



QUANTIFYING RISK, ENABLING OPPORTUNITY

Subject:
Evidence for Policy-Making and Implementation

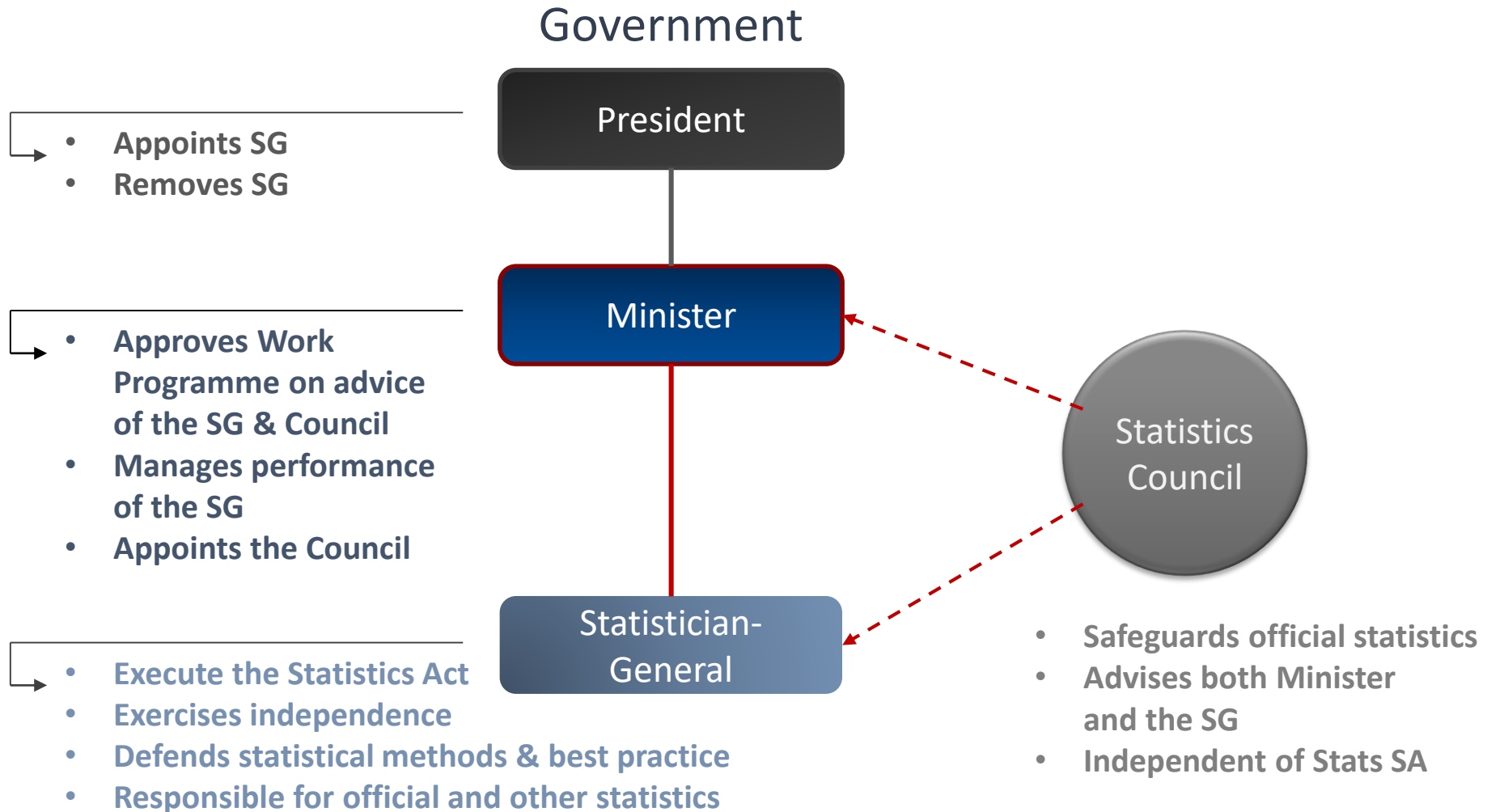
Author: Ashwell Jenneker
Organization: Stats SA
Date: 20 August 2019

Content

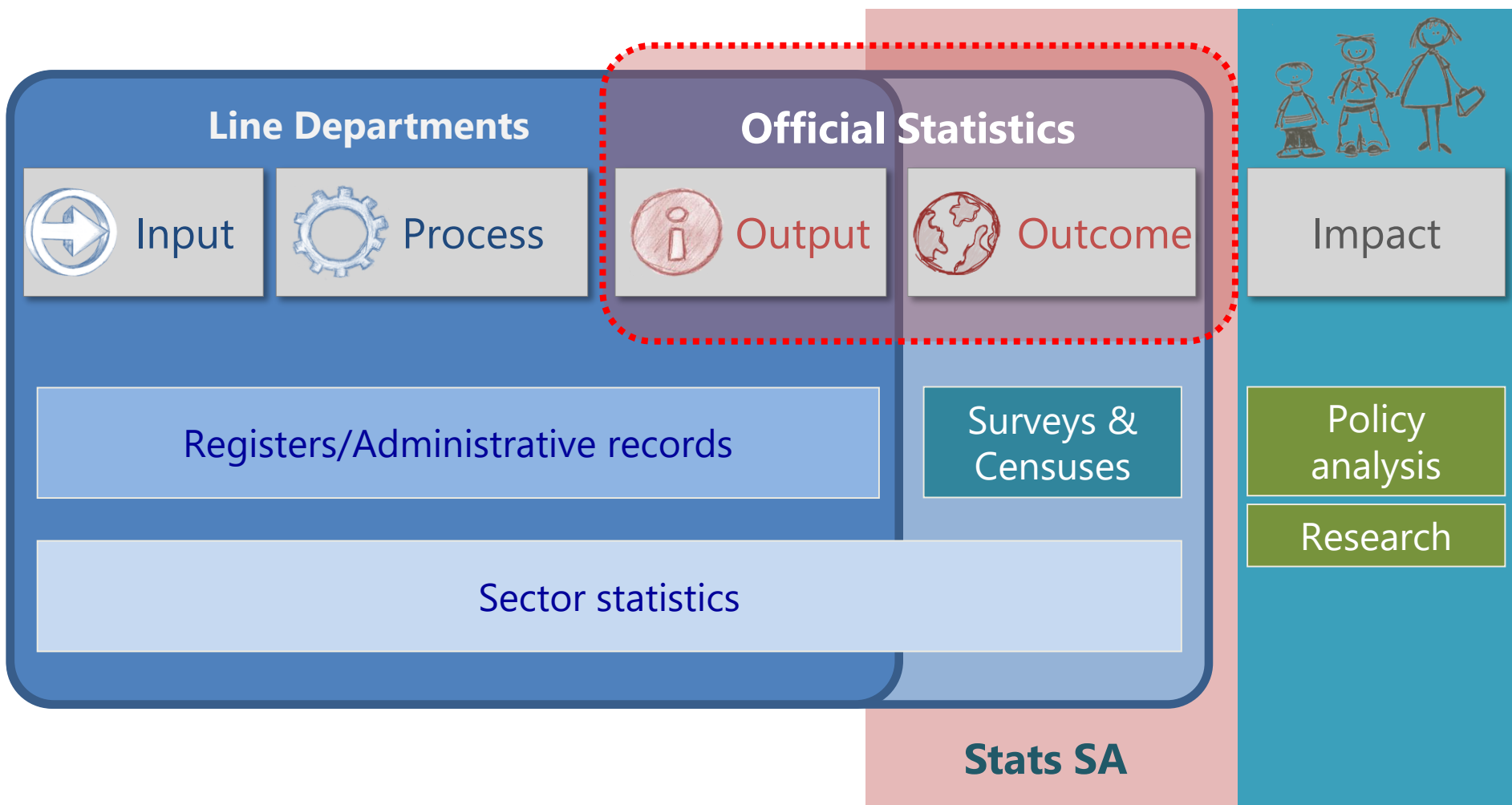
Brief Overview of Stats SA role

Key Insights into Poverty, Labour and the Economy

Role players in the statistical environment



Statistical production system



Policy (What?)

Triple scourge of

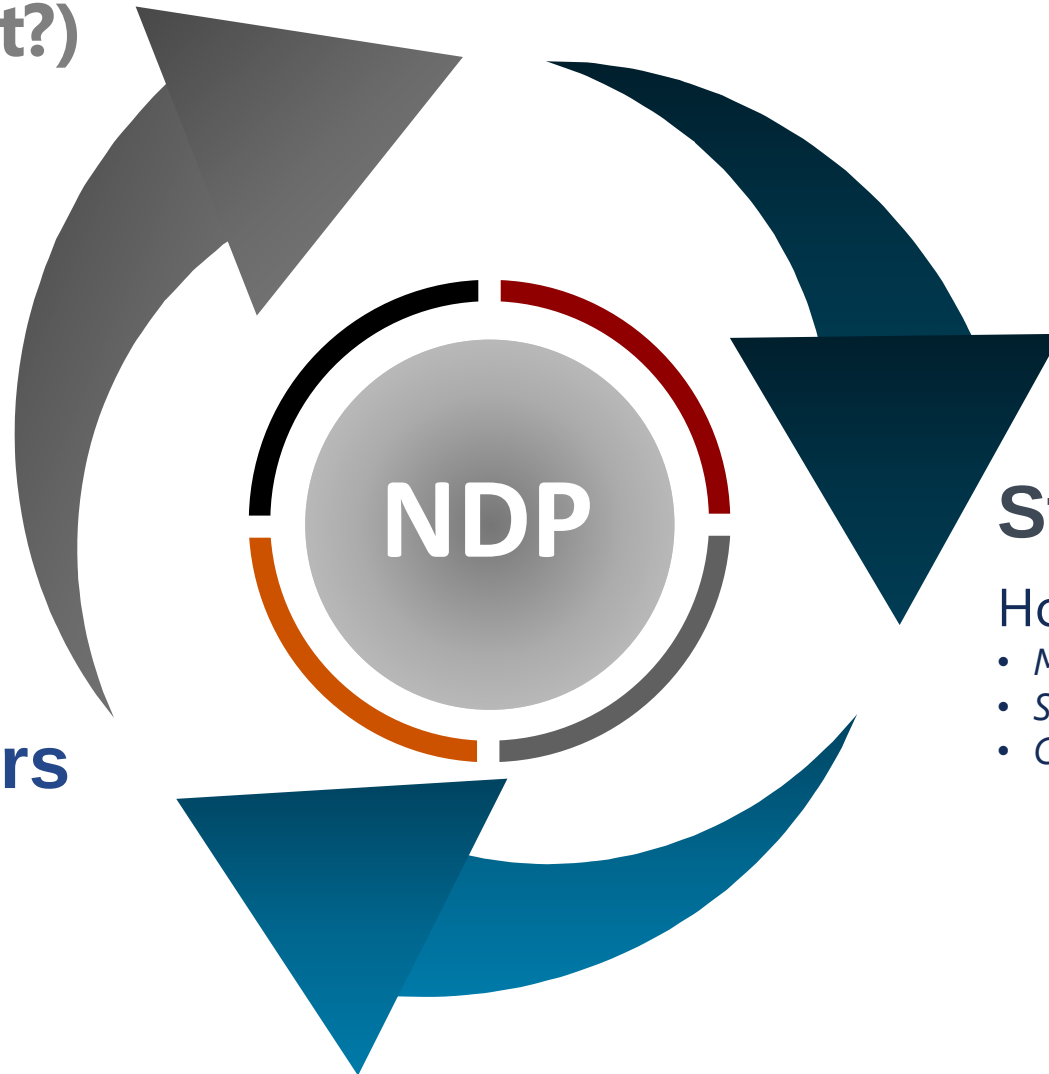
- *Poverty*
- *Unemployment*
- *Inequality*

