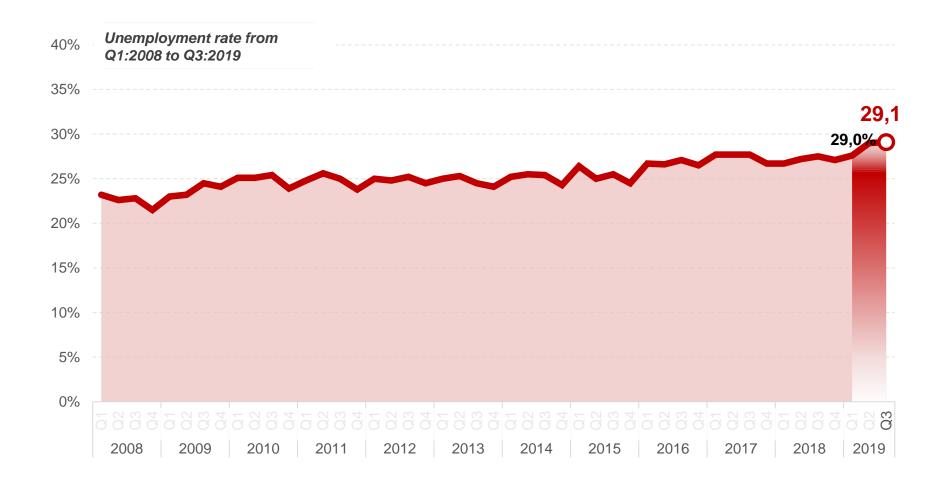






## South Africa's unemployment rate increased by 0,1 of a percentage point to 29,1% in Q3 of 2019. The highest unemployment rate since the QLFS started in 2008







The unemployment rate has remained high over time. There has been 0,1 of a percentage point increase between Q2:2019 and Q3:2019.

Unemployment rate from Q3:2009 to Q3:2019



**4,6 percentage points** between Q3:2009 and Q3:2019

Unemployment increased from 25,4% in Q3:2014 to 29,1% in Q3:2019 by **3,7 percentage points** 

Unemployment rate increased by 1,6 percentage points compared to the same period last year





#### The working age population (15-64 years) in Q3:2019 was 38,6 million



#### 38,6 million

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

Labour force **Not Economically Active** 23,1 million 15,5 million Other NEA Unemployed **Employed 2,8** M 16,4<sub>M</sub> 12,7 M Discouraged work seekers South Africa's official unemployment rate stands at 29,1% ILO hierarchy - Employed first then unemployed and the remainder is NEA (including discouraged Increased by 0,1 of a job-seekers). 3 mutually exclusive groups. ppt between Cannot be in two groups at the same time, Q2:2019 and Q3:2019

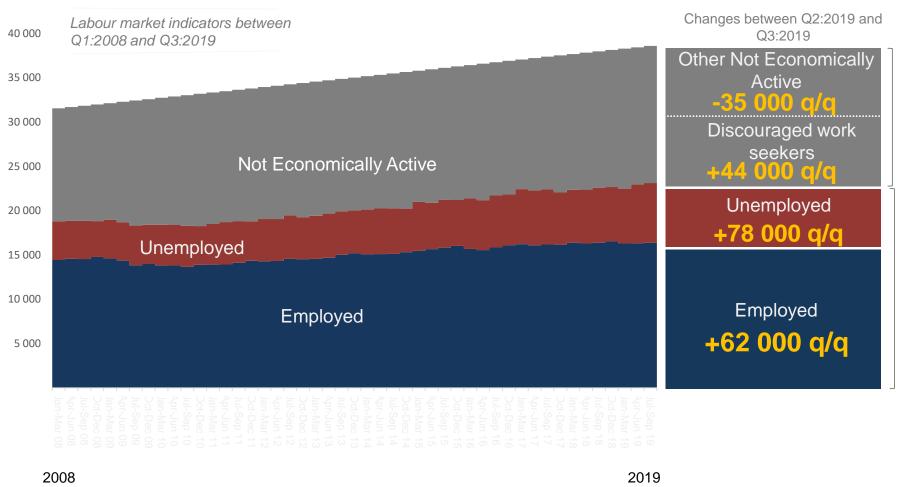




## Not Economically Active

## Labour Force

## The working age population (15 – 64 years) increased by 149 000 people between Q2:2019 and Q3:2019







**QLFS** 

Q3:2019

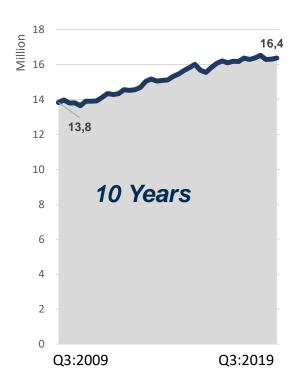
## EMPLOYMENT & LABOUR MARKET RATES



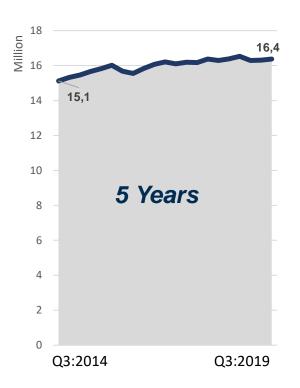


## The number of employed persons increased by 62 000 to 16,4 million between Q2:2019 and Q3:2019

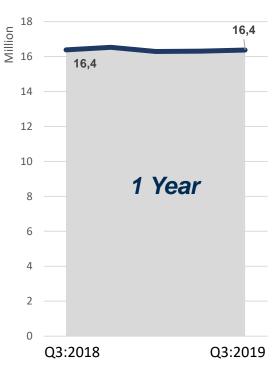
Number of employed From Q3:2009 to Q3:2019



