Lock-up session

13 May 2025

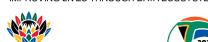
The session you are about to attend is a lock-up session.

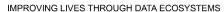
Any and all information disclosed remains confidential and embargoed until (13 May 2025 at 11:30) and must not be made public under any circumstances on any platform until the embargo has officially been lifted.

You are not permitted to leave the lock-up session until the time indicated on the media invite unless otherwise indicated by the programme director

Please remember: do not tweet, SMS, call, post on any social media platform, any of the information released in the lock-up session until the embargo has officially been lifted by the programme director. **The embargo also applies to any feed transmitted outside of the lock-up room.**







Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) Q1:2025

Risenga Maluleke Statistician-General







There were 291 thousand fewer people employed in Q1:2025 than in Q4:2024.

Not Economically Active (NEA)

Q4:2024

Unemployed

8,0M

Other NEA

13,0M

Q1:2025

Employed 16,8M

237 000 More Unemployed between Q4:2024 and Q1:2025

Unemployed

8,2M

3,5M

Discouraged work seekers Other NEA

13,2M

291 000 Fewer Employed between Q4:2024 and Q1:2025

7 000

More Discouraged between Q4:2024

and Q1:2025

177 000 More Other Not Economically Active between Q4:2024 and

Q1:2025

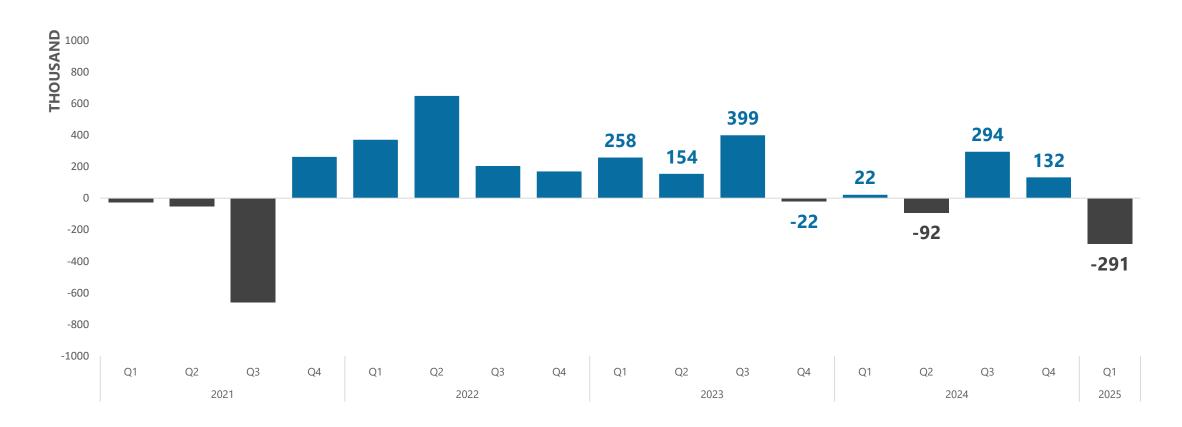






Employment decreased by 291 000 in the first quarter of 2025, following an increase of **132 000** in the last quarter of 2024.

Employment changes Q1:2021-Q1:2025 (Quarter-on-quarter)



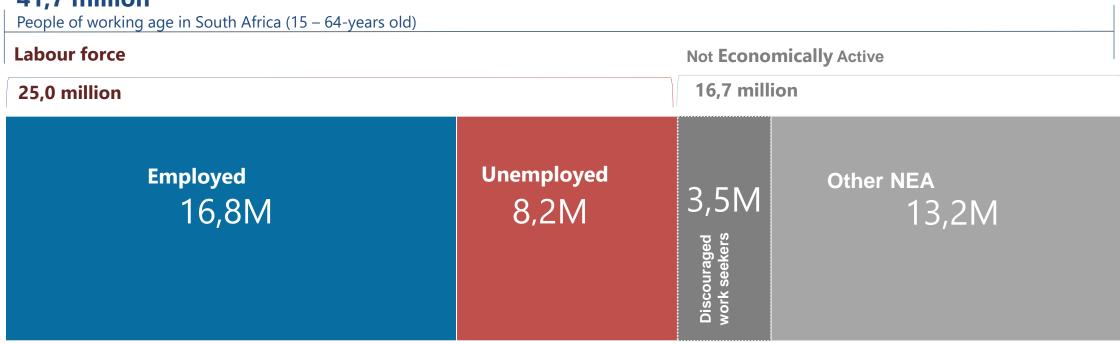






The official unemployment rate increased by 1,0 percentage point to 32,9% in Q1:2025 compared to Q4:2024.

41,7 million



SA's official unemployment rate stands at

32,9%

Increased by 1,0 percentage point between Q4:2024 and Q1:2025

ILO hierarchy – Employed first then unemployed and the remainder is NEA (including discouraged job-seekers). 3 mutually exclusive groups. Cannot be in two groups at the same time.







The number of **Not Economically Active** persons **increased by 184 000** in Q1:2025 compared to Q4:2024

Characteristics of the not economically active, Q4:2024 vs Q1:2025 Q/Q Changes Q4:2024 ■ Q1:2025 **Percentage Change** -206 000 Student 35,6% 1,6% points 7 000 Discouraged work seekers 0,2% point 20,8% 2 000 Home-maker 0,1% point 13,5% 4 000 Too old/young to work 10,8% 0,1% point 1,8% points Other 9,8% 322 000 0,2% point Illness/disability 9,5% 55 000 Due to rounding numbers may not add up