Economic Growth,
Investment
and Redistribution

Policy Makers

Intervention
for example

- *EPWP*
- *Social Security*
- *Jobs Fund*

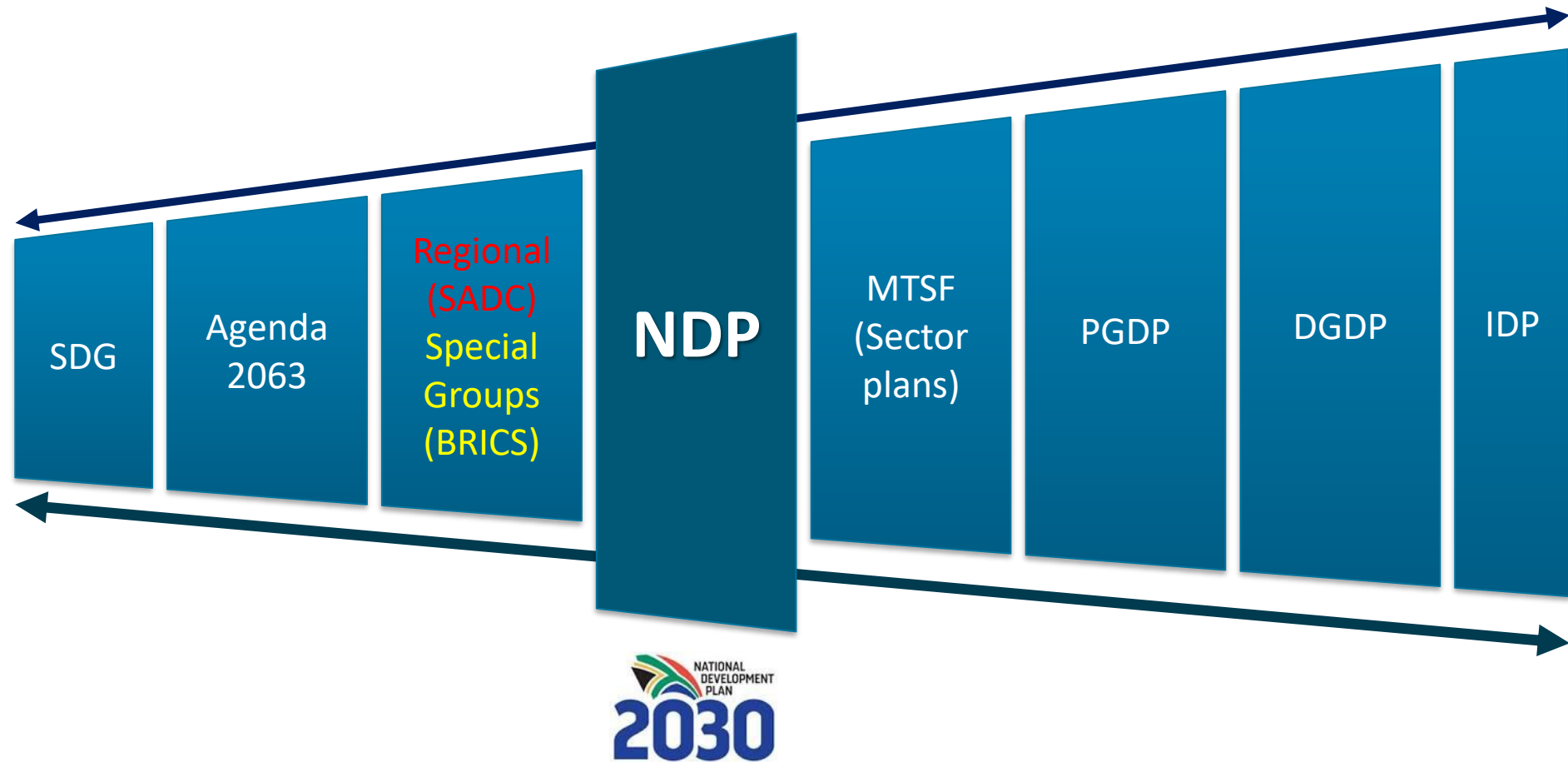


Statistics SA

How to measure

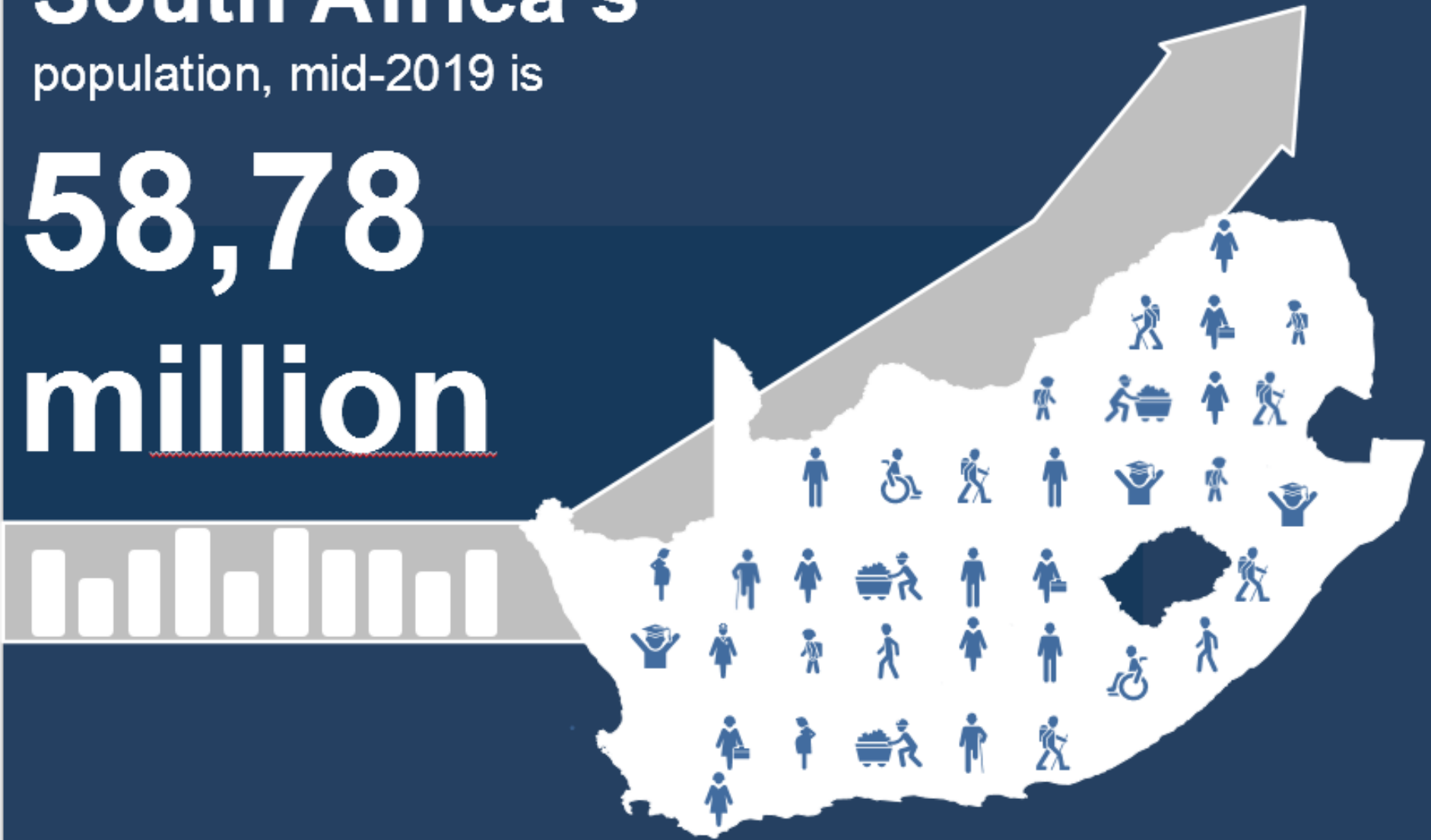
- *Methods*
- *Standards*
- *Certification*

Integrating Various Development Frameworks



South Africa's
population, mid-2019 is

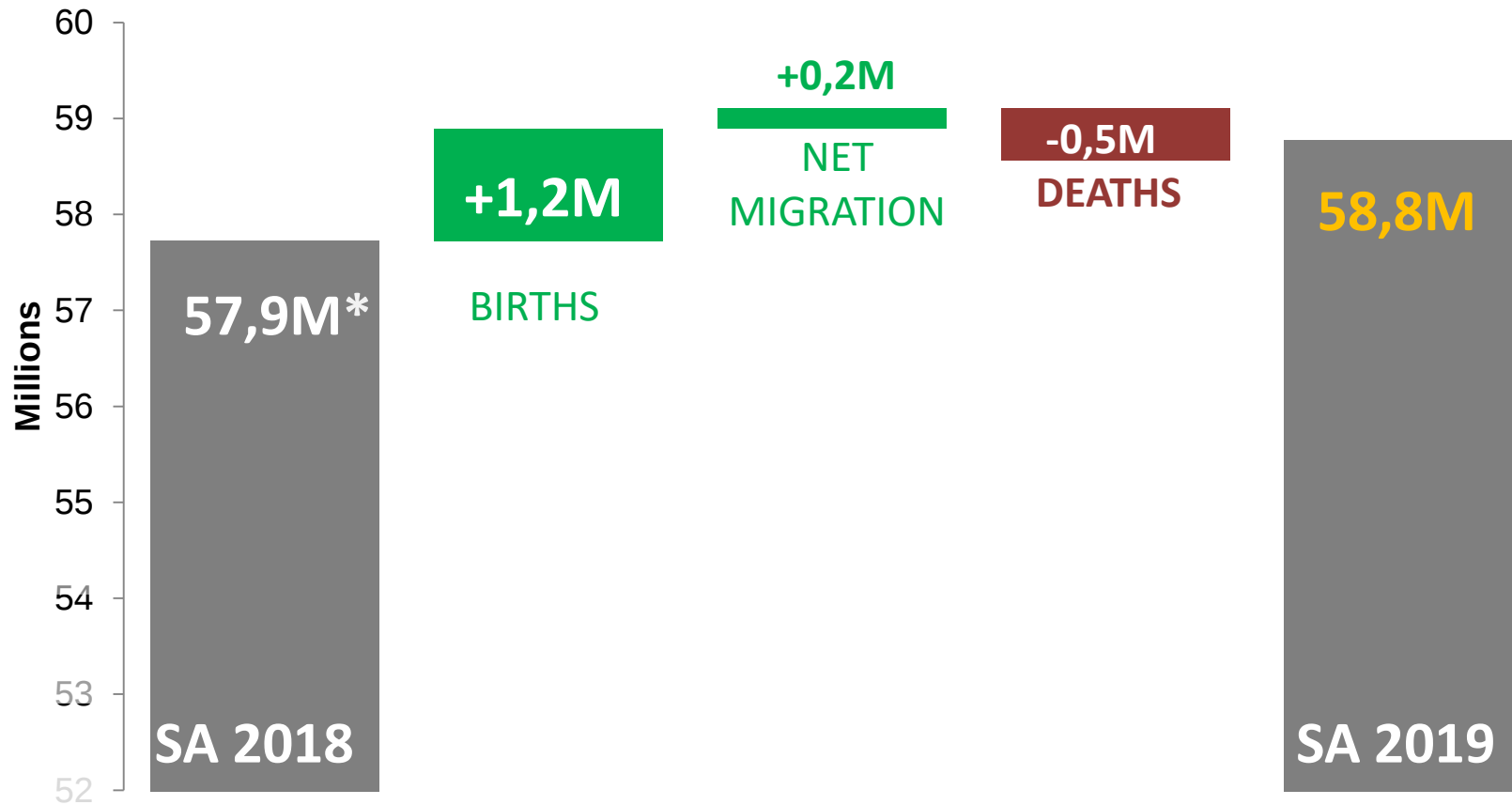
58,78
million



Source: Mid-year population estimates 2019

Births are the main driver of population growth in South Africa.