The number of employed people increased by **2,6 million** from **13,8** million in Q3:2009 to **16,4** million in Q3:2019



The number of employed people increased by **1,3 million** from **15,1** million in Q3:2014 to **16,4** million in Q3:2019

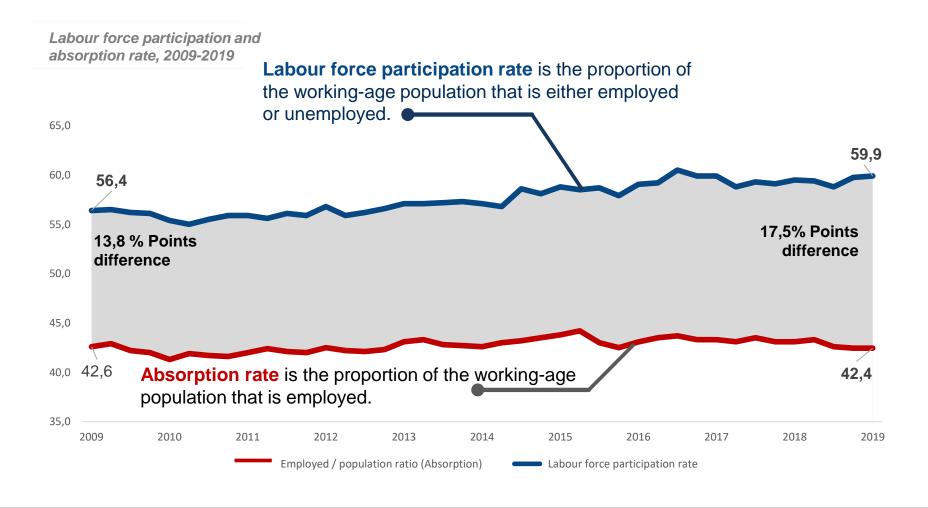


The number of employed people decreased by **5 000** from 16,380 million in Q3:2018 to 16,375 million in Q3:2019





## The Labour force participation rate increased by 3,5 percentage points from 56,4% in Q3:2009 to 59,9% in Q3:2019

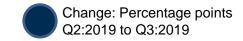






#### Labour market rates vary significantly depending on education level

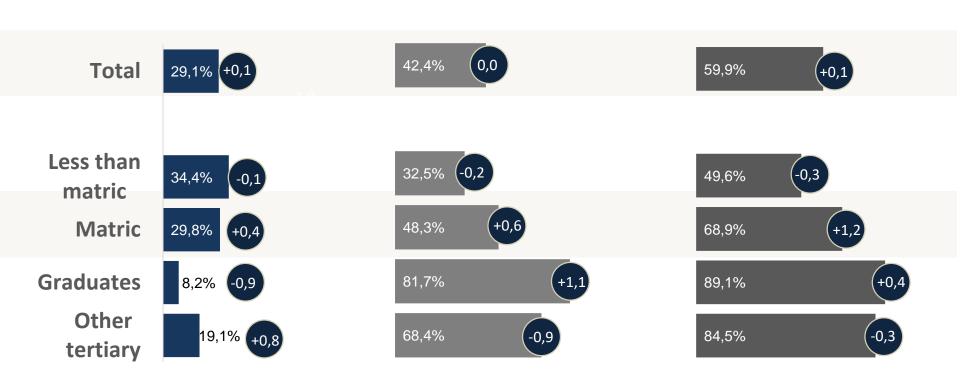
Labour market rates by education level, Q3:2019



#### **Unemployment rate**

#### **Absorption rate**

#### Participation rate

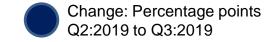


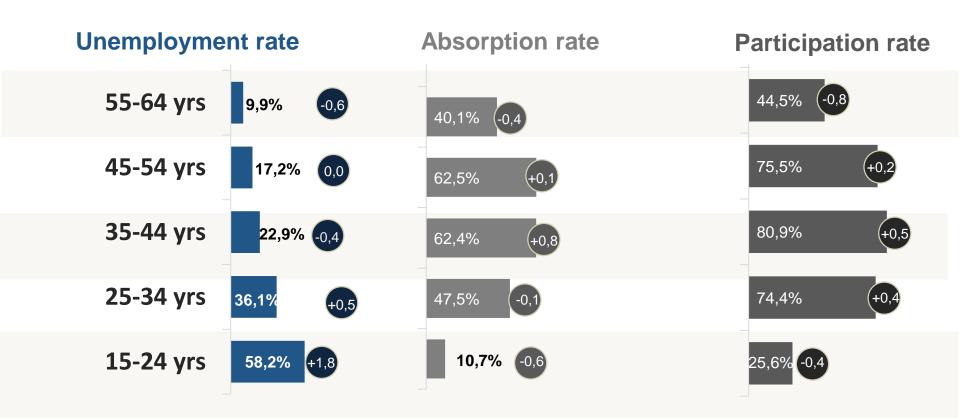




The unemployment rate for those aged 25-34 (36,1%) is more than double that of the 45-54 (17,2%) year olds.