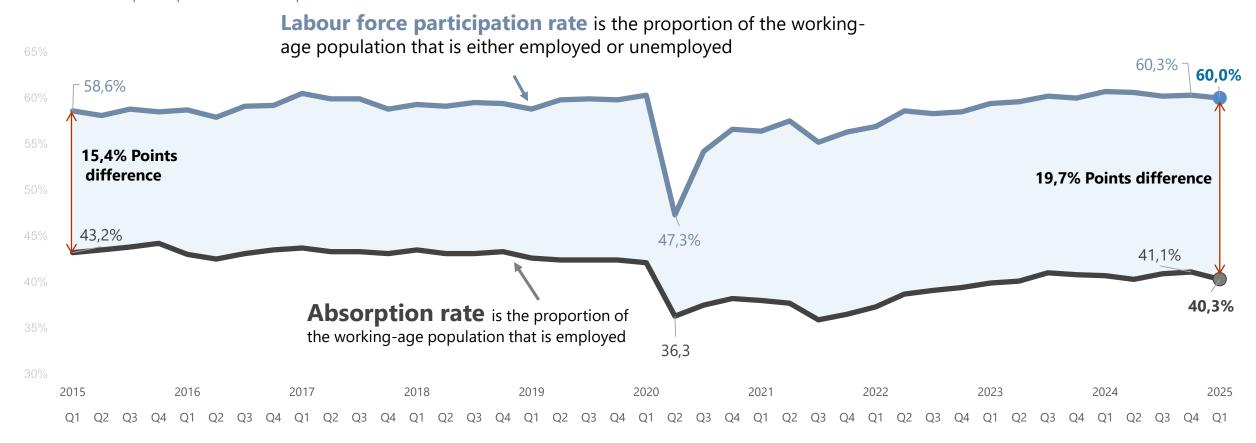






The **absorption and participation rates** decreased by 0,8 and 0,3 of a percentage point to 40,3% and **60,0%** respectively in Q1:2025.

Labour force participation and absorption rates Q1:2015-Q1:2025

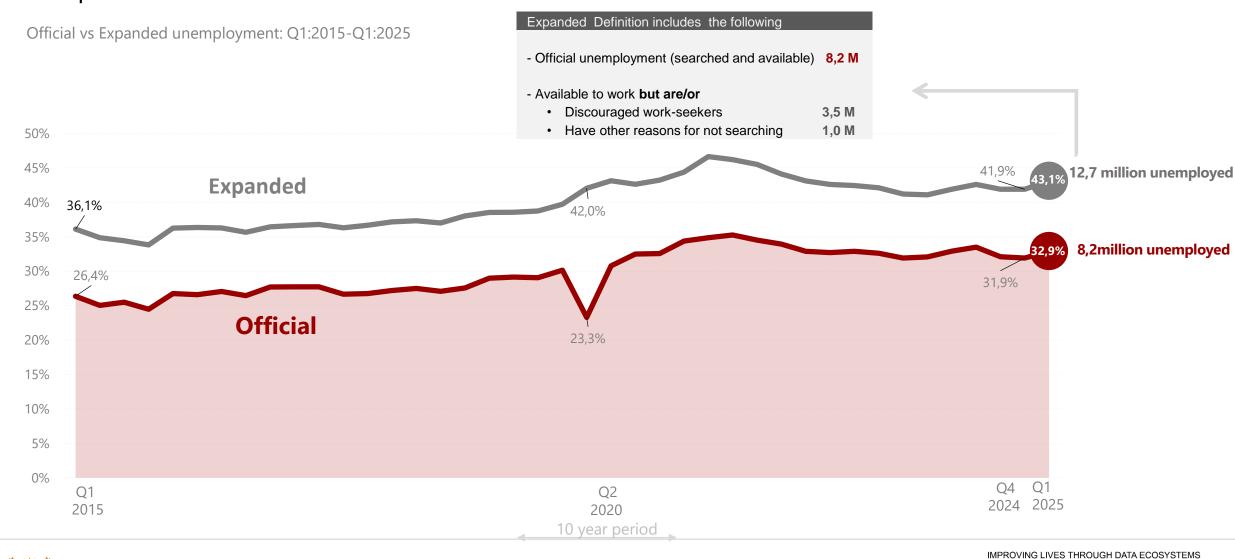








The expanded unemployment rate increased by 1,2 percentage points to 43,1% in Q1:2025 compared to Q4:2024.



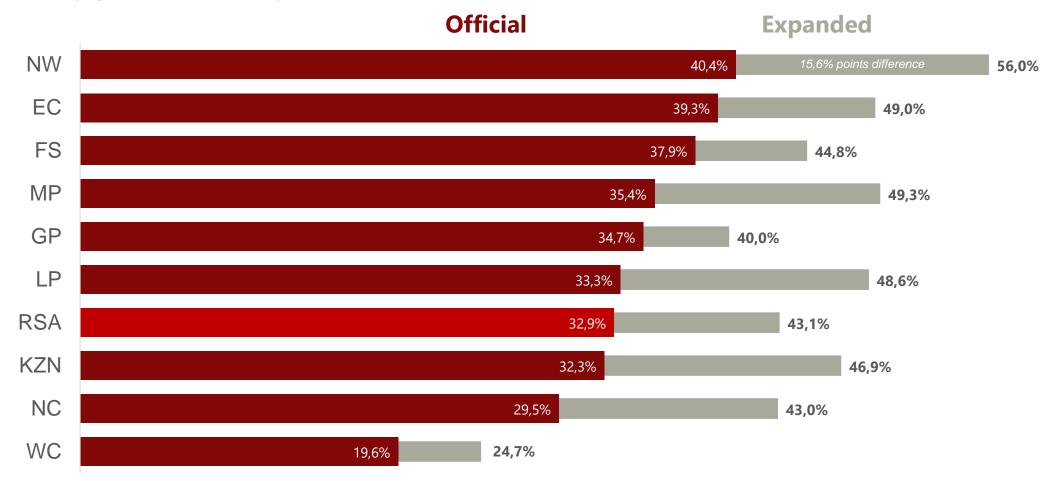






NW (56,0%) recorded the **highest expanded unemployment rate** in Q1:2025, followed by **MP** (49,3%). **NW** recorded the highest difference between **expanded** and **official** unemployment rates of **15,6** percentage points.