Impact of births, deaths and migration on population, 2019

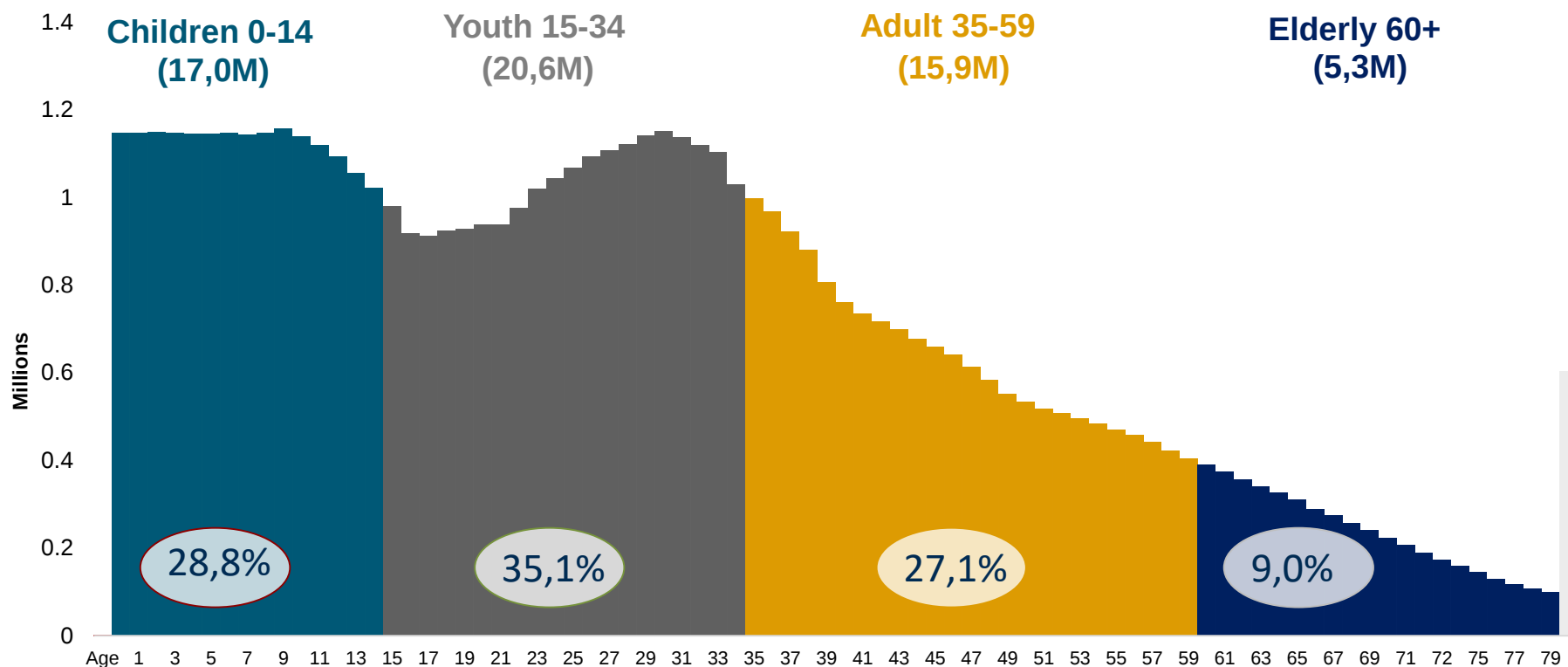


*data based 2019 series.

Source Stats Sa: Mid year estimates 2019

Around 17 million are children (0-14 years), making up close to a third of SA's total population.