Labour market rates by age group, Q3:2019

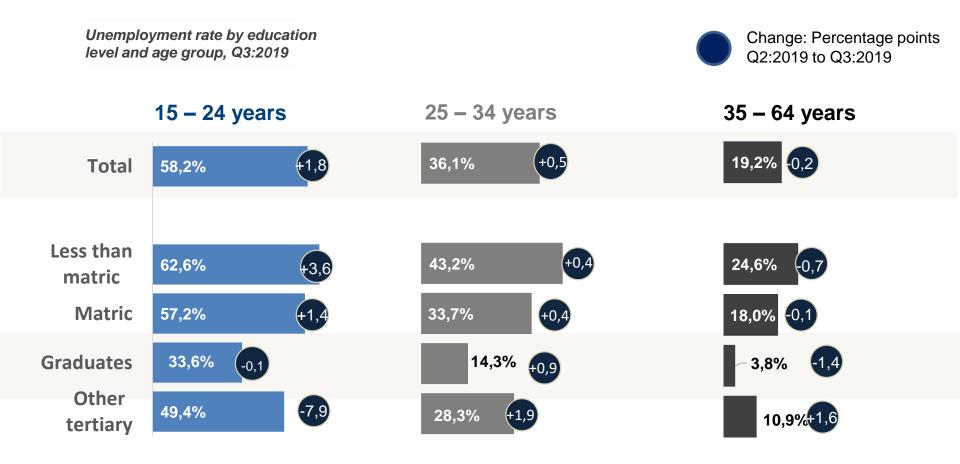








#### The unemployment rate among the youth is higher irrespective of education level.







#### QLFS

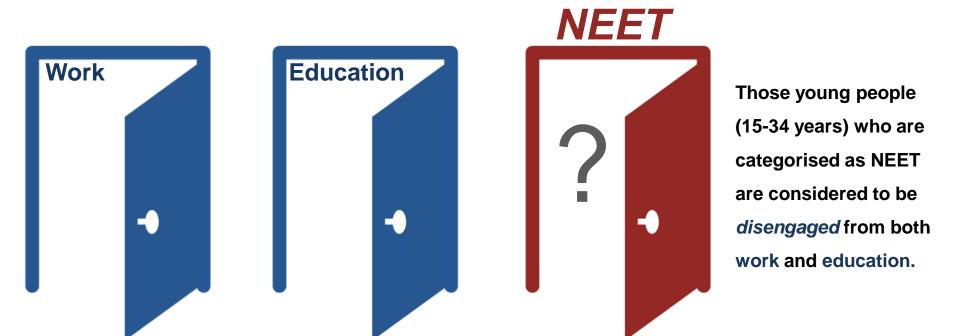
Q3:2019

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





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

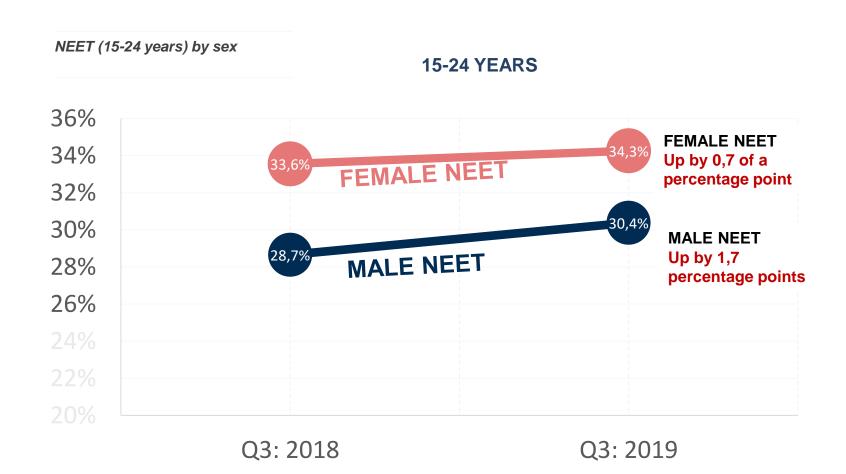


Youth NEET rate is calculated as the total number of youth who are NEET as a proportion of the total youth-specific working-age population