Provincial unemployment rates: Official vs Expanded Q1:2025









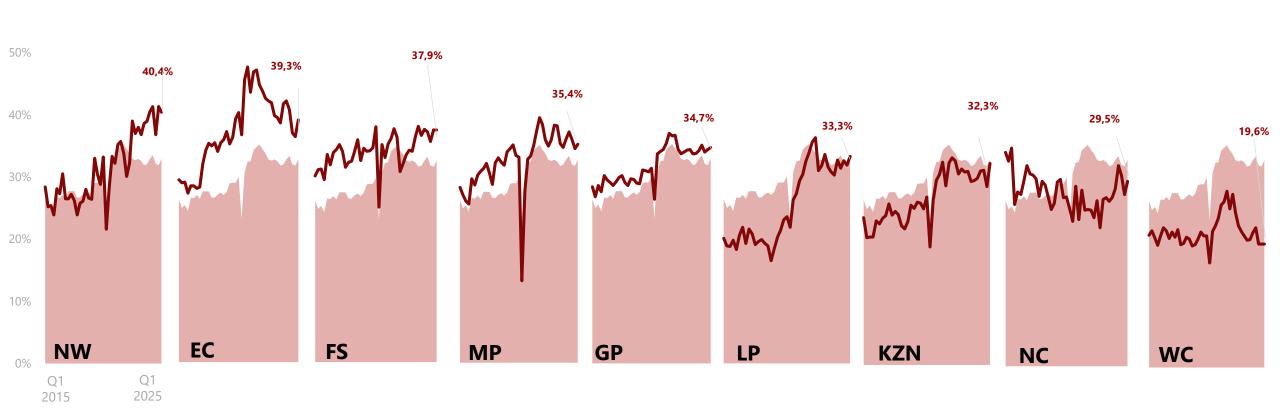
IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS

Over the past ten years, the unemployment rates in the **WC and KZN** have consistently remained below South Africa's national average, while the **EC** has consistently recorded unemployment rates above the national level.

Official Unemployment rate by province, Q1:2015-Q1:2025



Provincial Unemployment Rate



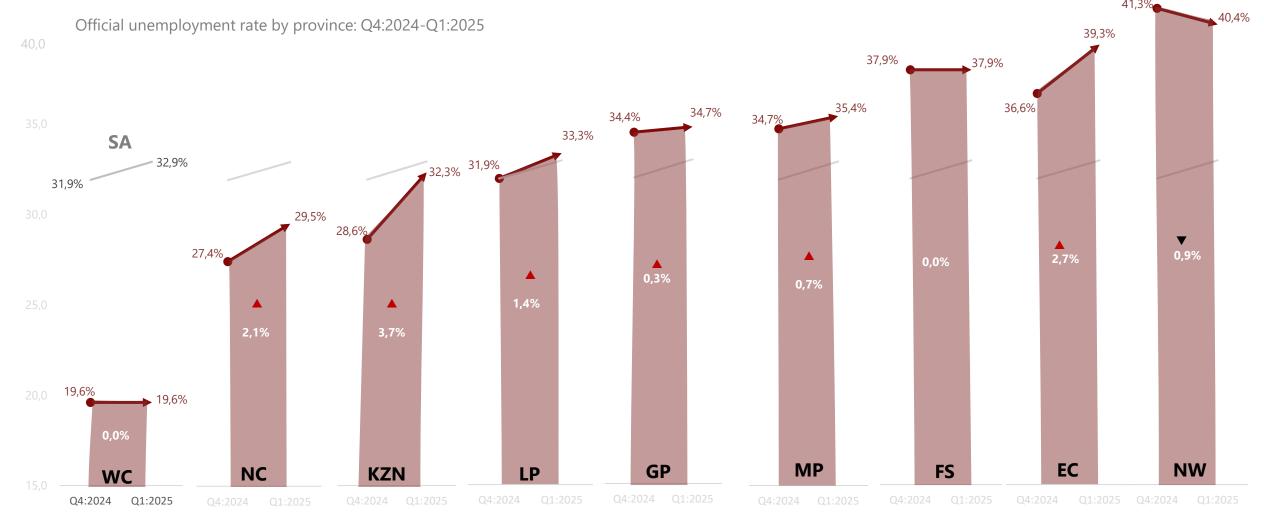


60%





The **official unemployment rate** increased in six provinces between Q4:2024 and Q1:2025. *The* largest increases were recorded in **KZN and EC**.









Between Q1:2015 and Q1:2025, the **number of unemployed** people in South Africa **increased from 5,5 million** to **8,2 million**, with the proportion of those in long-term unemployment increasing from 63,6% to 76,5% over the same period.

Long term unemployment-unemployed for a year or longer 8,0 M 8,2M Number of unemployed 23,5% 5,5M 6 Short-term unemployed 5 36,4% 6,2 3 76,5% Long term unemployed %9'89 Q3 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q3 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025

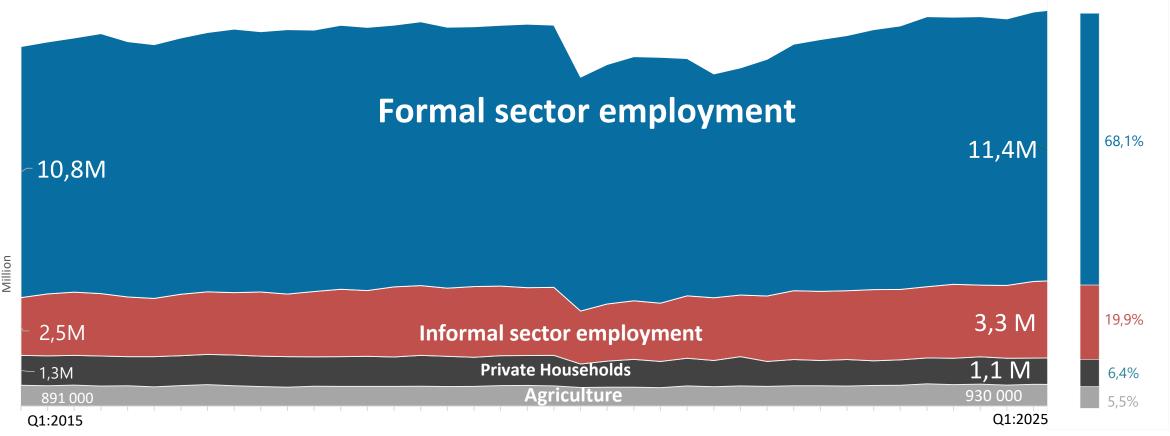






Over the past ten years, the **formal sector** has been the main contributor to total employment in South Africa, accounting for **68,1%** of total employment in Q1:2025.