Population age structure by single years, 2019

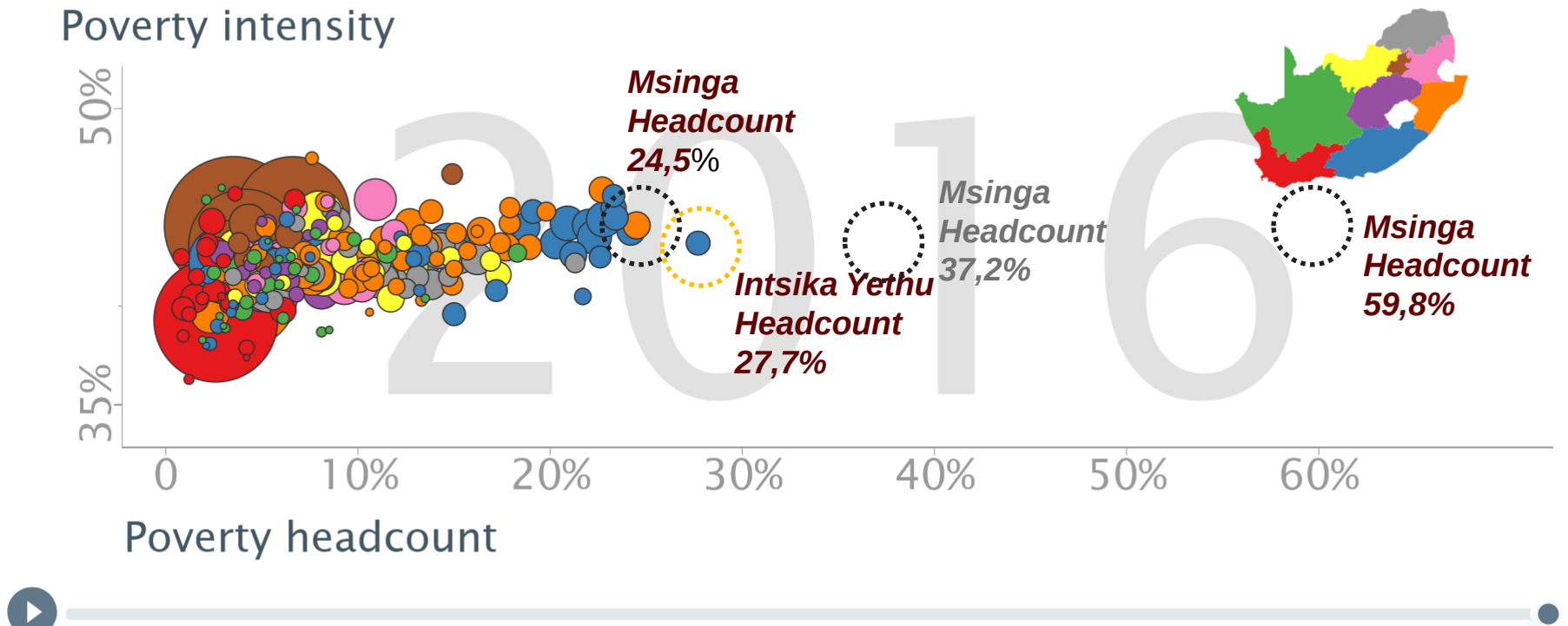


Source Stats Sa: Mid year estimates 2019

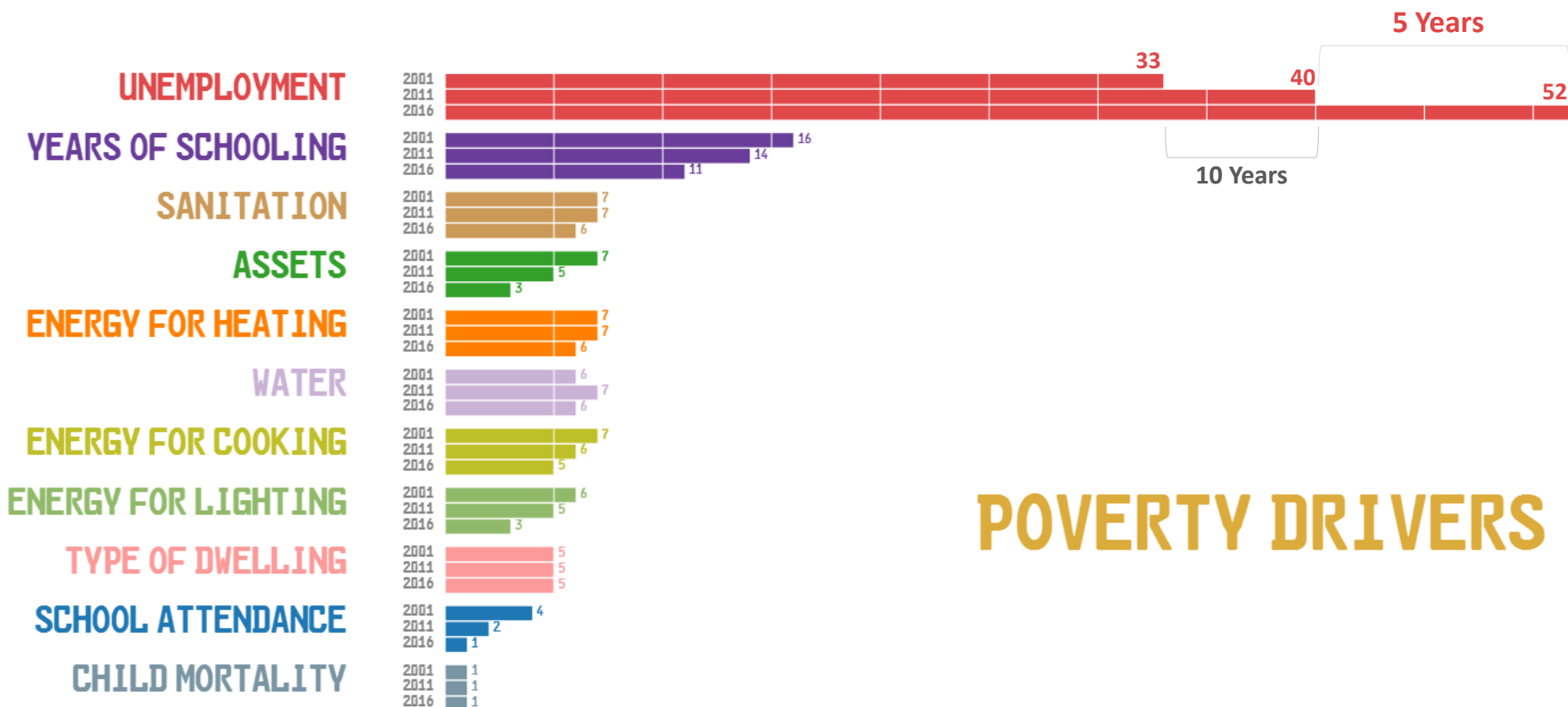


Income and Poverty Dynamics

Multidimensional Poverty By Municipalities 2001-2016



Poverty Drivers

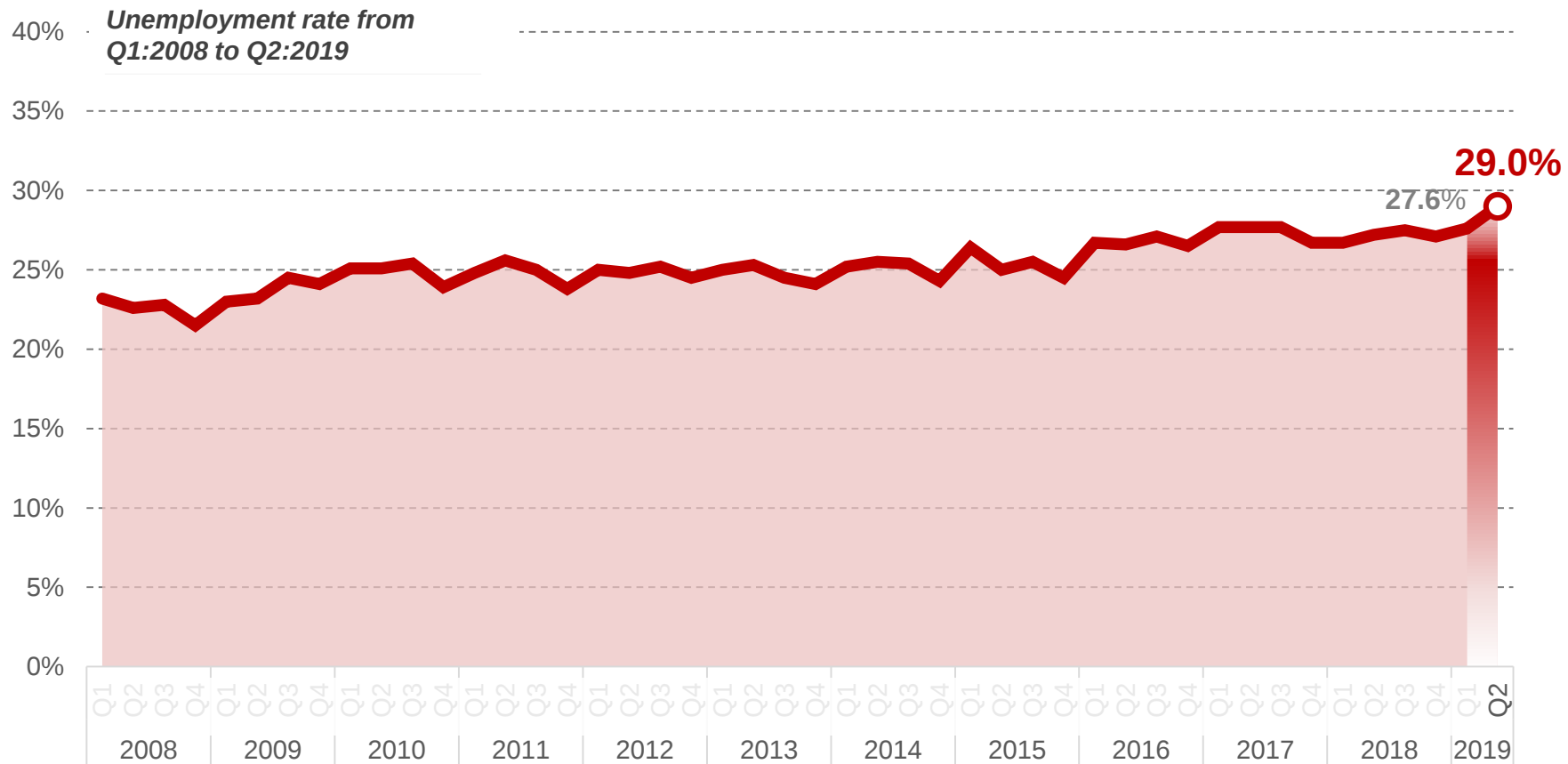


CS 2016



Employment Outcomes

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



Source Stats Sa: QLFS Q2 2019

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

23,0 million

Not Economically Active

15,5 million

Employed

16,3_M

Unemployed

6,7_M

Discouraged
work seekers

2,7_M

Other NEA

12,7_M

South Africa's
official
unemployment rate
stands at

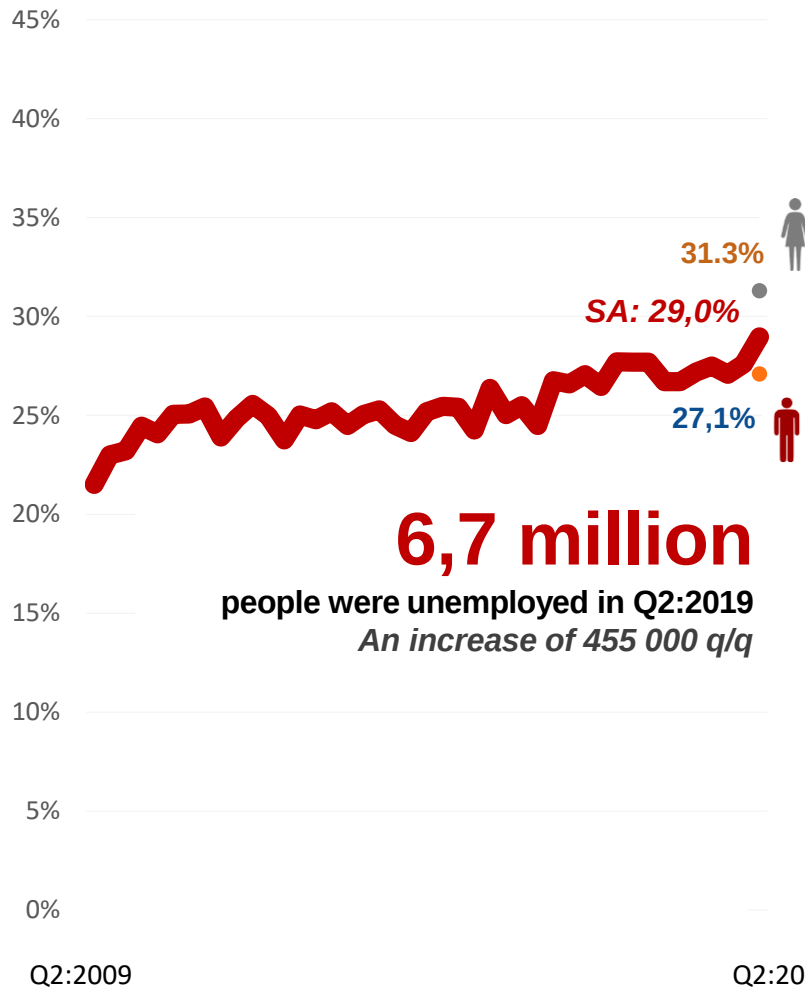
29,0%

Increased by 1,4
ppts between
Q1:2019 and
Q2:2019

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,

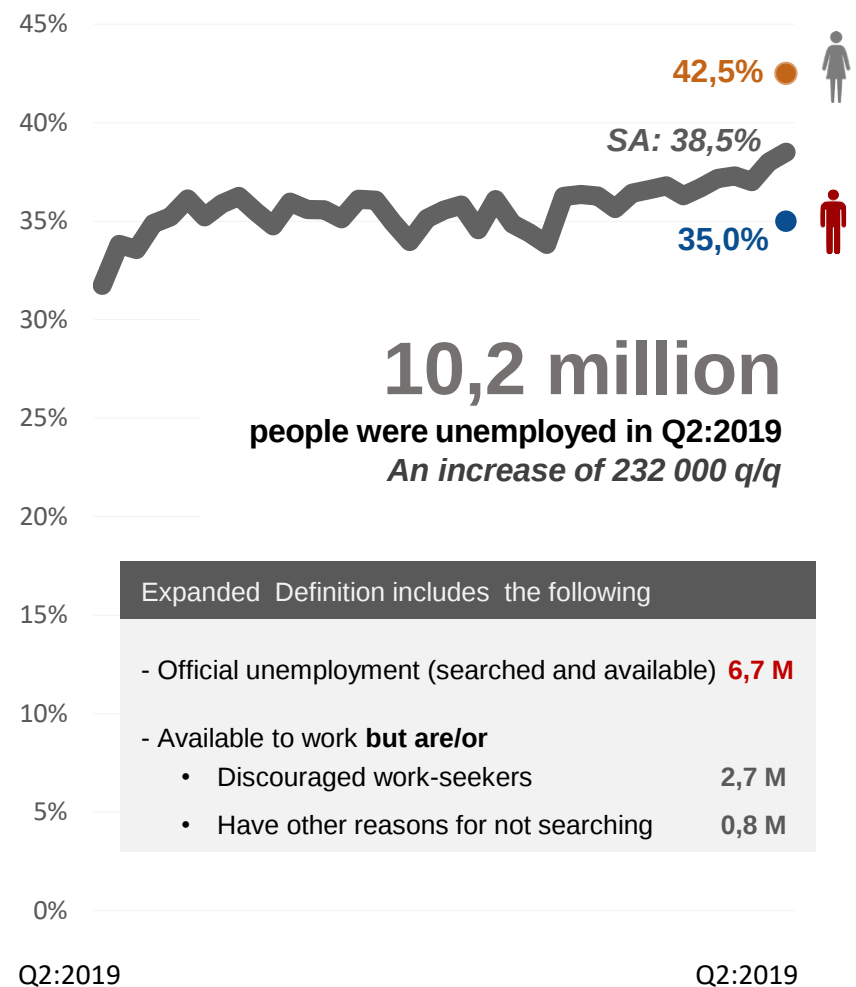
Official Unemployment Rate

29,0% (+1,4 % Point Change Q/Q)



Expanded Unemployment Rate

38,5% (+0,5 % Point Change Q/Q)



Expanded Definition includes the following

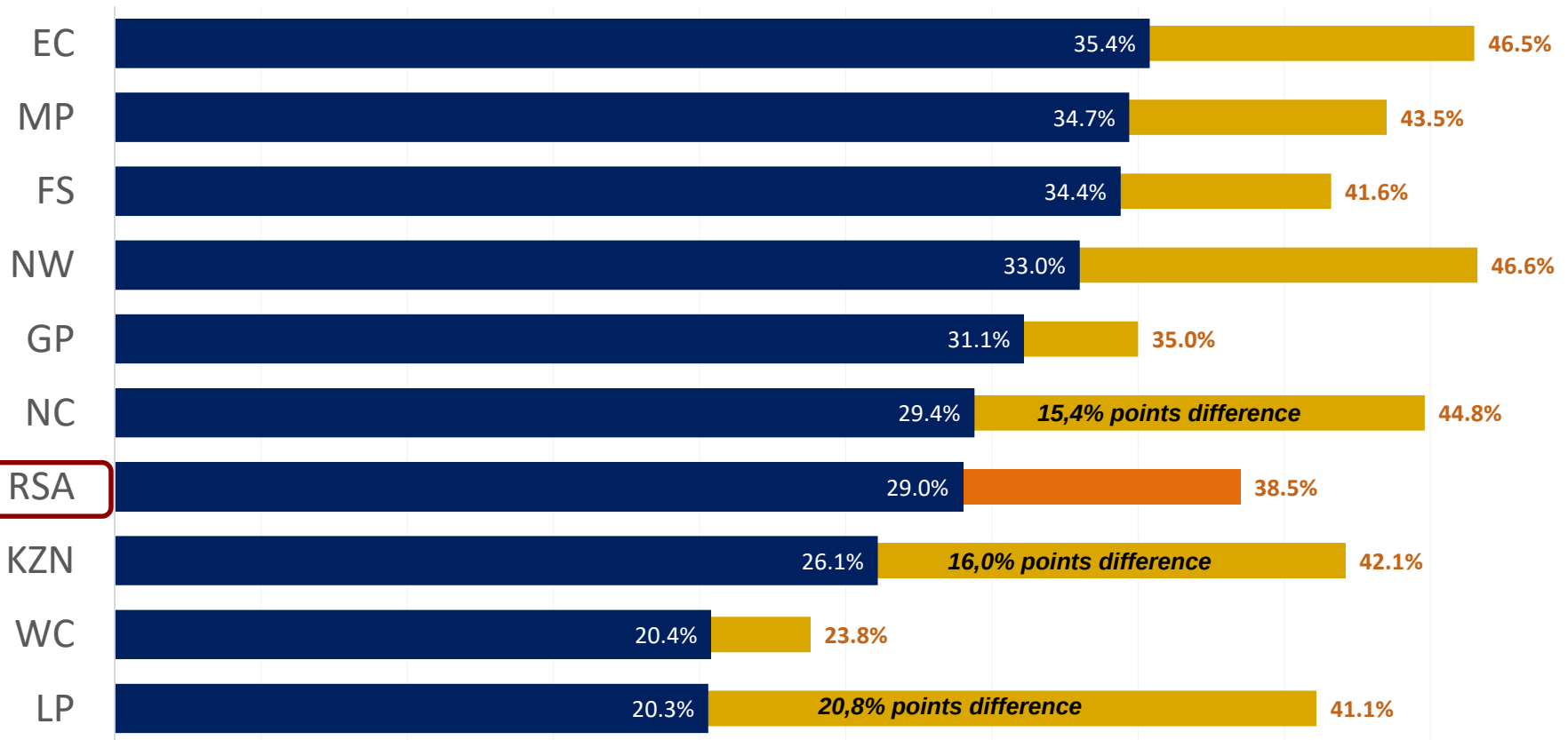
- Official unemployment (searched and available) **6,7 M**
- Available to work **but are/or**
 - Discouraged work-seekers **2,7 M**
 - Have other reasons for not searching **0,8 M**