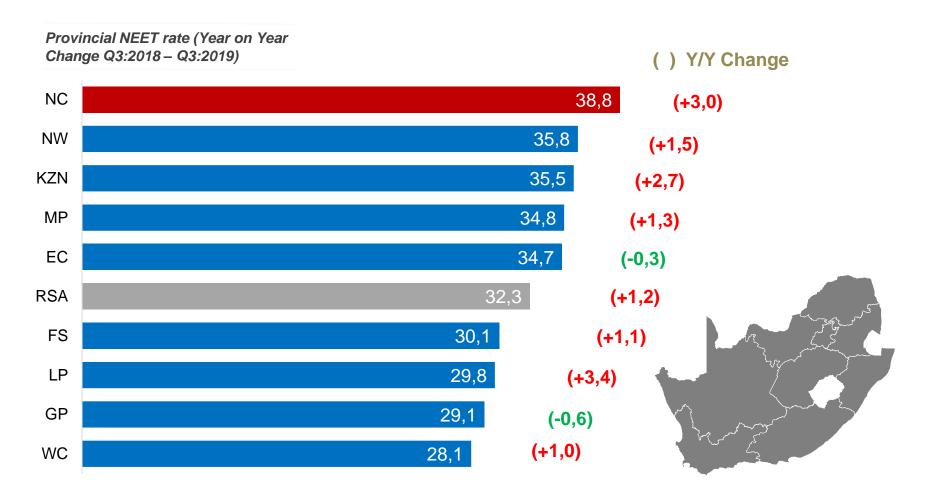
Approximately 3,3 million (32,3%) out of 10,3 million young people aged 15-24 years were not in employment, education or training (NEET). The overall NEET rate increased by 1,2 percentage points in Q3:2019 compared to Q3:2018.







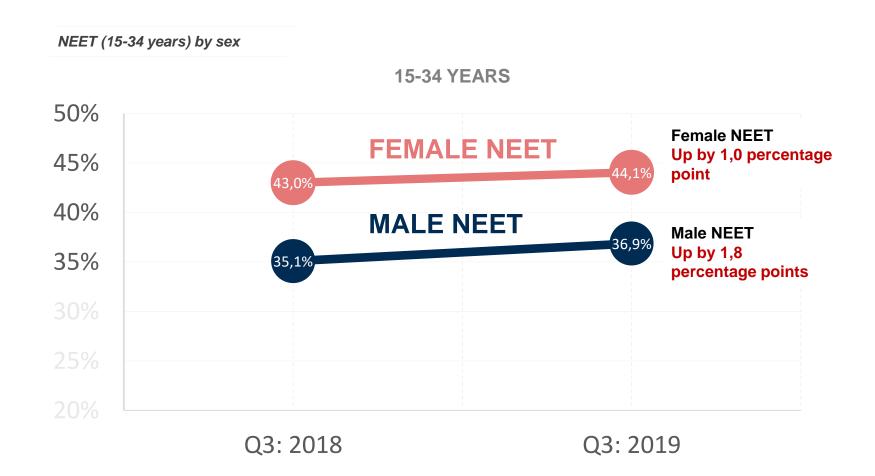
## NC recorded the highest rate of young people aged 15-24 years not in employment, education or training in Q3: 2019.







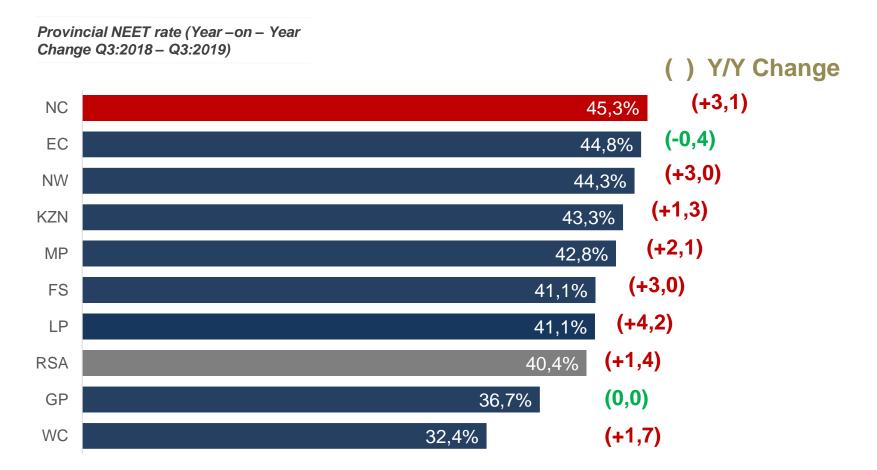
Approximately 8,2 million (40,4%) out of 20,4 million young people aged 15-34 years were not in employment, education or training (NEET). The overall NEET rate increased by 1,4 percentage points y/y.







The NC province had the highest rate of young people aged 15-34 years not in employment, education or training at 45,3%. The rate increased by 3,1 percentage points year-on-year.







