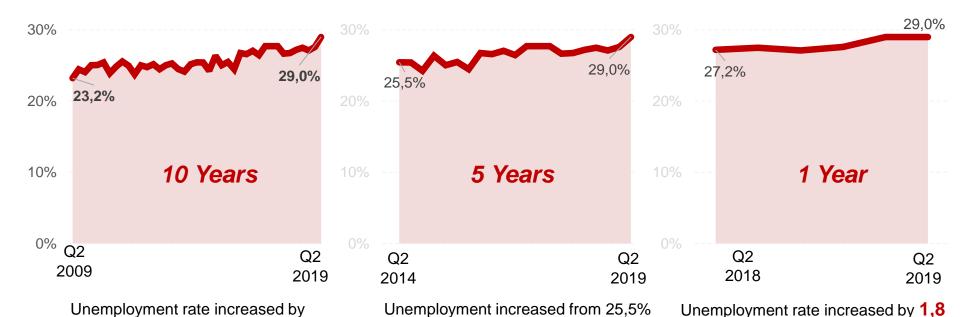


The unemployment rate has remained stubbornly high over time. There has been 1,4 percentage points increase between Q1:2019 and Q2:2019.

Unemployment rate from Q2:2009 to Q2:2019

5.8 percentage points between

Q2:2009 and Q2:2019



in Q2:2014 to 29,0% in Q2:2019 by

3,5 percentage points





percentage points compared to

the same period last year

#### The working age population (15-64 years) in Q2:2019 was 38,4 million



#### 38,4 million

People of working age in South Africa (15 – 64 year olds)

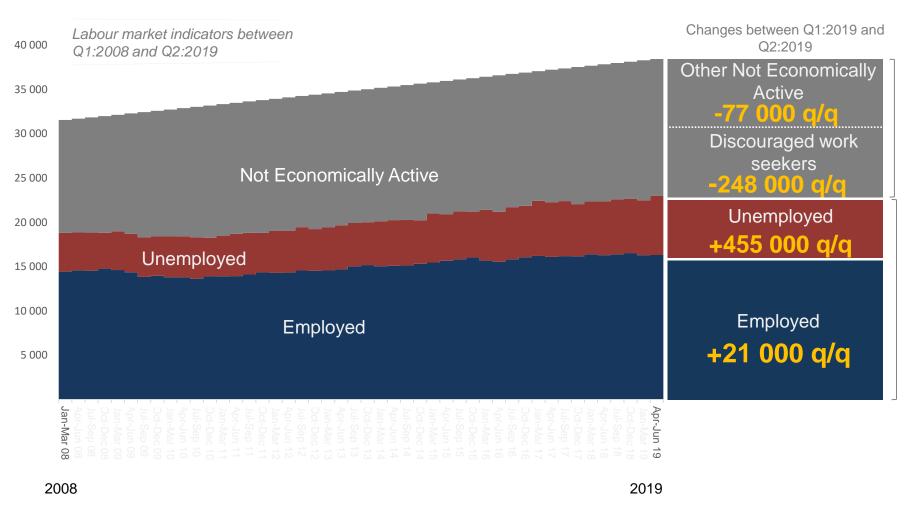
Labour force **Not Economically Active** 23,0 million 15,5 million Discouraged work seekers **Employed** Unemployed Other NEA  $12,7_{\rm M}$ 16,3<sub>M</sub> **2,7**M South Africa's official unemployment rate stands at 29,0% ILO hierarchy - Employed first then unemployed and the remainder is NEA (including discouraged Increased by 1,4 job-seekers). 3 mutually exclusive groups. ppts between Q1:2019 and Cannot be in two groups at the same time,

Q2:2019





## The working age population (15 – 64 years) increased by 150 000 people between Q1:2019 and Q2:2019







**QLFS** 

Q2:2019

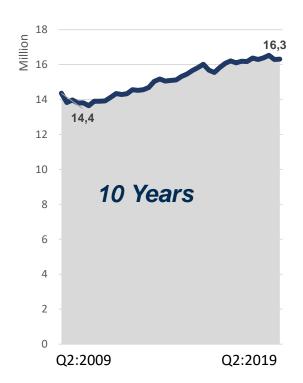
# EMPLOYMENT & LABOUR MARKET RATES



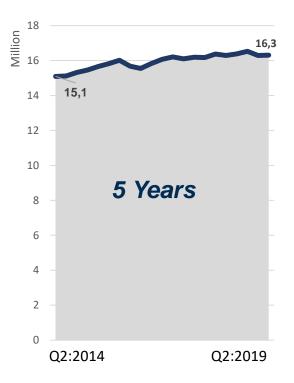


#### The number of employed persons increased by 21 000 to 16,3 million in Q2:2019

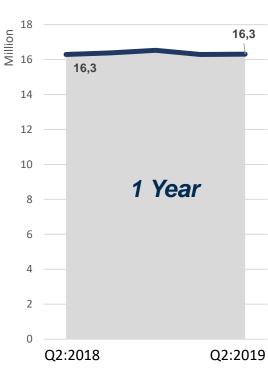
Number of employed From Q2:2009 to Q2:2019