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

Provincial unemployment rate:
Official vs Expanded Q2:2019

Official

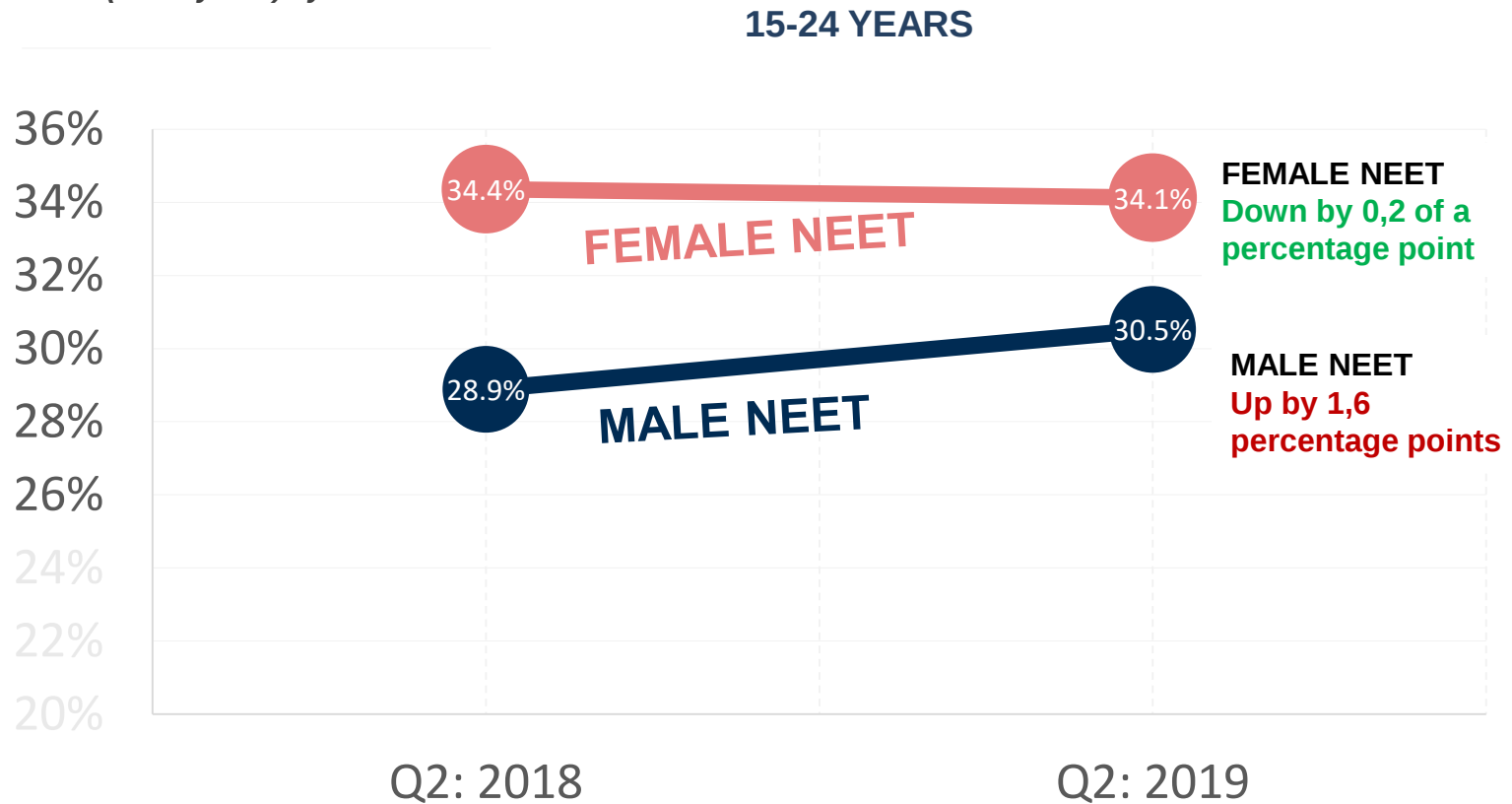
Expanded



Source Stats Sa: QLFS Q2 2019

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.

NEET (15-24 years) by sex



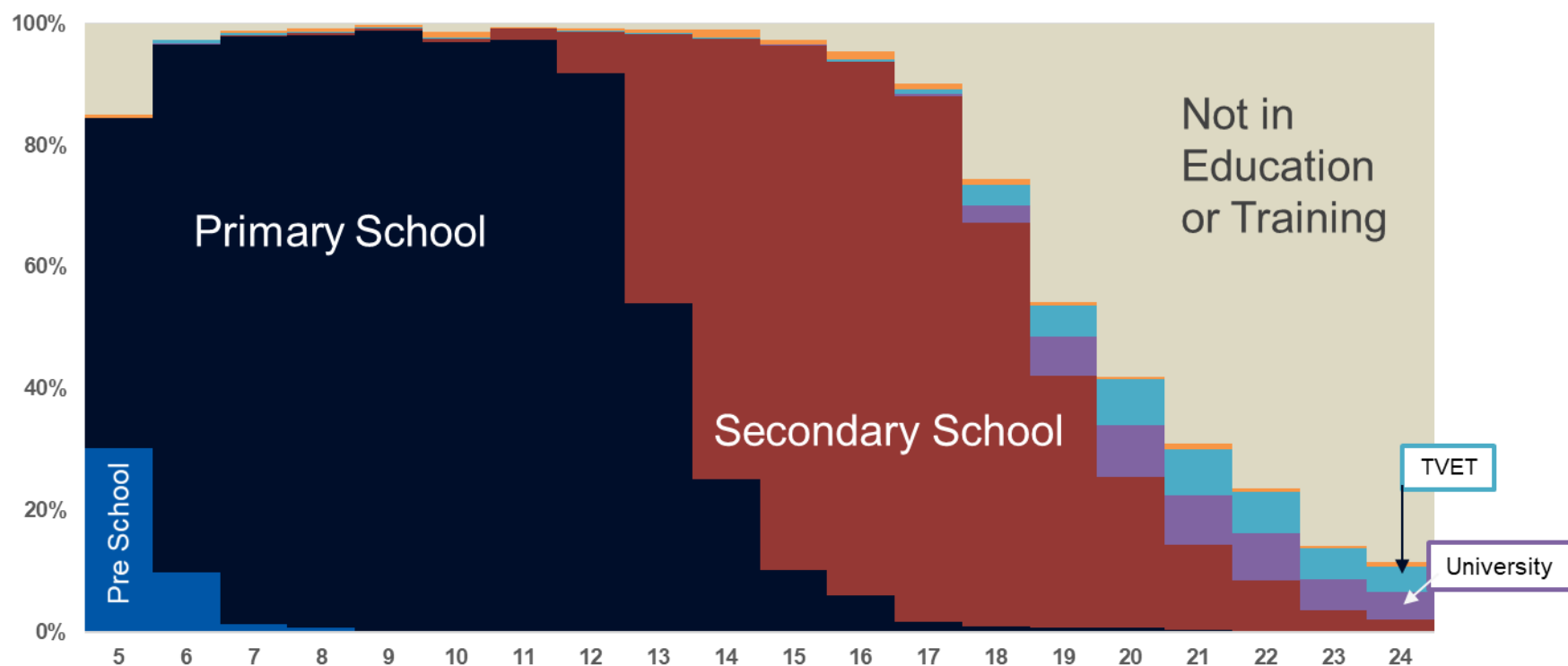
Source Stats Sa: QLFS Q2 2019



INVESTING IN HUMAN POTENTIAL

There is noticeable representation of learners who are older than the ideal graduation age in primary and secondary schools.

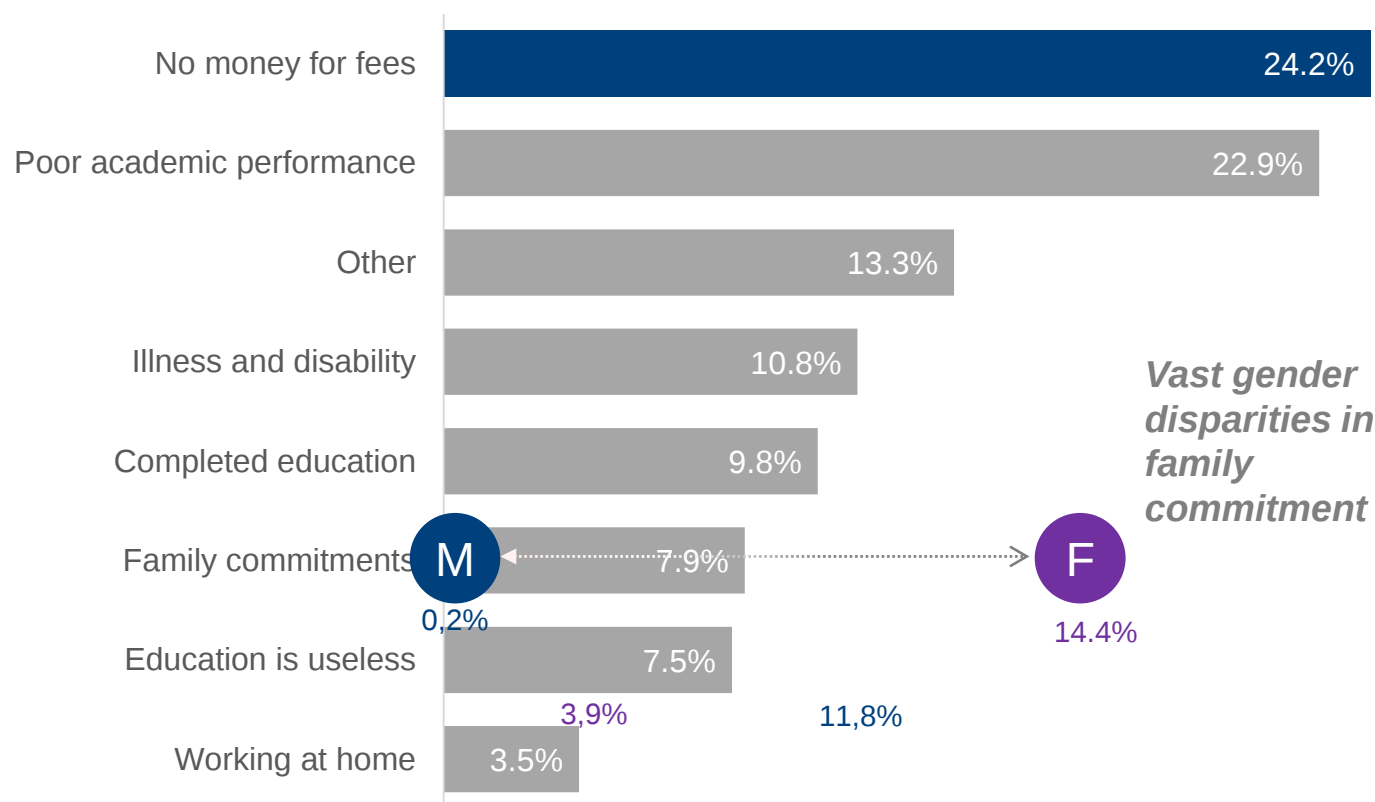
Percentage of those aged 5 – 24 years who attend educational institution, 2018