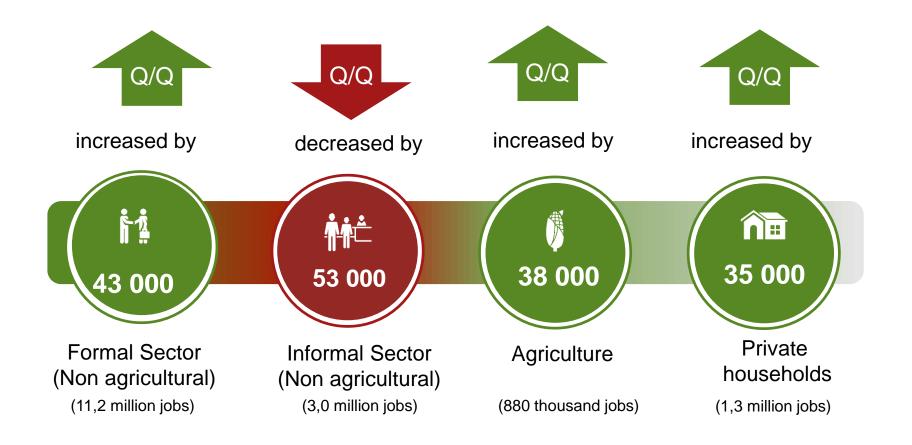
**QLFS**Q3:2019

## **EMPLOYMENT**





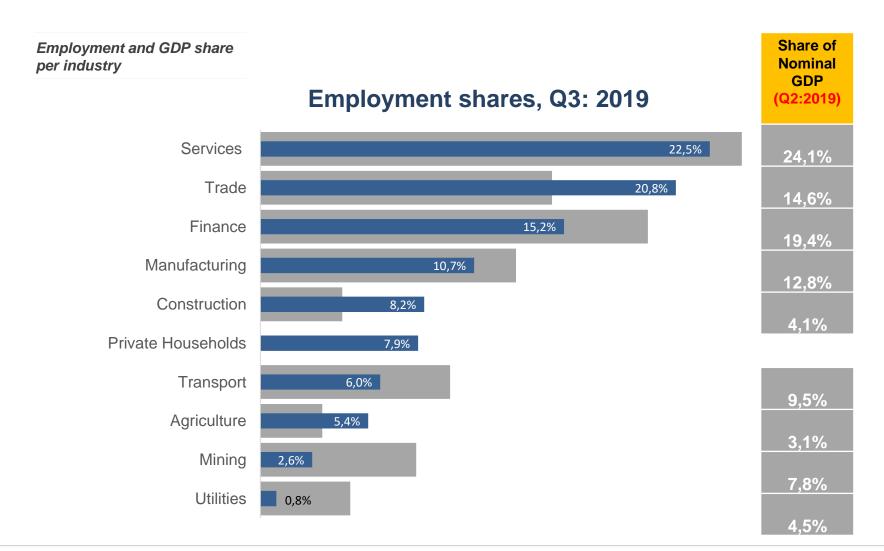
## The number of persons employed increased by 62 000 in Q3:2019 to 16,4 million Q/Q.







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

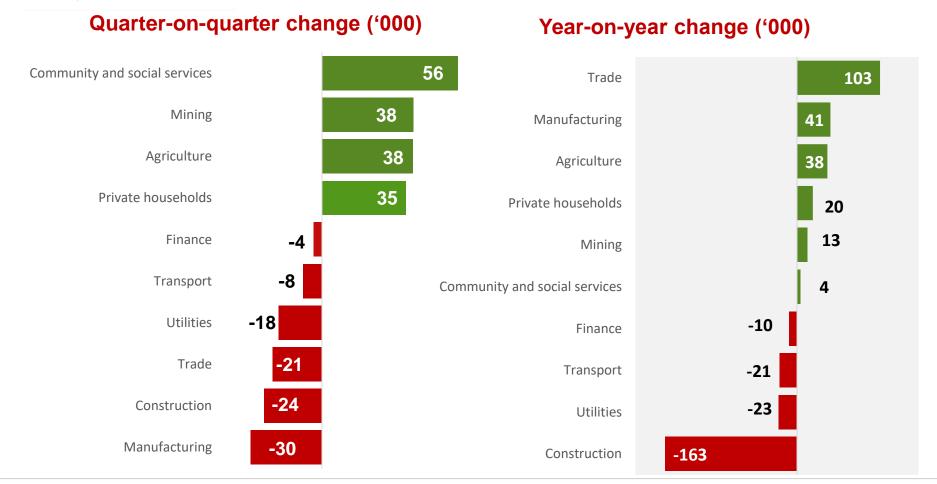






Employment gains were observed in Services, Mining, Agriculture and Private households (q/q). Largest declines were observed in Manufacturing, Construction, Trade and Utilities.

Employment changes by industry

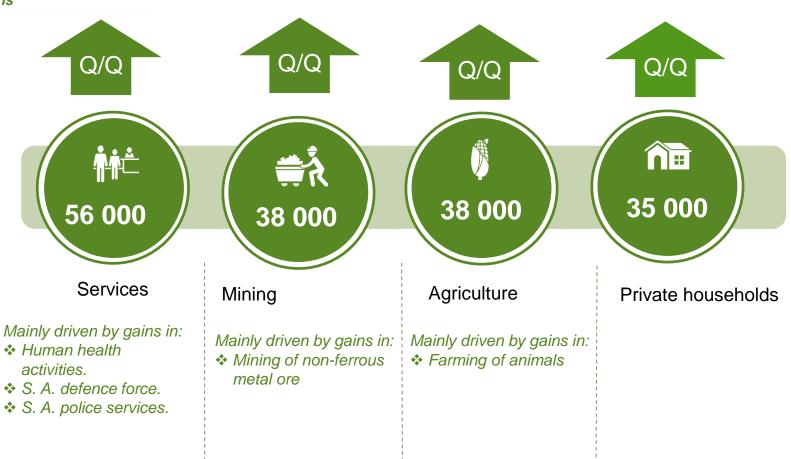






## Employment gains were mainly driven by services (56 000), mining (38 000), agriculture (38 000) and private households (35 000).