The number of employed people increased by **1,9 million** from **14,4** million in Q2:2009 to **16,3** million in Q2:2019



The number of employed people increased by **1,2 million** from **15,1** million in Q2:2014 to **16,3** million in Q2:2019

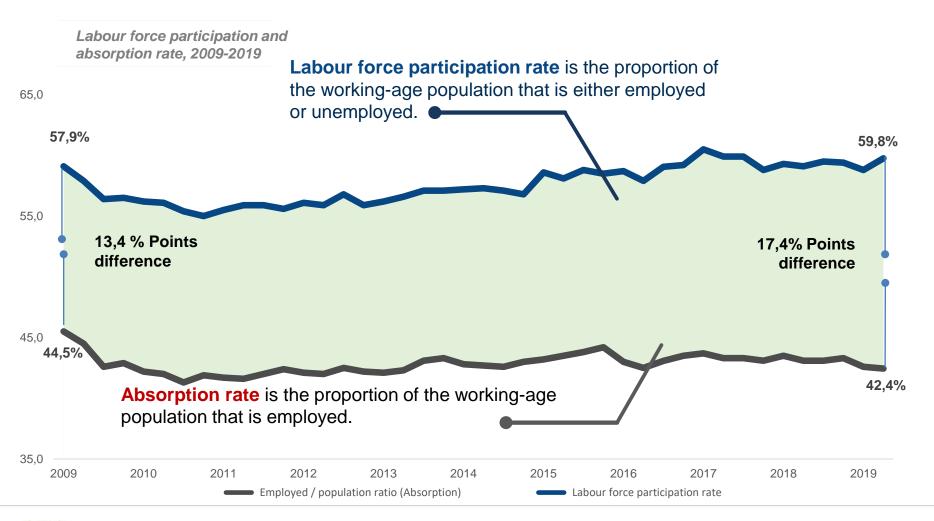


The number of employed people increased by **25 thousand** from **16,29** million in Q2:2018 to **16,31 million** in Q2:2019