Employment share by sector, Q1:2015 to Q1:2025



Due to rounding numbers may not add up

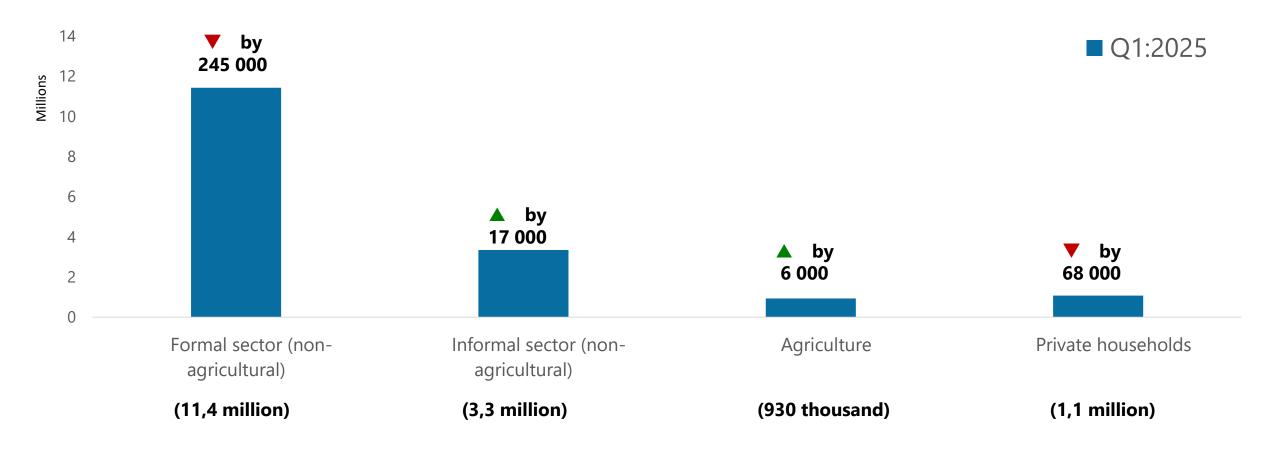






Formal employment decreased by 245 000 jobs in the first quarter of 2025.

Employment by sector, (Quarter-on-quarter)









Employment decreases were mainly in the **Trade and Construction industries**. However, the largest **increases in employment** were recorded in the **Transport and Finance** industries.

Quarter-on-quarter change in employment by industry ('000) (Q4:2024 and Q1:2025) Percentage change 67 Transport 6,3% Finance 60 2,0% 35 **Utilities** 31,6% Agriculture 0,7% Manufacturing 0,1% -35 Mining -7,5% -45 Community and social services -1,1% -68 Private households -6,0% -119 Construction -8,8% -194 Trade -5,7%

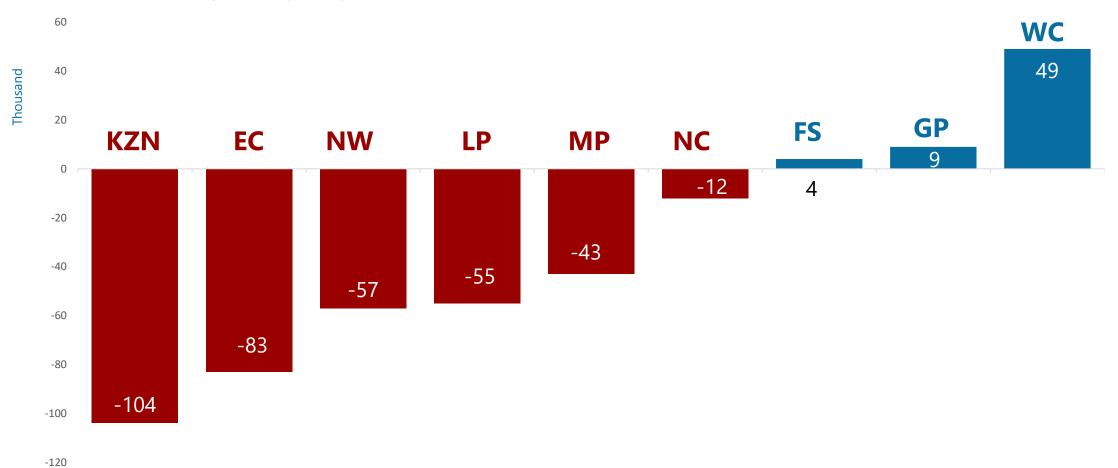






KZN and EC recorded the largest decreases in employment in Q1:2025, while **WC** recorded the largest increase.

Quarter-on-quarter change in employment by province (Q4:2024 and Q1:2025)



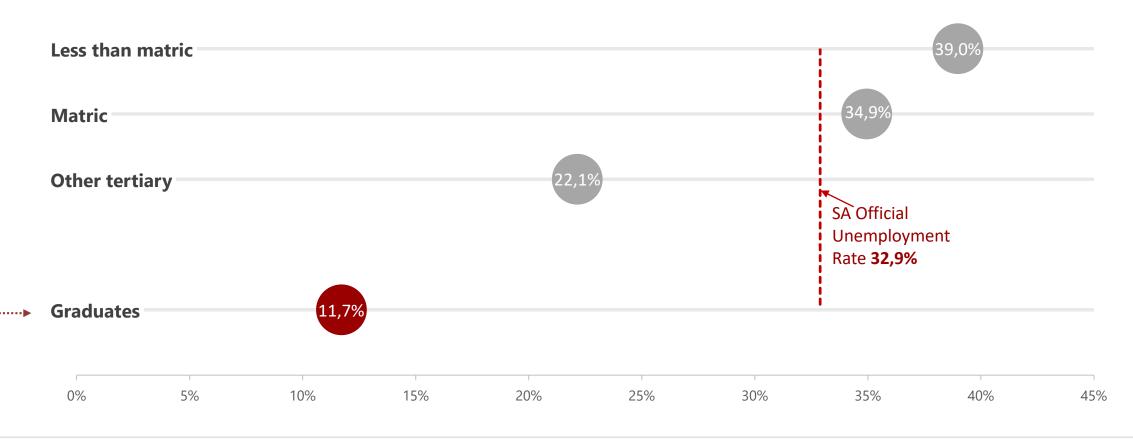






The Graduate unemployment rate increased by 3,0 percentage points from 8,7% in Q4:2024 to 11,7% in Q1:2025. Those with matric and less than matric remain vulnerable with unemployment rates of *34,9% and 39,0% respectively.*