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

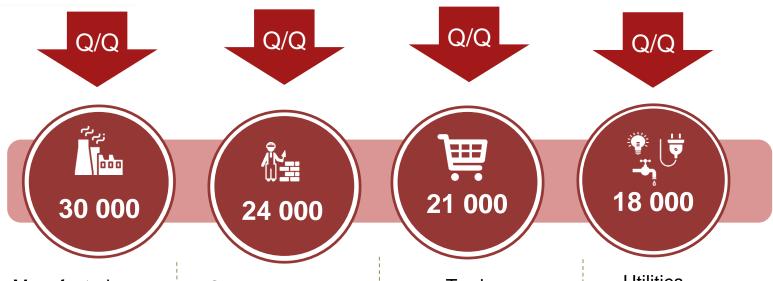






### Employment losses were mainly driven by manufacturing, construction, trade and utilities.

Quarter-on-quarter employment changes: Losses



#### Manufacturing

Mainly driven by losses in:

Manufacture of basic iron ore and steel

#### Construction

Mainly driven by losses in:

Building construction

#### **Trade**

Mainly driven by losses in:

- Retail trade not in stores
- Retail trade in food, beverages and tobacco in specialised store

#### Utilities

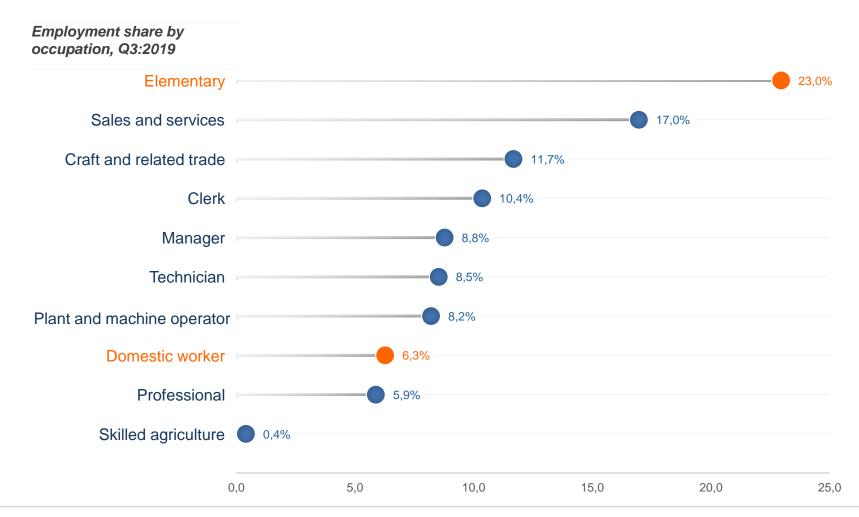
Mainly driven by losses in:

 Production, collection and distribution of electricity





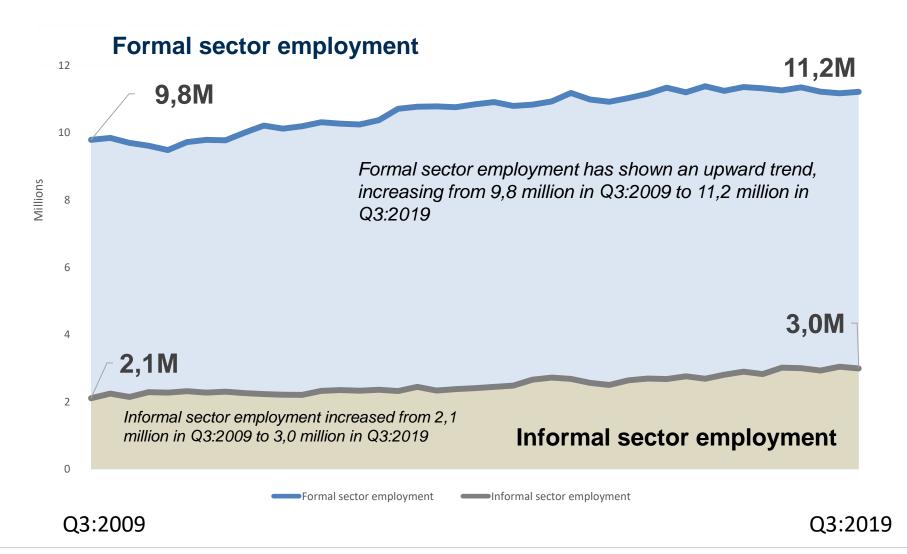
## Close to a third (29,3%) of all people employed in Q3:2019 were employed in elementary and domestic work occupations.