## The Labour force participation rate increased by 1,9 percentage points from 57,9% in Q2:2009 to 59,8% in Q2:2019

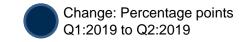






#### Labour market rates vary significantly depending on education level

Labour market rates by education level, Q2:2019



#### **Unemployment rate**

#### **Absorption rate**

#### **Participation rate**

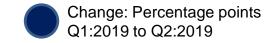


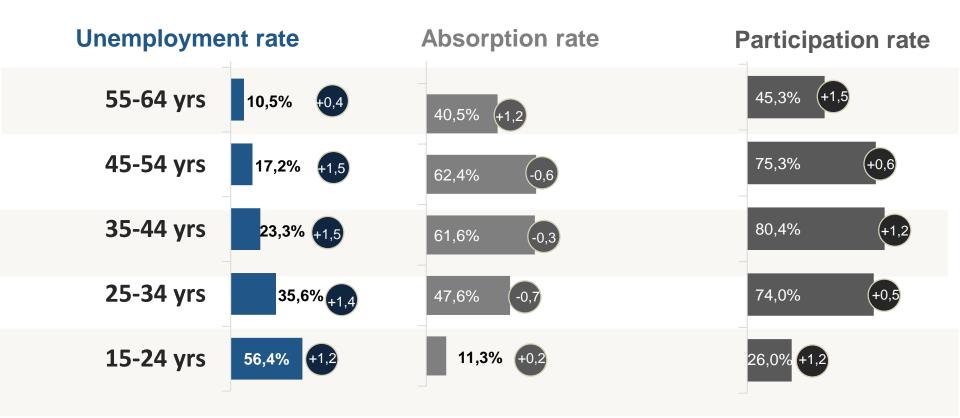




## The unemployment rate for those aged 25-34 (35,6%) is more than double that of the 45-54 (17,2%) year olds.

Labour market rates by age group, Q2:2019









#### The unemployment rate among the youth is higher irrespective of education level.







QLFS

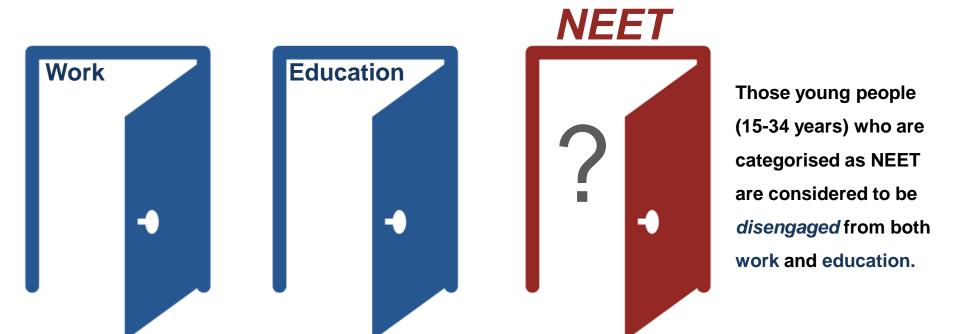
Q2:2019

# PROFILE OF THOSE NOT IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OR TRAINING (NEET)





#### Not in employment, education or training (NEET)

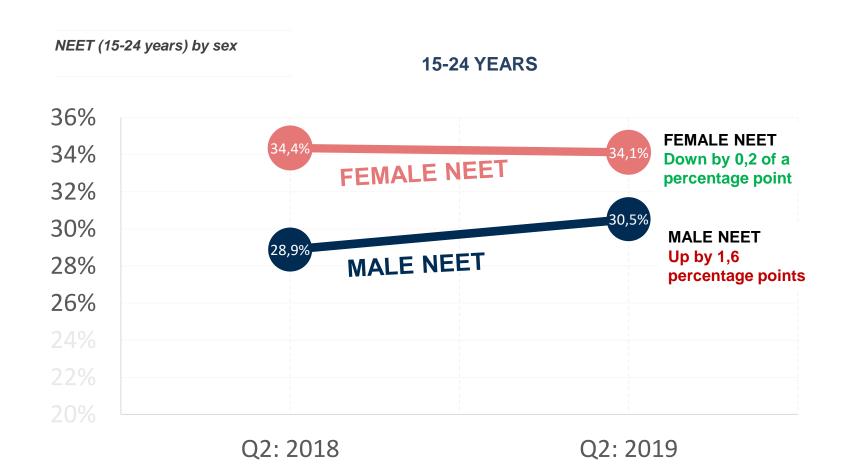


Youth NEET rate is calculated as the total number of youth who are NEET as a proportion of the total youth-specific working-age population





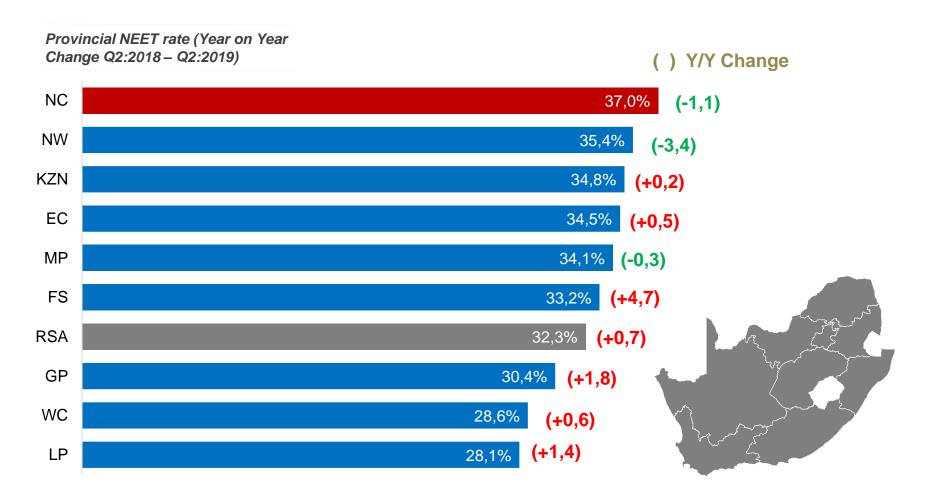
Approximately 3,3 million (32,3%) out of 10,3 million young people aged 15-24 years were not in employment, education or training (NEET). The overall NEET rate increased by 0,7 of a percentage point in Q2:2019 compared to Q2:2018.







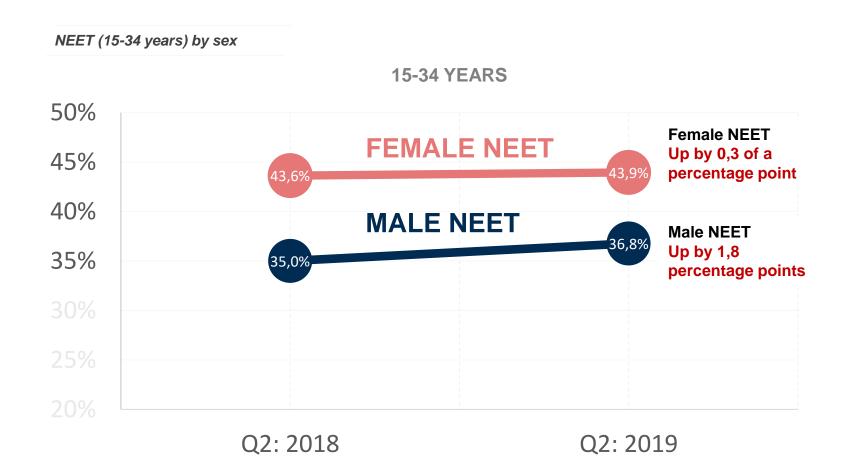
## NC recorded the highest rate of young people aged 15-24 years not in employment, education or training in Q2: 2019.