Official Unemployment rate by level of education, Q1:2025



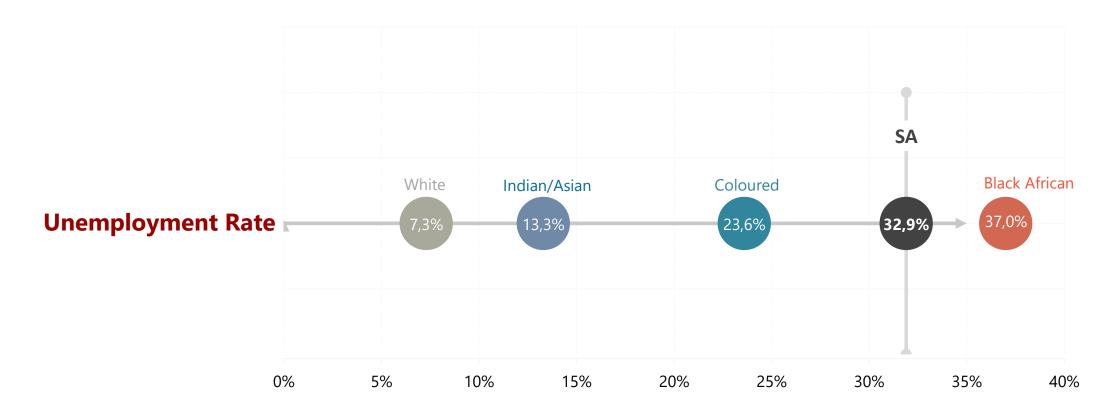






The unemployment rate among the **Black African** (37,0%) population group remains higher than the national average and other population groups.

OFFICIAL unemployment rate by population group, Q1:2025

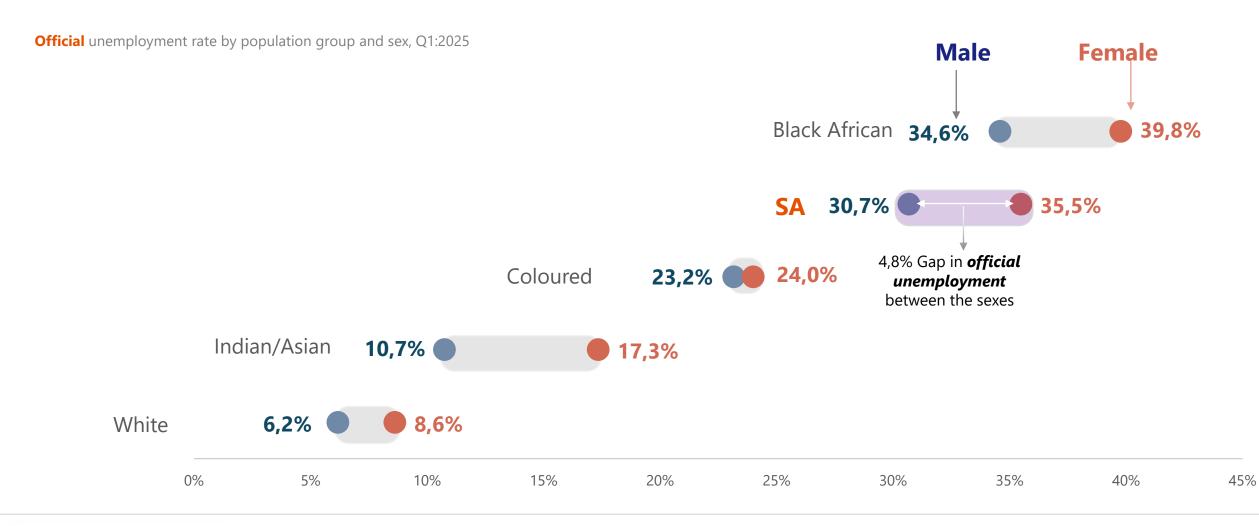






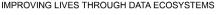


Black African women continue to be the most vulnerable with an unemployment rate of **39,8%** in Q1:2025. This is 4,3 percentage points higher than the national average for women at 35,5%.





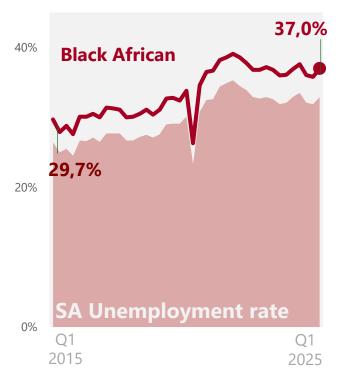


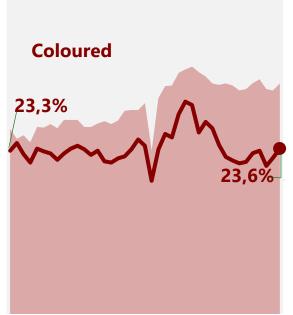


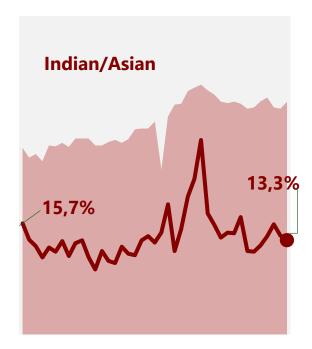
Black African unemployment rate has consistently been higher than the national average and other population groups over the past 10-year period.