#### The formal sector in South Africa accounted for 68,5% of total employment in Q3:2019.







**QLFS** Q3:2019

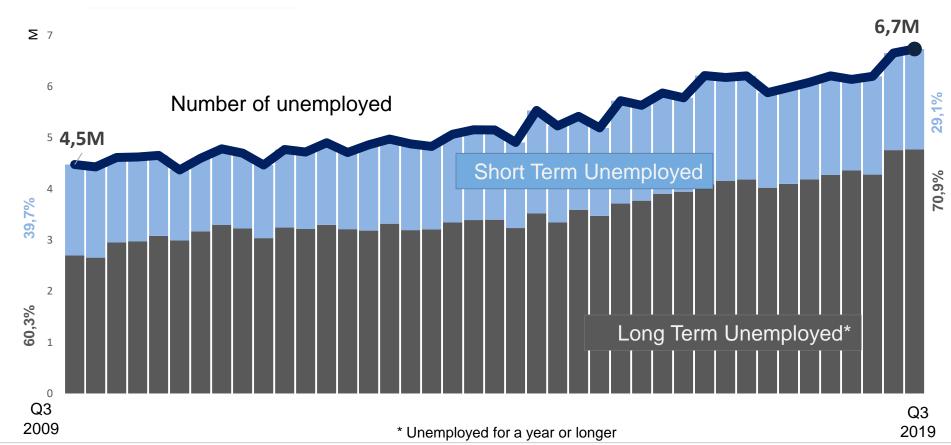
## UNEMPLOYMENT





The number of unemployed people in South Africa increased from 4,5 million in Q3:2009 to 6,7 million in Q3:2019. The proportion of those in long-term unemployment increased from 60,3% in Q3:2009 to 70,9% in Q3:2019

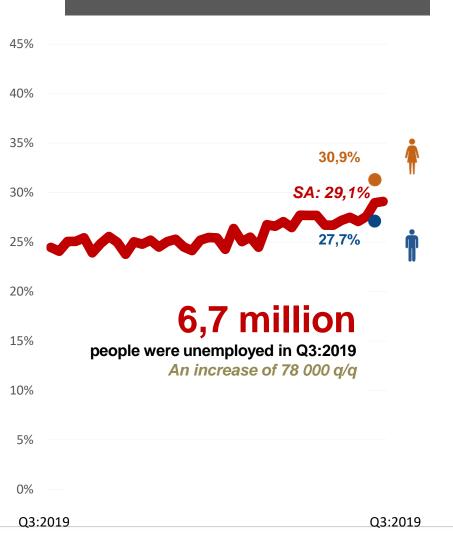
Number of unemployed for one year or longer