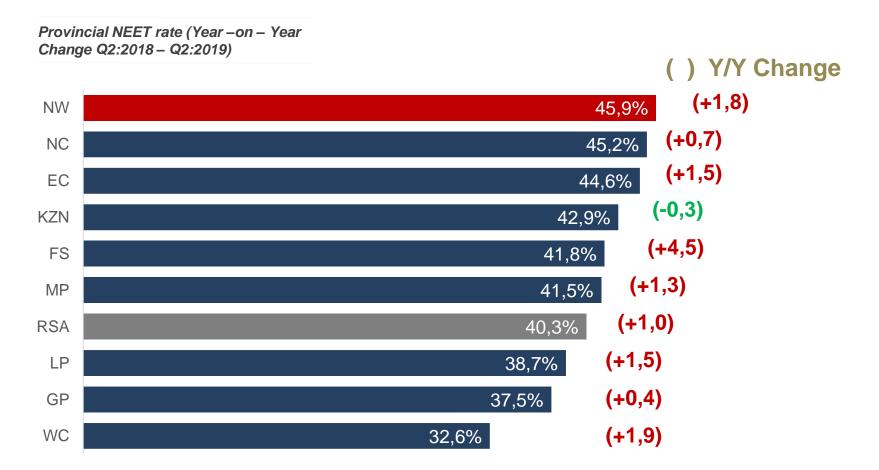
Approximately 8,2 million (40,3%) out of 20,4 million young people aged 15-34 years, were not in employment, education or training (NEET). The overall NEET rate increased by 1,0 percentage point y/y.







The NW province had the highest rate of young people aged 15-34 years not in employment, education or training at 45,9%. The rate increased by 1,8 percentage points year-on-year.







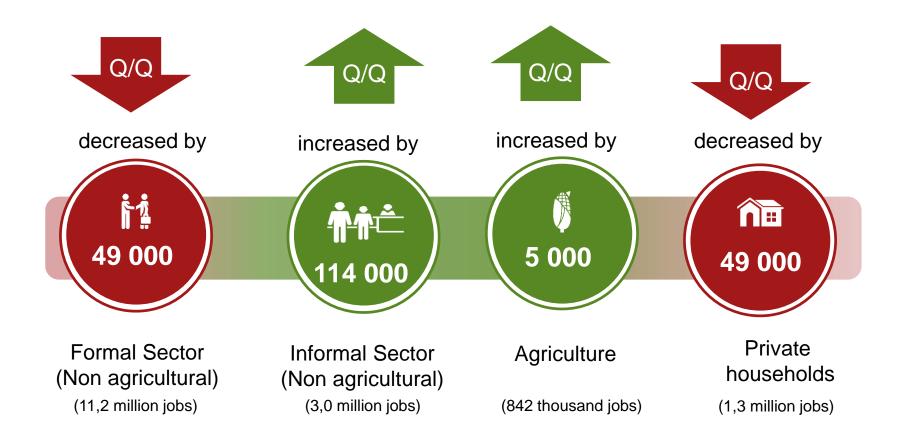
**QLFS**Q2:2019

# **EMPLOYMENT**





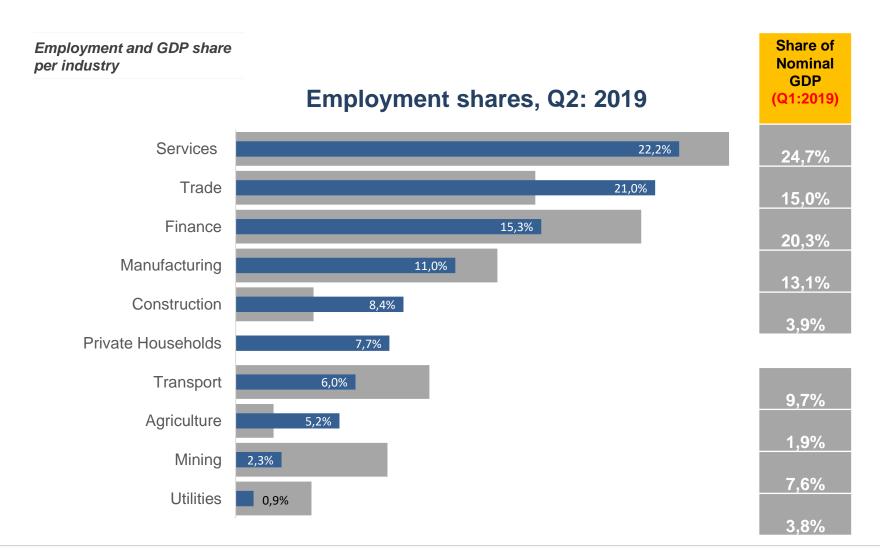
## The number of persons employed increased by 21 000 in Q2:2019 to 16,3 million Q/Q.