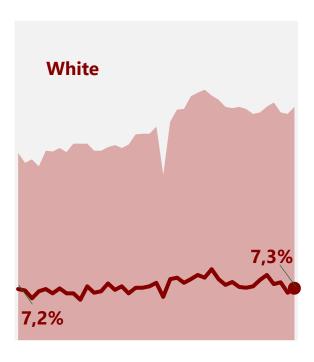
Official Unemployment rates by population group,

Q1:2015-Q1:2025















Understanding Labour market outcomes among youth





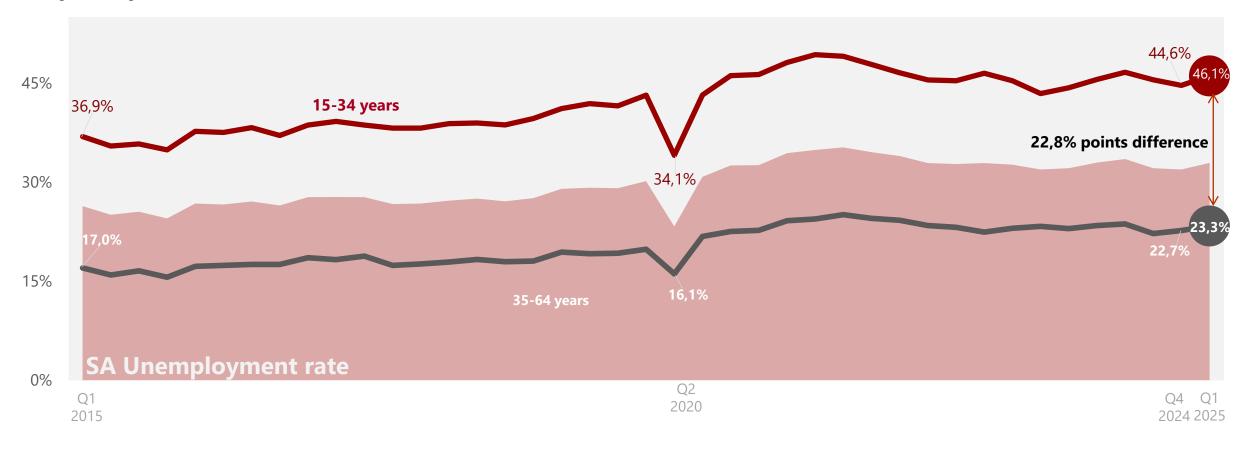




Youth unemployment remained high over the past decade. Official unemployment rate among youth aged 15-34 years stood at 36,9% in Q1:2015 and a decade later, in Q1:2025, that figure increased to 46,1%; a 9,2 percentage points increase, signaling worsening conditions for the youth.

Official Unemployment rates by age group,

Q1:2015-Q1:2025

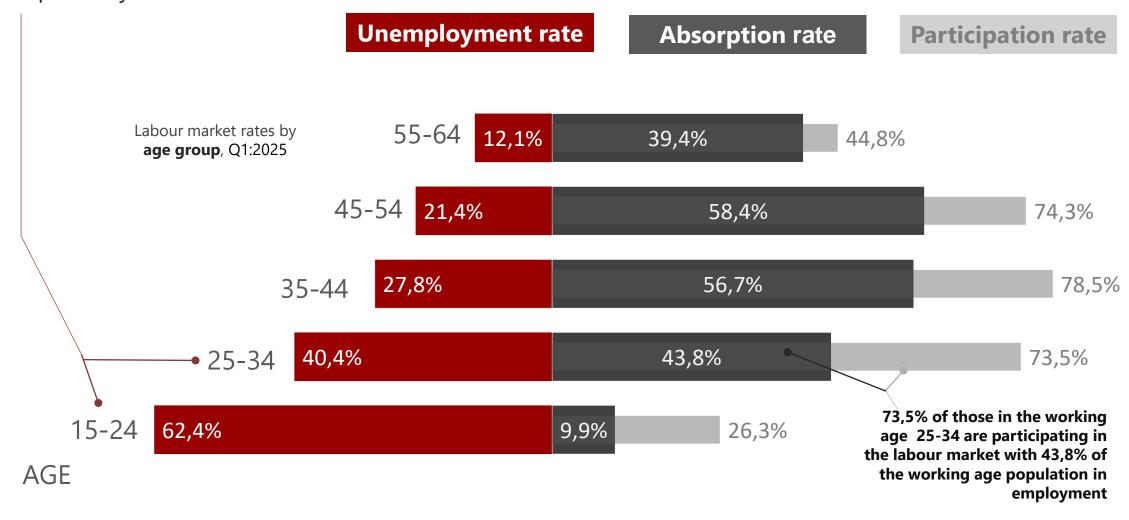








Youth aged 15-24 years and 25-34 years continue to have the highest unemployment rates at 62,4% and 40,4% respectively.