Source: GHS 2018

Over a fifth of learners cited a lack of money as the main reason for not attending an educational institution. Some reasons for not attending an educational institution are particularly affected by gender

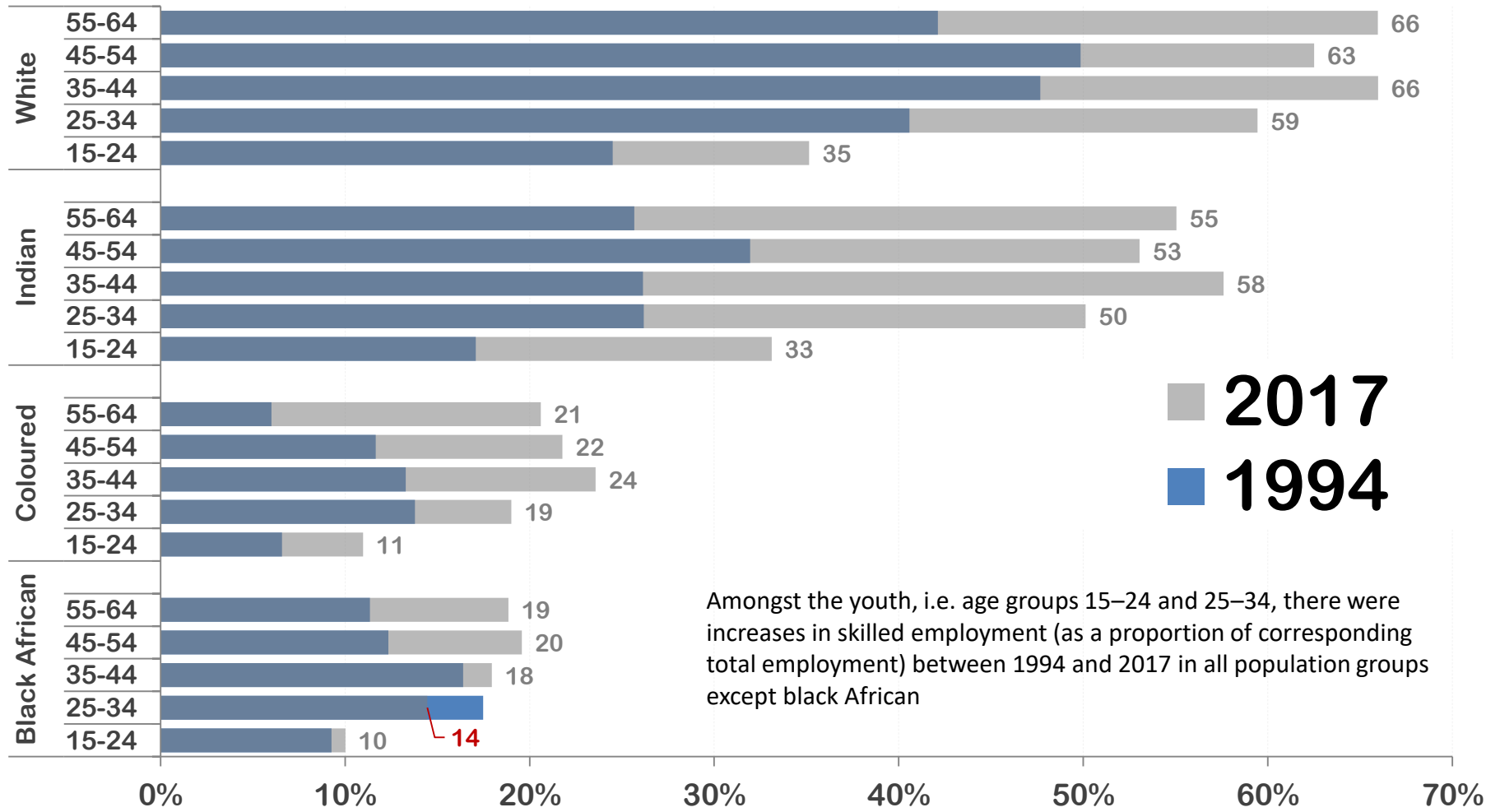
Main reasons given by persons aged 7 to 18 years for not attending an educational institution, 2018



Source: GHS 2018

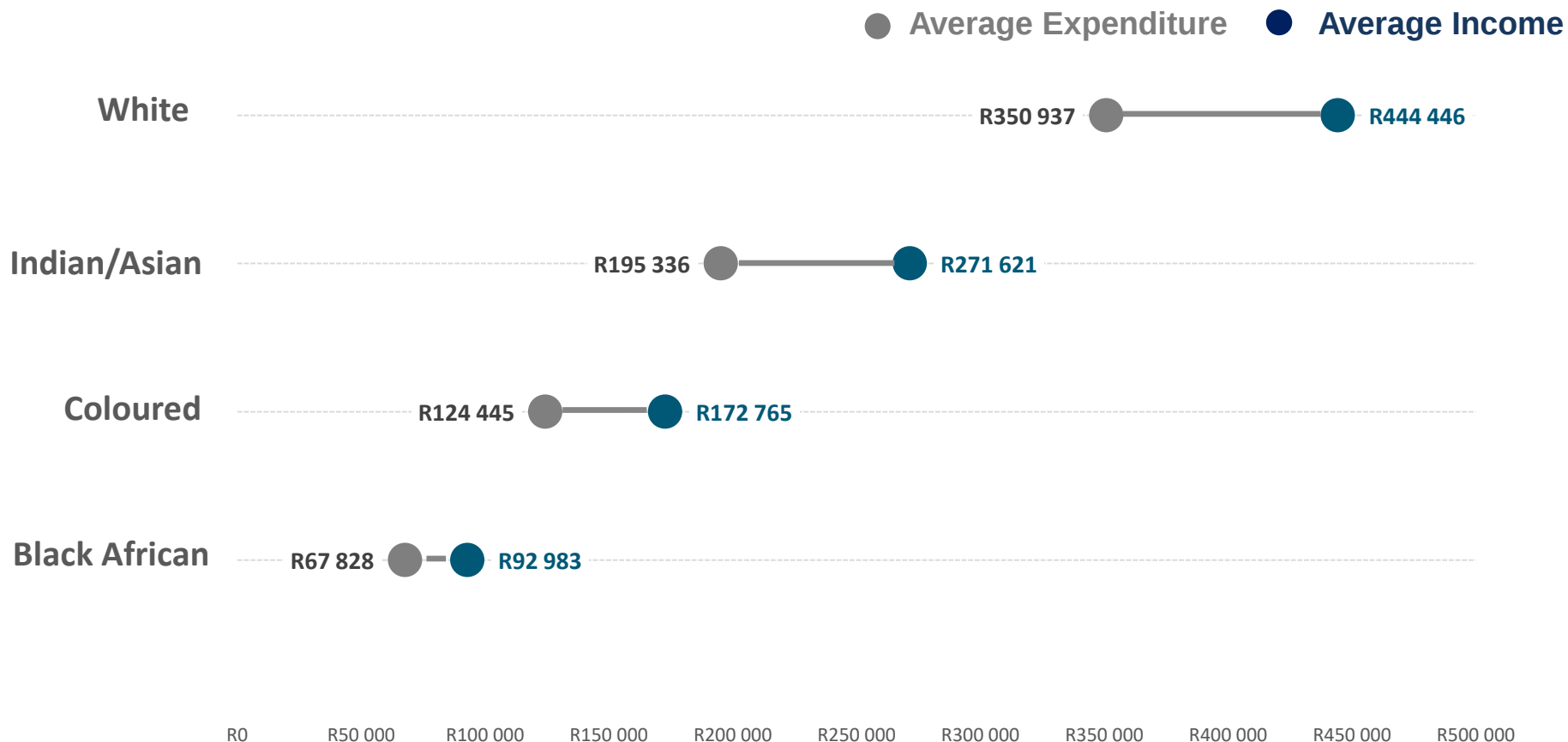
Skilled employment as a percentage of total employment within each population group, by age group (South Africa)

Source: Youth employment, unemployment, skills and economic growth. Data updated to 2017



White-headed households (R350 937) spent five times more than black African-headed households (R67 828) and three times more than the national average

Average annual household consumption expenditure and income by population group of household head