## Trade, construction and agriculture have higher employment shares relative to their GDP contribution.

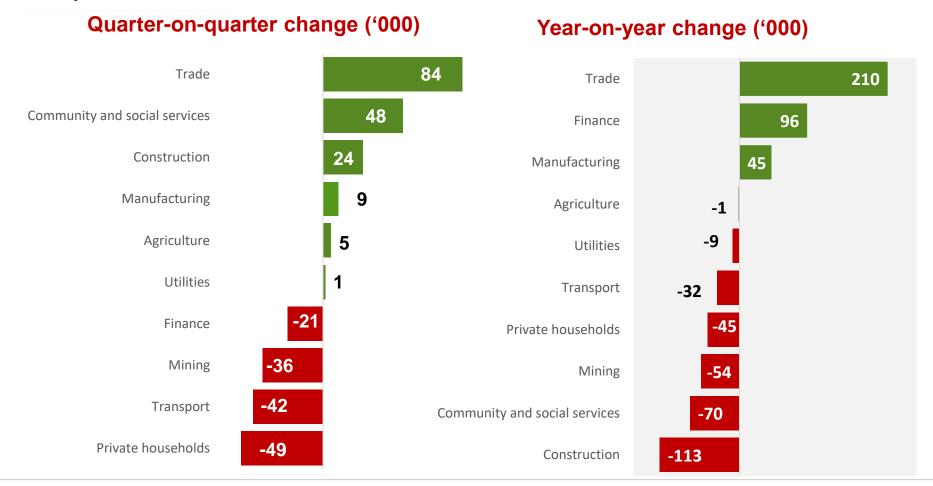






The largest quarter-on-quarter employment gains were observed in trade, services and construction. Largest declines were observed in private households, transport, mining and finance.

Employment changes by industry

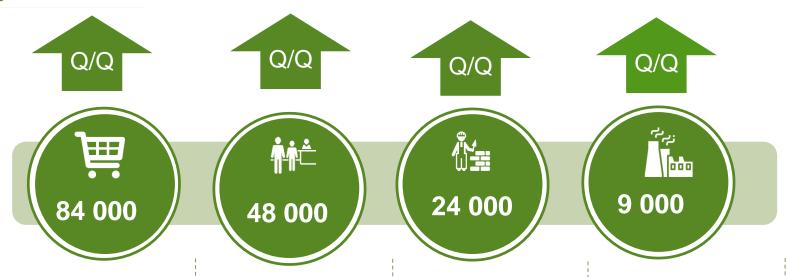






## Employment gains were mainly driven by trade (84 000), services (48 000), construction (24 000) and manufacturing (9 000).

**Quarter-on-quarter** employment changes: Gains



#### Trade

Mainly driven by gains in:

- Other retail trade.
- \* Retail trade not in stores.
- Restaurants, bars and canteens.

#### Services

Mainly driven by gains in:

- Other services activities
- Education

#### Construction

Mainly driven by gains in:

Building of complete constructions and parts thereof

#### Manufacturing

Mainly driven by gains in manufacture of:

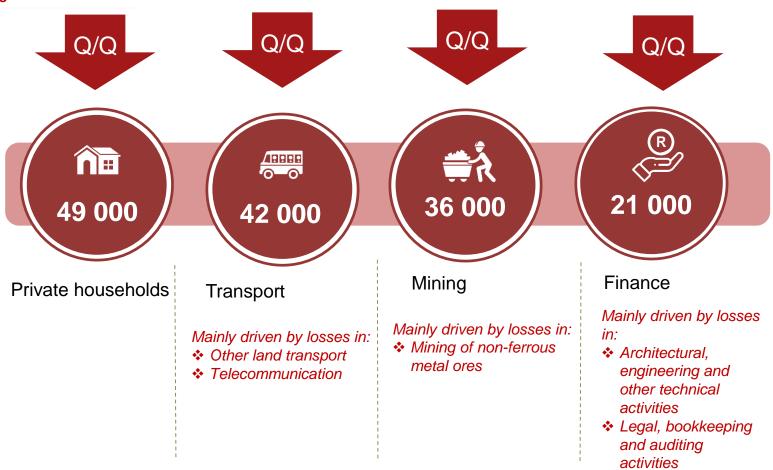
- Beverages
- General purpose machinery
- Structural metals
- ❖ Basic iron and steel