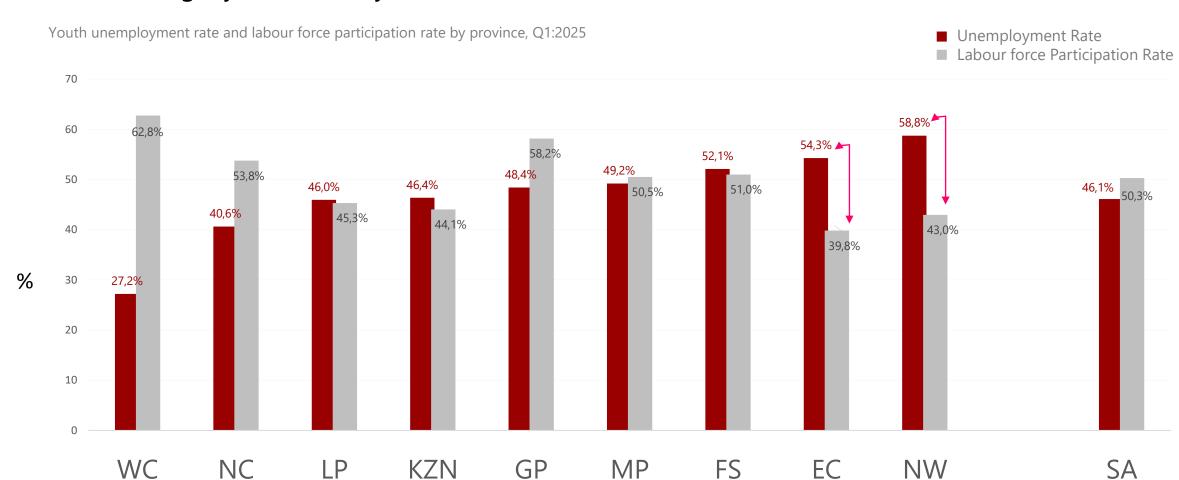








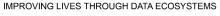
NW and EC showed both the highest unemployment rates and the lowest participation rates amongst youth(15-34 years).



Due to rounding numbers may not add up

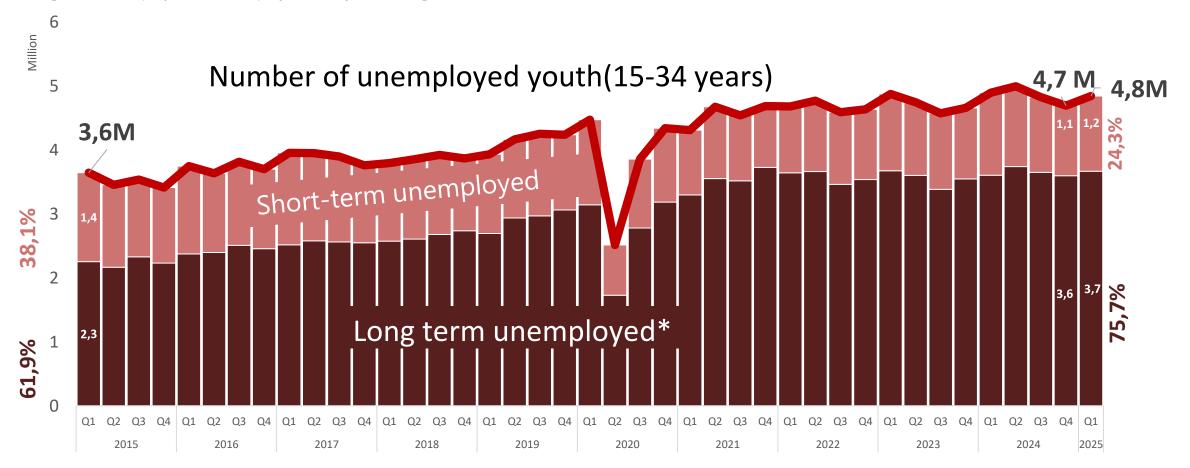






The **number of unemployed** youth in South Africa **increased from 3,6 million** in Q1:2015 to **4,8 million** in Q1:2025. *The proportion of those in long-term unemployment increased from 61,9% in Q1:2015 to 75,7% in Q1:2025.*

*Long term unemployment-unemployed for a year or longer

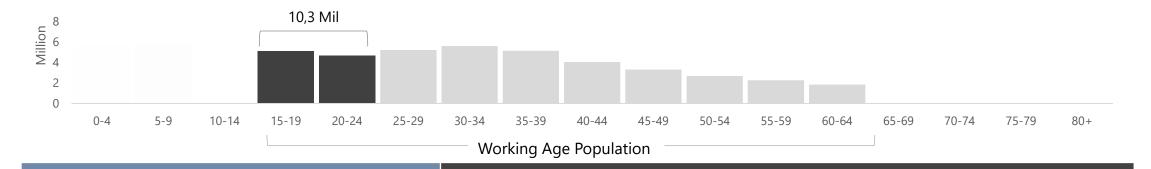








Approximately 3,8 million out of 10,3 million (or 37,1%) young people aged 15-24 years were not in employment, education or training (NEET).



Number of NEET for ages 15-24 Q1:2025

3,8 Million
NEET

6,5 Million

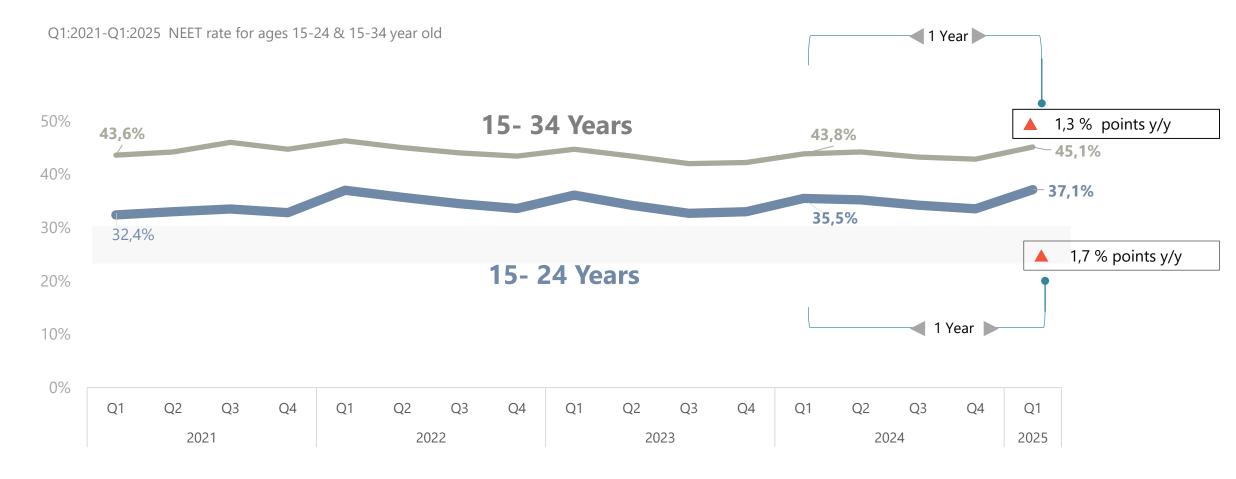
Employed or in Education or Training







The overall NEET rate (15 – 24yrs) increased by 1,7 percentage points in Q1:2025 compared to Q1:2024.