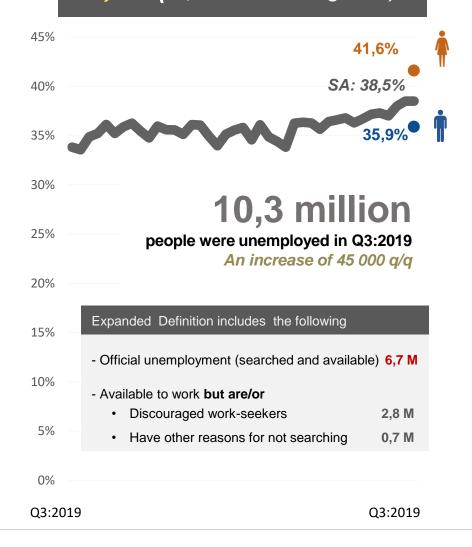




## Official Unemployment Rate **29,1%** (+0,1% Points Change Q/Q)



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

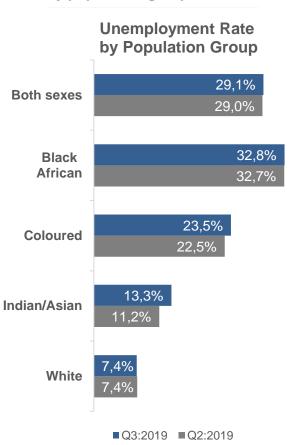


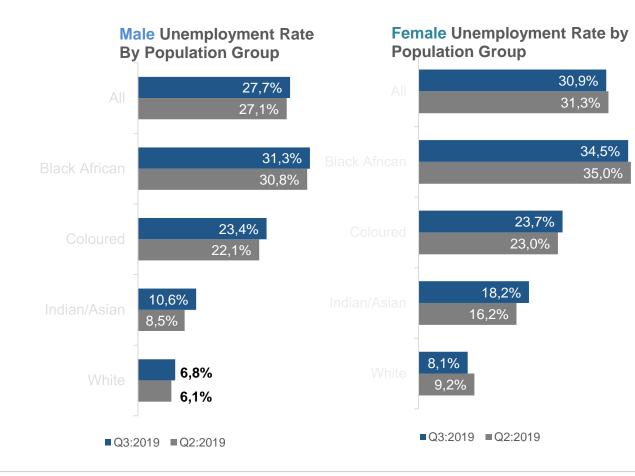




#### Black African women are the most vulnerable with an unemployment rate of over 30%.





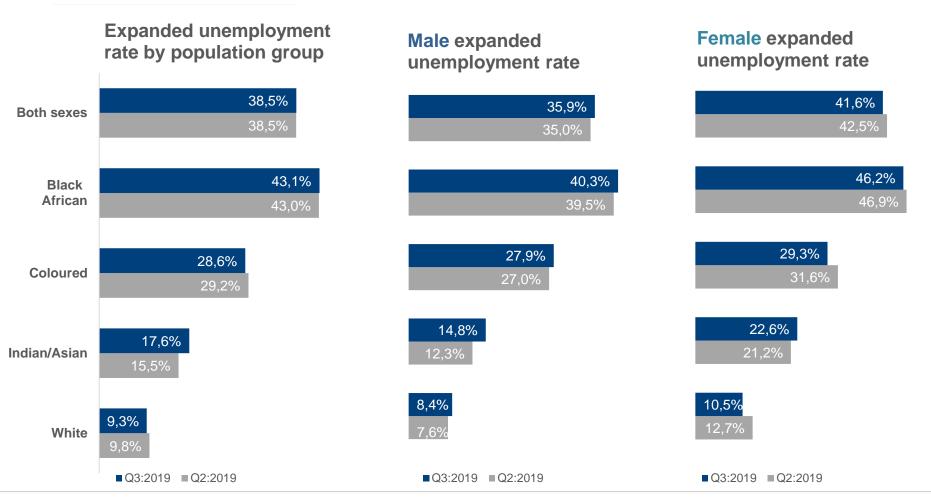






### Irrespective of sex, the black African and coloured population groups remain vulnerable in the labour market

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

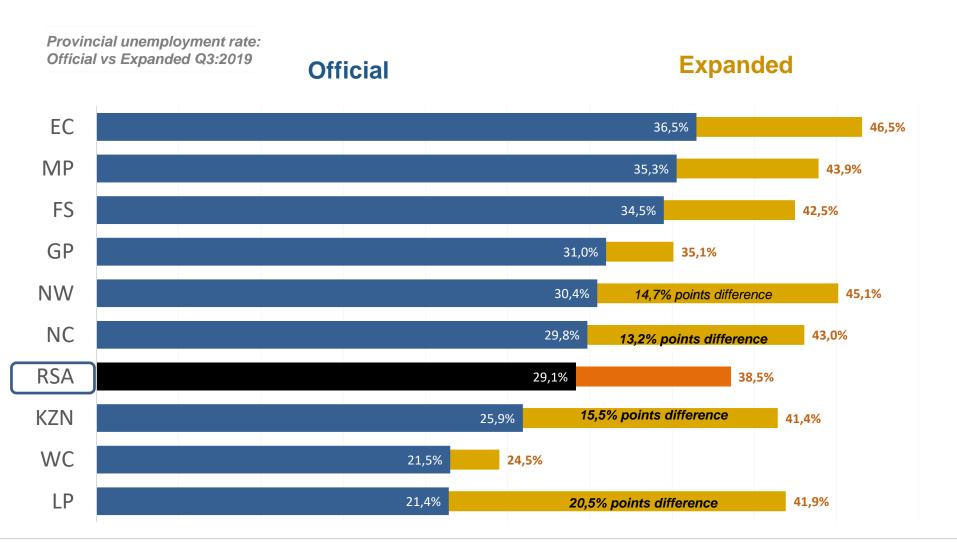






#### EC recorded the highest unemployment rate in both official and expanded. LP, KZN and

NW provinces all have more than 14 % points difference between their expanded and official unemployment rates







**QLFS** Q3:2019

## UNDERSTANDING NON-ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE (NEA)





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

This is an increase of 9 000 q/q

Reasons why - Not economically active (NEA) 5 main reasons for NEA Q2:2019 to Q3:2019 % Change Up by 0,3 of a % point unchanged Illness/disability Down by 0,7 9.4% of a % point Home-maker Up by 0,6 of 16,8% a % point 15,5 M Student Up by 0,2 of a % point 40,8%

**Q2:2019 to Q3:2019 Change in levels** 

Quarter-on-quarter changes	
	Thousand
Student	30
Homemaker	88
Illness/disability	-103
Too young/too old to work	-2
Discouraged work seekers	44
Other	-47
Homemaker Illness/disability Too young/too old to work Discouraged work seekers	-103 -2 44

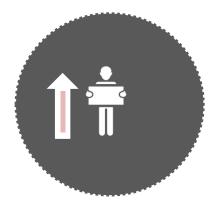




## Recap

Q3:2019

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



Unemployment rate increased by 0,1 of a percentage point to 29,1%

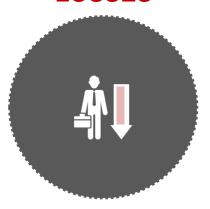
Absorption rate remained unchanged and labour force participation rate increased by 0,1 of a percentage point

## EMPLOYMENT GAINS



Employment gains were recorded in **Services (56 000)**, Mining (38 000), Agriculture (38 000) and Private households (35 000).

## EMPLOYMENT LOSSES



Largest employment losses were observed in Manufacturing (30 000), Construction (24 000), Trade (21 000) and Utilities (18 000)

#### YOUTH



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





## **QLFS**Q3:2019

## Ndzi hela kwala!