### Employment losses were mainly driven by private households, transport, mining and finance.

**Quarter-on-quarter** employment changes: Losses

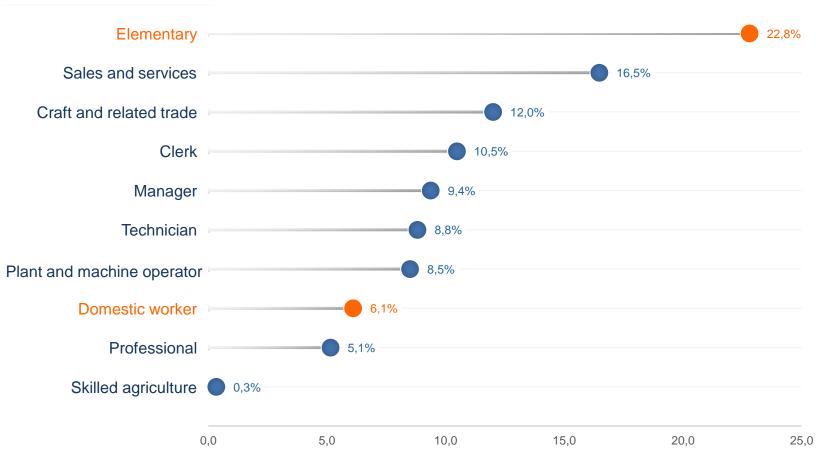






## Close to a third (28,9%) of all people employed in Q2:2019 were employed in elementary and domestic work occupations.

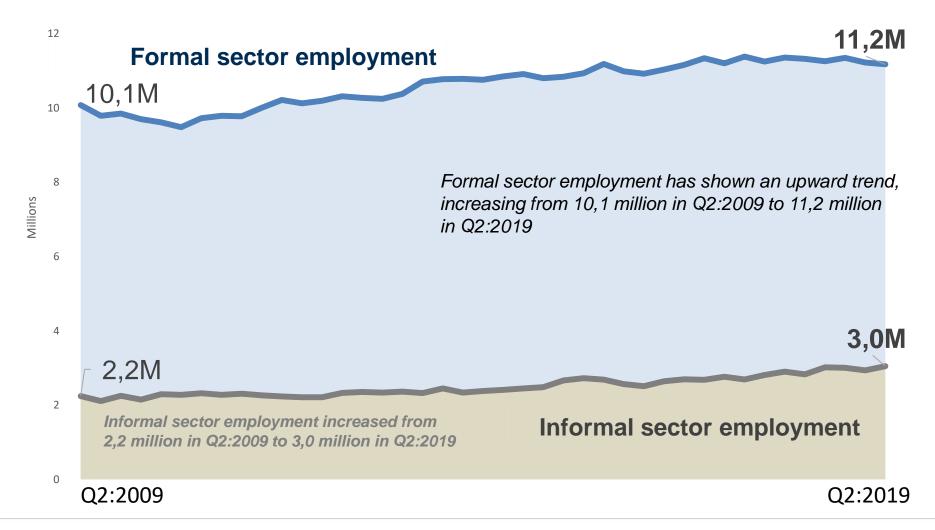
Employment share by occupation, Q2:2019







#### The formal sector in South Africa accounts for 68,5% of total employment.







**QLFS** Q2:2019

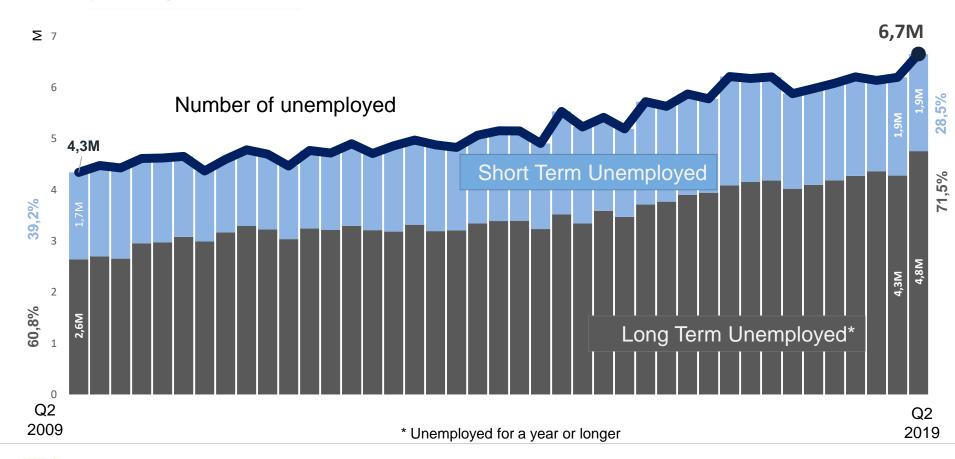
# UNEMPLOYMENT





# The number of unemployed people in South Africa increased from 4,3 million in Q2:2009 to 6,7 million in Q2:2019. The proportion of those in long-term unemployment increased from 60,8% in Q2:2009 to 71,5% in Q2:2019