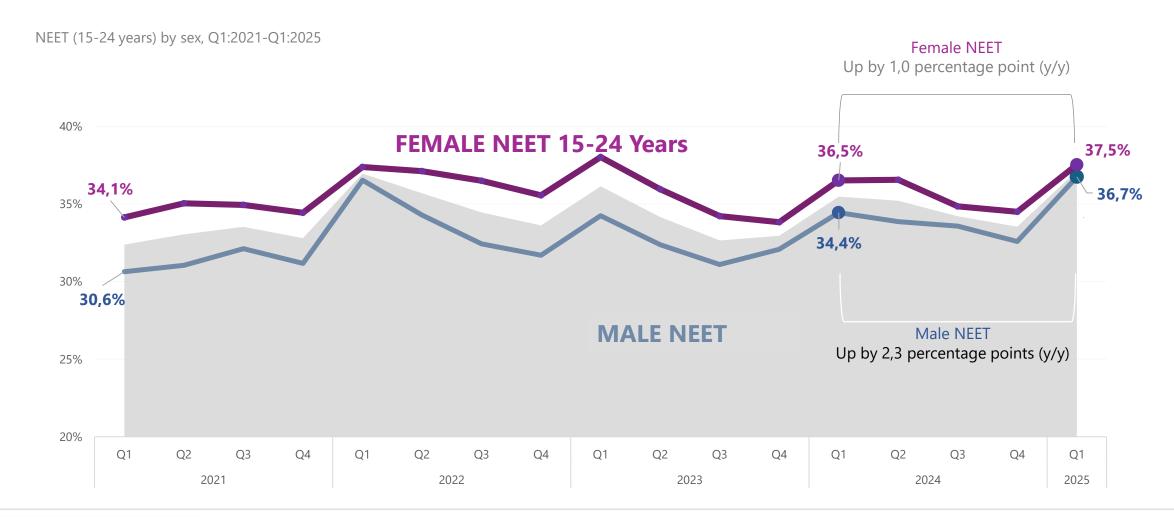
Due to rounding numbers may not add up







37,5% of young females aged 15-24 years were not in employment, education or training (NEET) in Q1: 2025. This is a 1,0 percentage point increase compared to Q1: 2024.









Approximately **2,0** million out of **3,5** million discouraged work-seekers, were young people aged 15-34 years in Q1: 2025

Discouraged work-seekers by age-group, Q1:2025





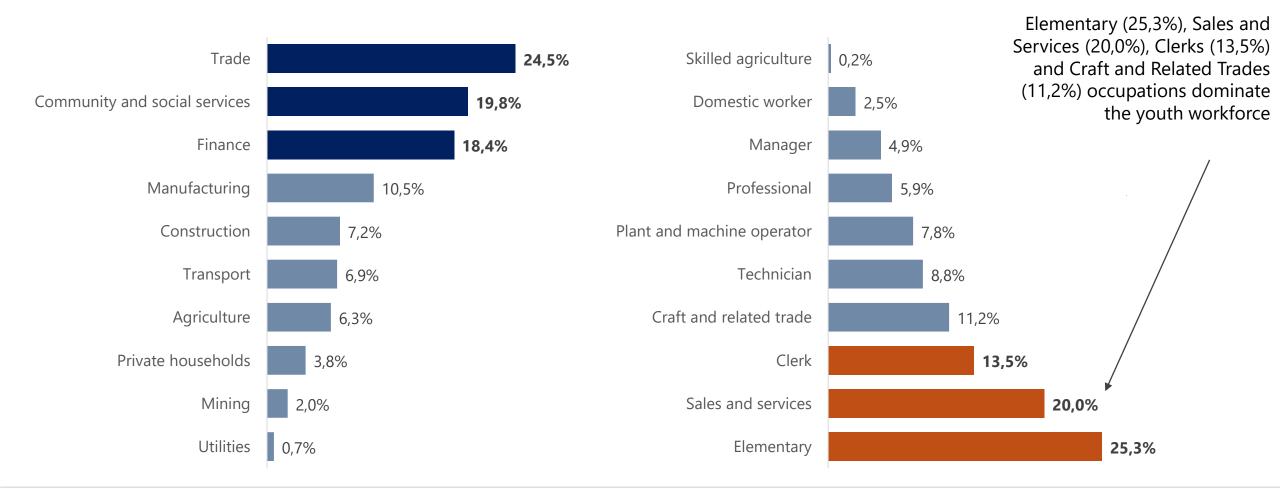




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More youth are employed in *Trade, Community & Social services, and Finance industries*. *Elementary, Sales and Services and Clerks* occupations dominate the youth workforce

Youth (15-34 years) Employment by Industry and Occupation Q1: 2025









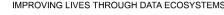
RECAP (QLFS, Q1:2025)

- ❖ Unemployment rate **increased** by 1,0 percentage point to 32,9% in Q1:2025. Both the absorption rate and labour force participation rate **decreased** in Q1:2025 compared to Q4:2024, decreasing by 0,8 and 0,3 of a percentage point respectively, to 40,3% and 60,0%.
- ❖ The number of employed persons **decreased** by 291 000 in Q1:2025 compared to Q4:2024, while the number of those who are unemployed **increased** by 237 000 in the same quarter.
- ❖ The largest employment losses were recorded in Trade (194 000) and Construction (119 000) industries. While the largest employment gains were recorded in Transport (67 000) and Finance (60 000).
- ❖ Youth aged 15-24 years and 25-34 years continue to have the highest unemployment rates at 62,4% and 40,4% respectively.









THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION

NOW IN THE FIELD

Geospatial Information Frame

Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey (April 2024-March 2025)

Quarterly Labour Force Survey(Collected quarterly)

General Household Survey (January-December)

Domestic Tourism Survey (January-December)

Consumer Price Index (Collected monthly)









Ndzi hela kwala!