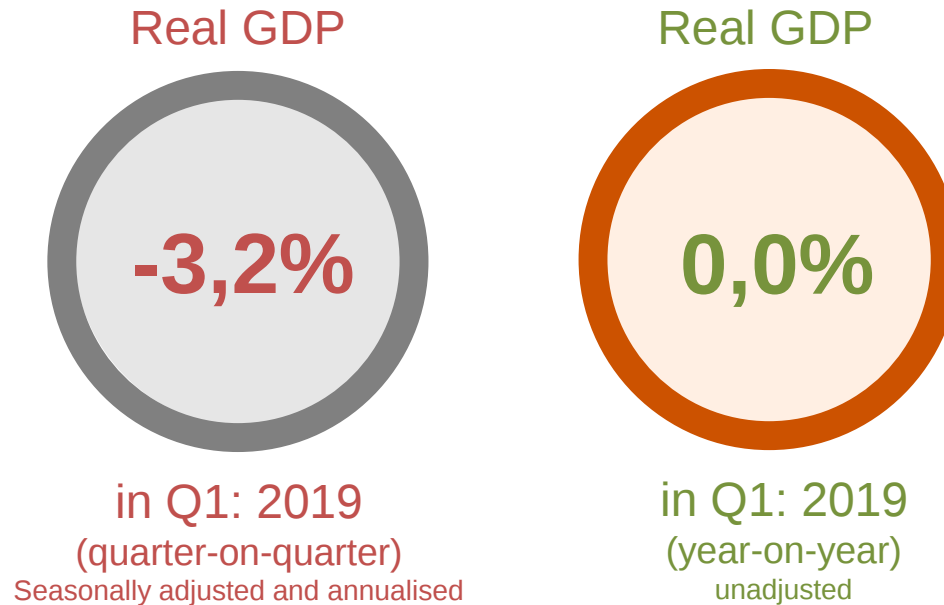


Source: Poverty Trends In South Africa



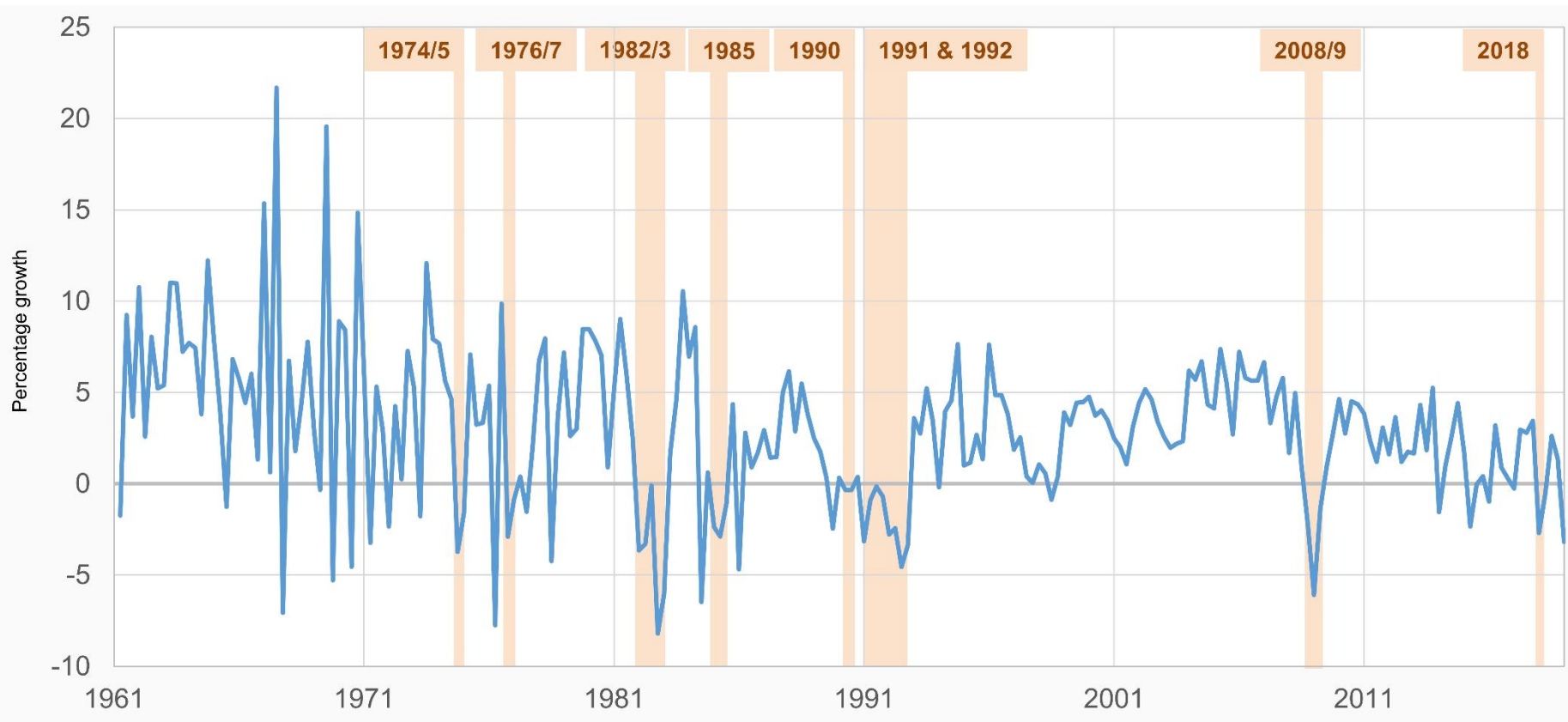
In what economy do South Africans find themselves in?

Growth figures for Q1: 2019



Source GDP Q1 2019

South Africa has experienced eight recessions since 1961. The longest ran over two years: 1991 and 1992.



GDP quarter-on-quarter percentage growth: seasonally adjusted and annualised

Source GDP Q1
2019

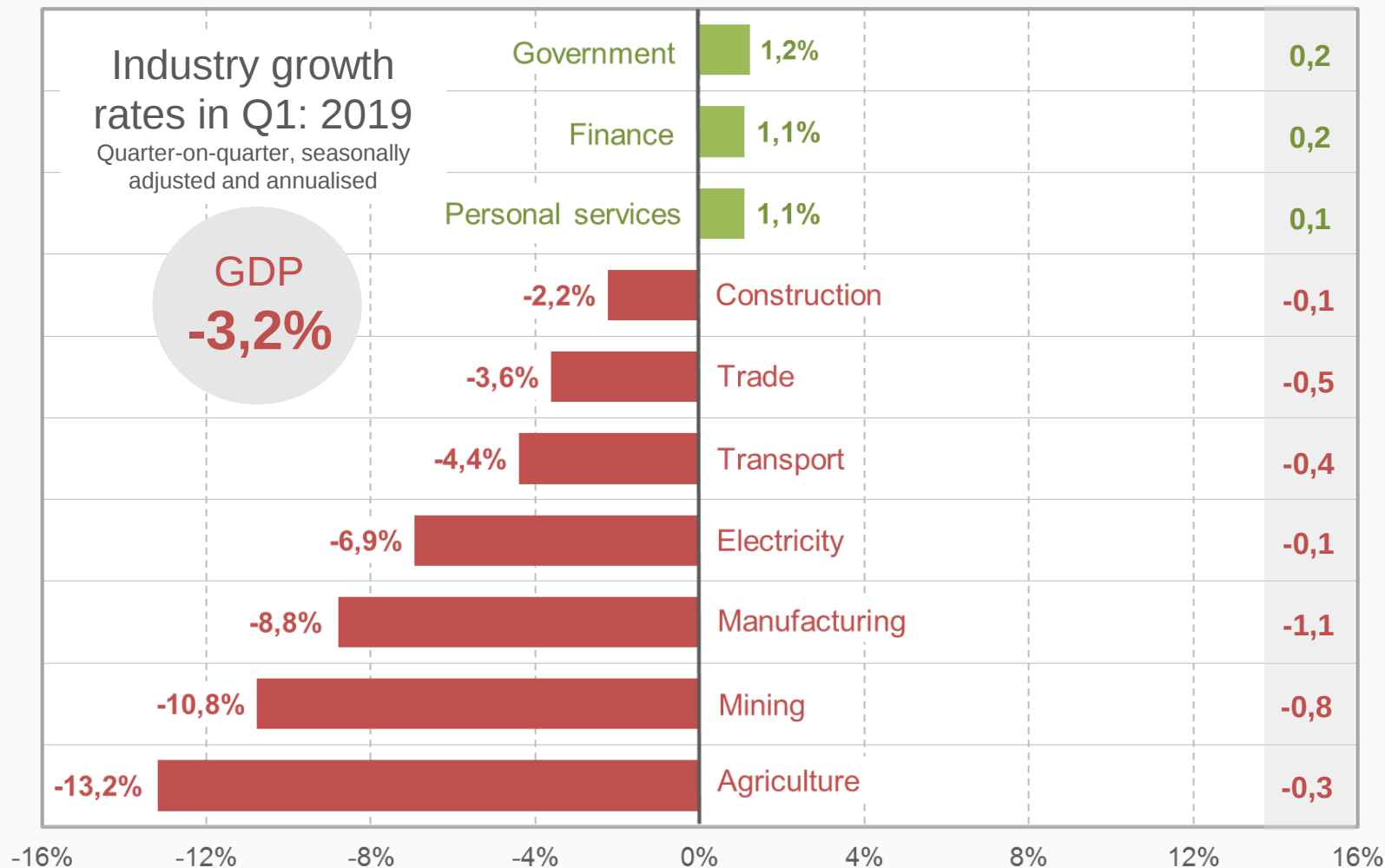
LHS: growth rates

RHS: contributions

Industry growth rates in Q1: 2019

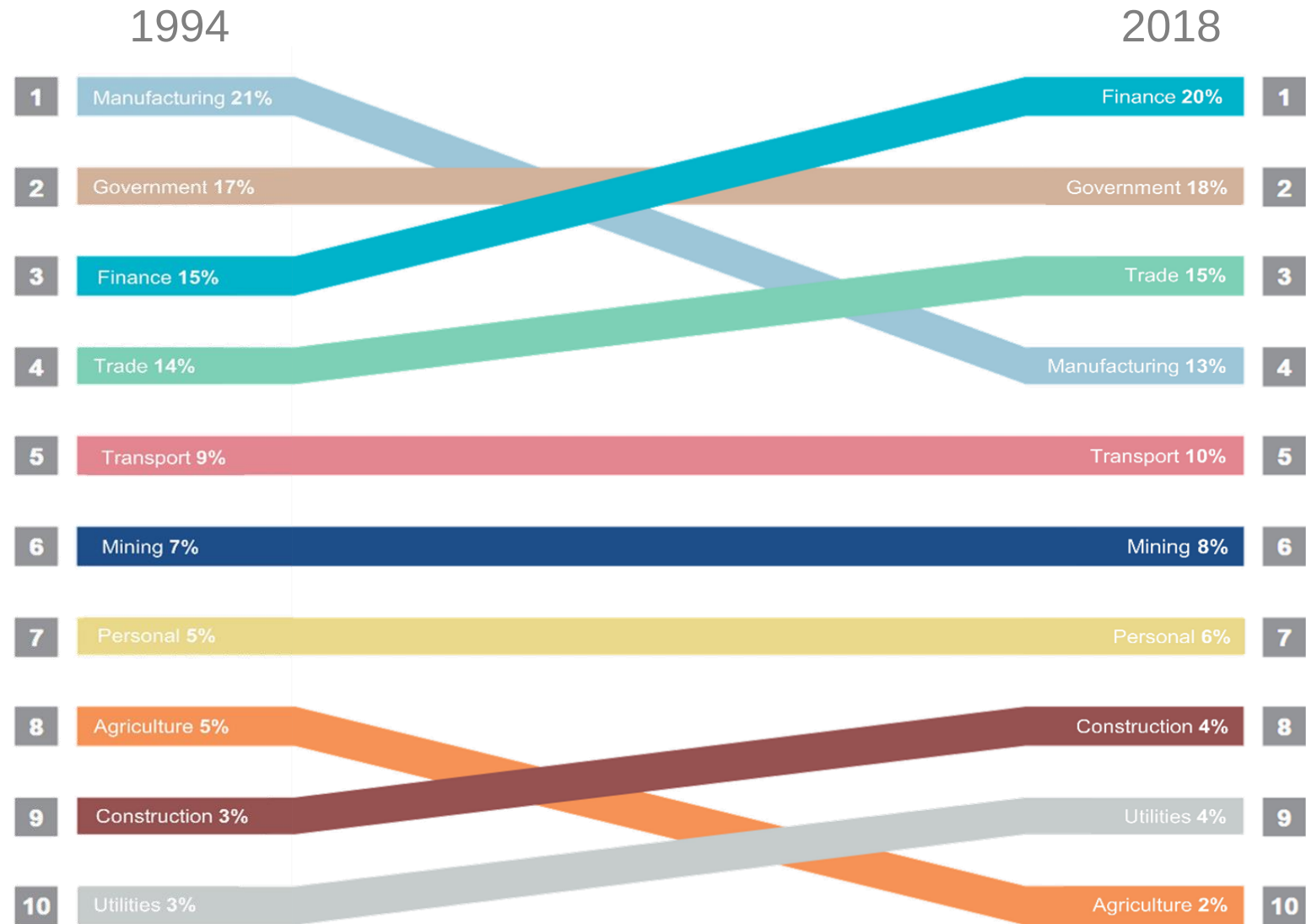
Quarter-on-quarter, seasonally adjusted and annualised