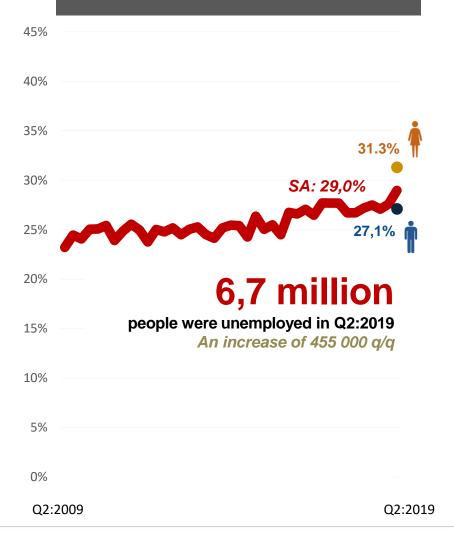
Number of unemployed for one year or longer



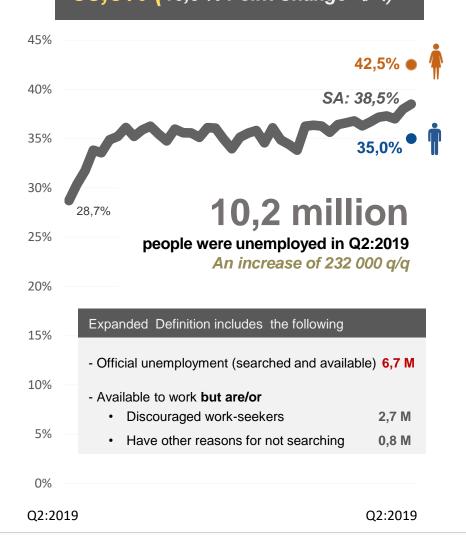




# Official Unemployment Rate 29,0% (+1,4% Points Change Q/Q)



# **Expanded Unemployment Rate 38,5%** (+0,5 % Point Change Q/Q)

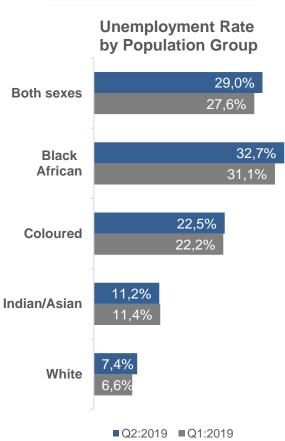


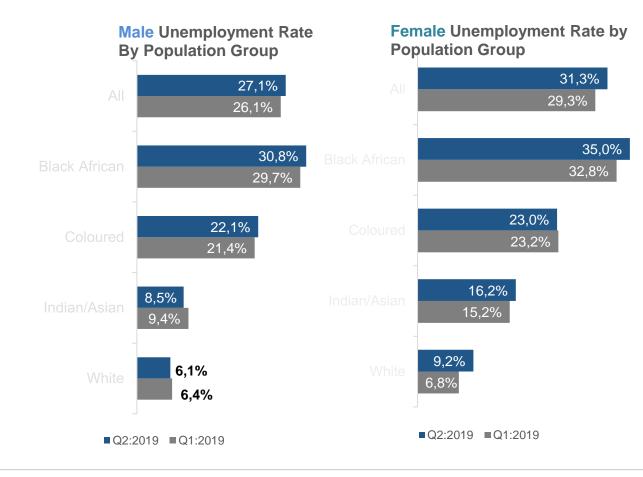




#### Black African women are the most vulnerable with an unemployment rate of over 30%.





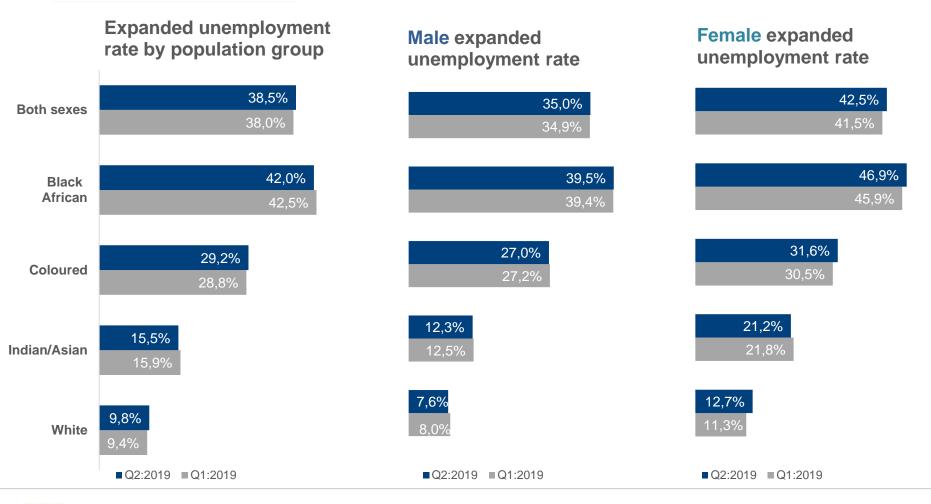






### Irrespective of sex, the black African and coloured population groups remain vulnerable in the labour market

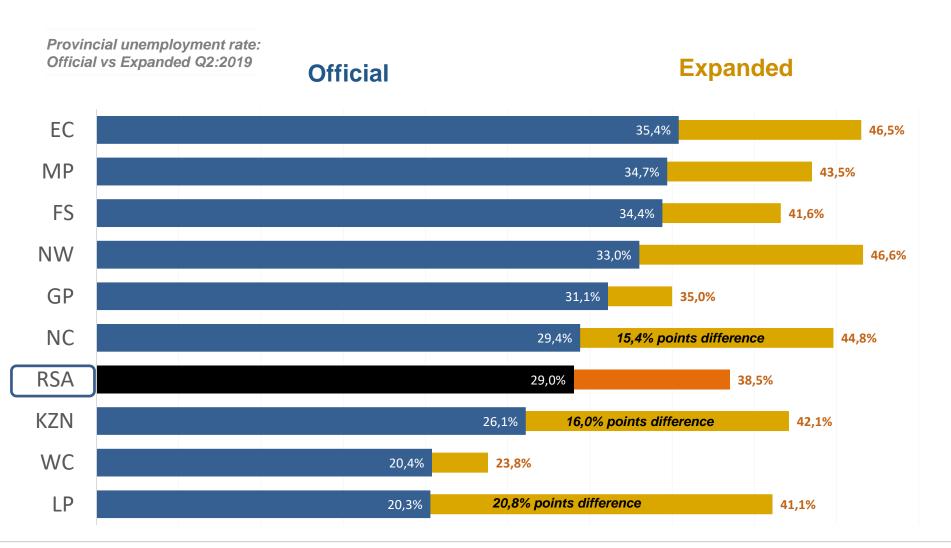
**EXPANDED** unemployment rate by population group and sex







# Highest official unemployment rate recorded in EC and highest expanded unemployment rate recorded in NW. LP, KZN and NC provinces all have more than 15 % points difference between their expanded and official unemployment rates







**QLFS**Q2:2019

# UNDERSTANDING NON-ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE (NEA)





#### 15,5 million people aged 15 – 64 years were not economically active.

This is a decrease of 326 000 q/q

Reasons why - Not economically active (NEA) 5 main reasons for NEA Q1:2019 to Q2:2019 % Change Down by 1,2 % points Down by 0,1 of a % point Illness/disability Down by 0,3 10,1% of a % point Down by Home-maker 0,2 of a % 16,3% point 15,5 M Student Up by 1,7 % points 40,6%

Q1:2019 to Q2:2019 Change in levels

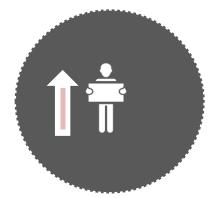
Quarter-on-quarter changes	
	Thousand
Student	143
Homemaker	-86
Illness/disability	-85
Too young/too old to work	-42
Discouraged work seekers	-248
Other	-7





# **Recap**Q2:2019

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



# Unemployment rate increased by 1,4 percentage points to 29,0% Absorption rate decreased by 0,2

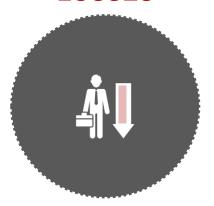
of a percentage point and labour force participation rate increased by 1,0 percentage point

# EMPLOYMENT GAINS



Employment gains were recorded in **Trade (84 000)**, Services (48 000), Construction (24 000) and Manufacturing (9 000).

# EMPLOYMENT LOSSES



Largest employment losses were observed in **Private HH (49 000)**, Transport (42 00), Mining (36 000) and Finance (21 000)

#### YOUTH



Of the 10,3 million persons aged 15-24 years, **32,3%** were not in employment, education or training.





**QLFS**Q2:2019

# Ndzi hela kwala!