GDP
-3,2%



Source GDP Q1 2019

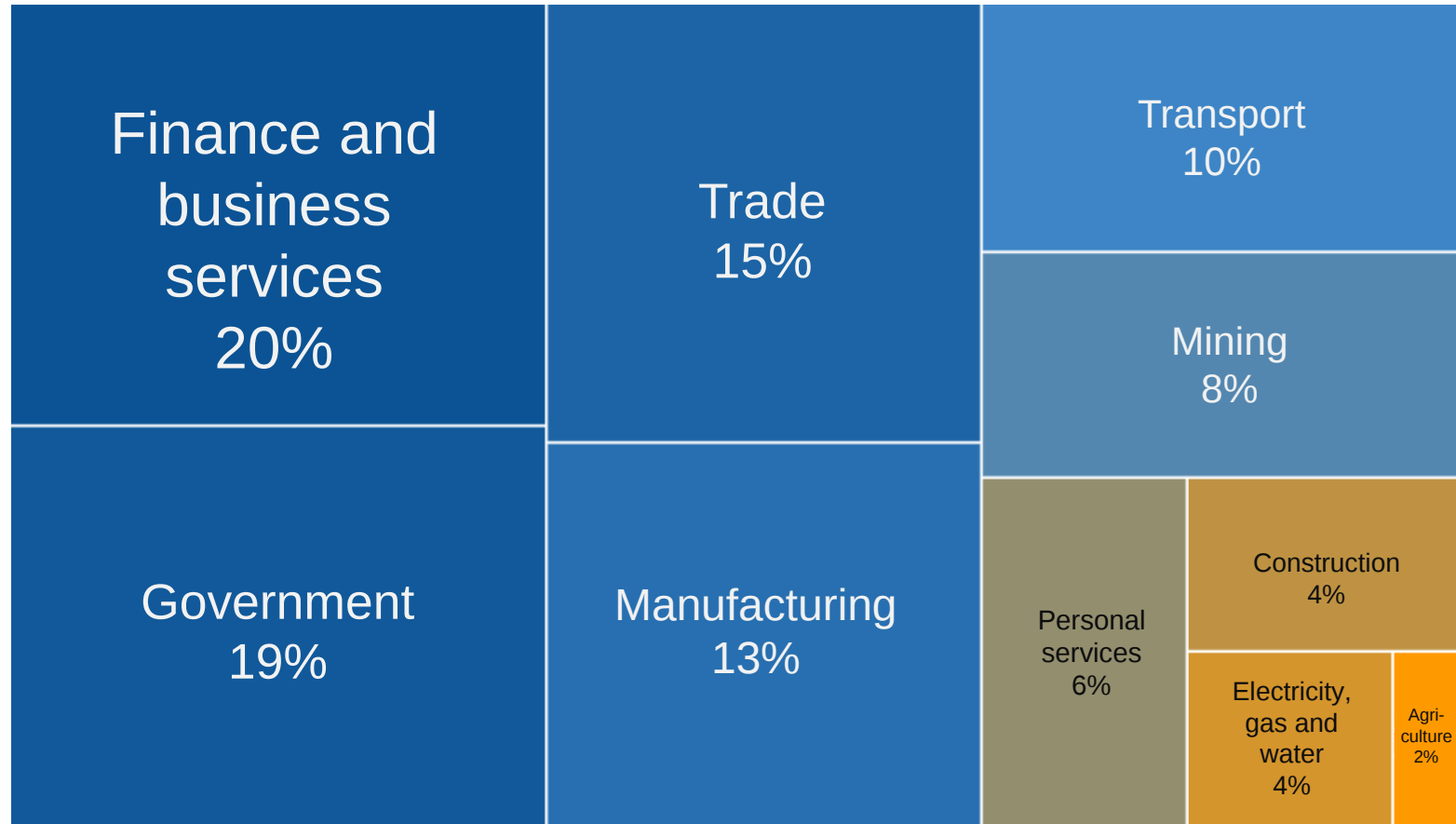
RANKING OF INDUSTRIES ACCORDING TO THEIR PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION TO GDP



Source Stats SA: GDP

Which are the largest (and smallest) industries in South Africa?

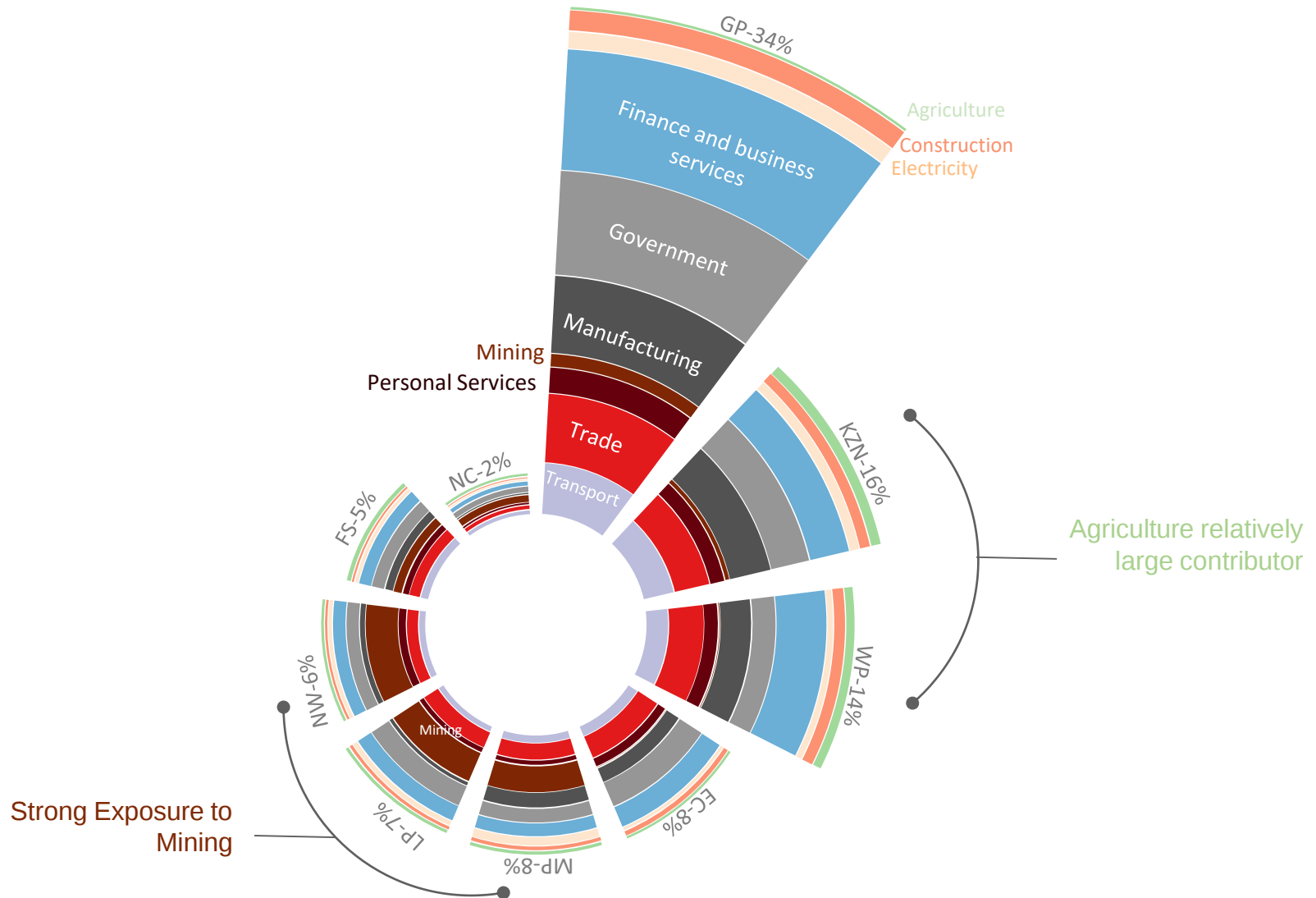
Percentage contribution to total nominal GDP in Q1: 2019



Percentages have been rounded and may not sum to 100%

Source Stats SA: GDP

Gauteng economy represents over 1/3rd of the national economy

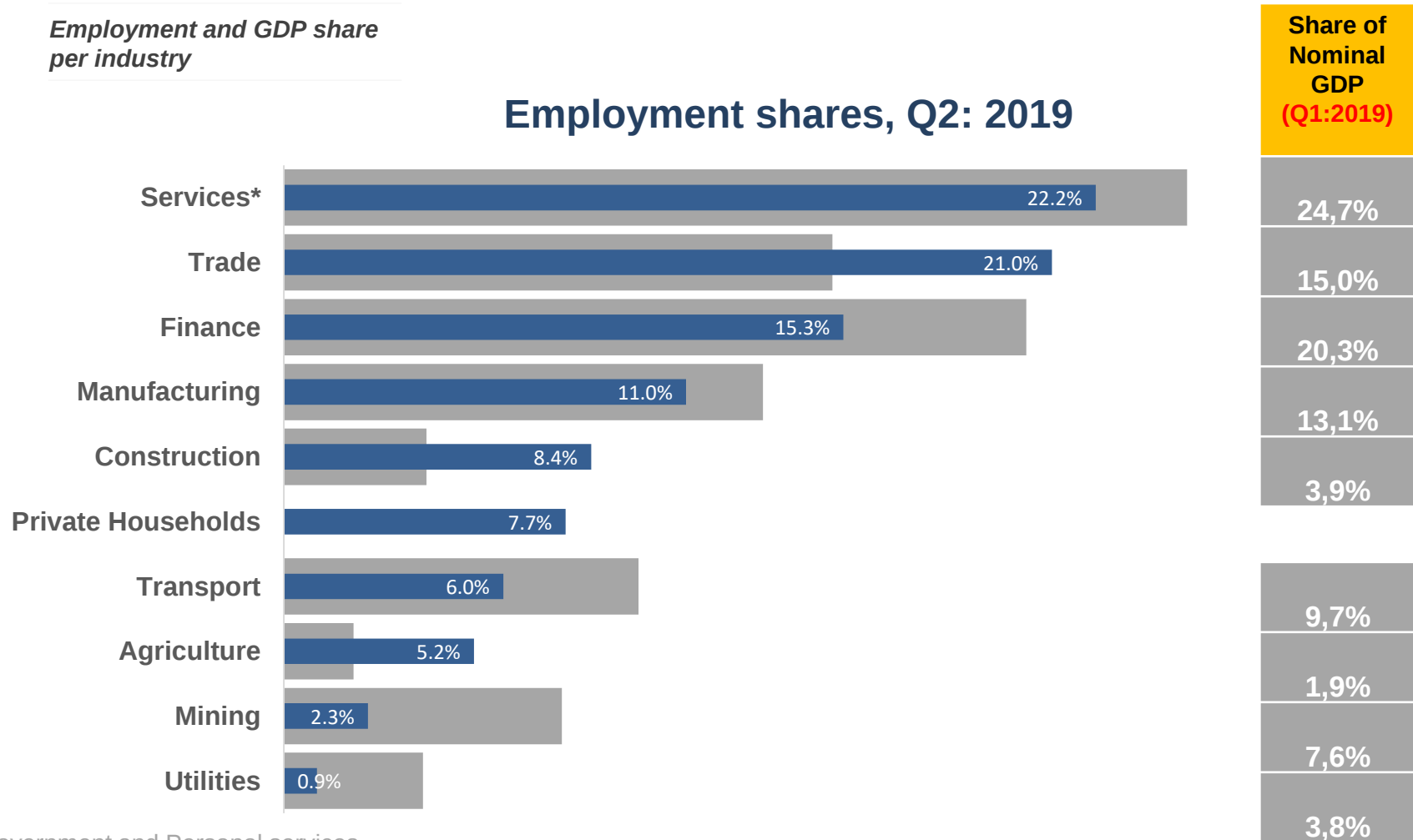


Source Stats SA: GDP

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

Employment and GDP share per industry

Employment shares, Q2: 2019



**Share of
Nominal
GDP
(Q1:2019)**

24,7%

15,0%

20,3%

13,1%

3,9%

9,7%

1,9%

7,6%

3,8%

*Government and Personal services

Source Stats SA: GDP/QLFS

KEY INDICATORS

Stats SA Publishes
More Than 250
Releases Annually

**Crime and
Justice**

Environment

Agriculture
Ecosystems
Emissions

Victims of Crime

Population Estimates
Migration and Tourism
Births, Deaths
Mortality and Causes of
Death
Health and Nutrition

Population

**Key
Indicators**

National, Provincial
and Local Spending.
Service Delivery by
Municipalities,
Tertiary Institutions

Government

GDP, CPI ,PPI
Primary Secondary
and Tertiary
Sectors

Economy

Employment/Unemployment
Poverty and Inequality
Service Delivery
Living Conditions
Education

Society

South African
Statistical Quality
Assurance
Framework
(SASQAF)

9 Dimensions



