



South African Labour market

Kefiloe Masiteng
DDG: Population and social statistics
Statistics South African



Presentation to the 5th Expanded Public Works Programme Summit



#StatsSA

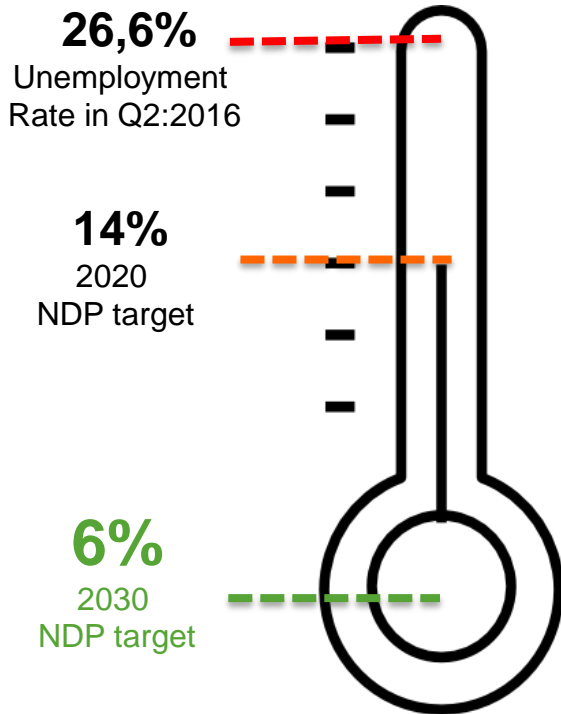
Outline

- Current labour market indicators vs NDP targets
- Patterns and trends in labour market
- Development through EPWP

South African Labour Market: Current state vs NDP target

Labour market status in Q2:2016 vs NDP targets

Unemployment



Employment

15,5 million
in Q2:2016

24 million
2030
NDP target

Absorption Rate

42,5%
in Q2:2016

61%
2030
NDP target

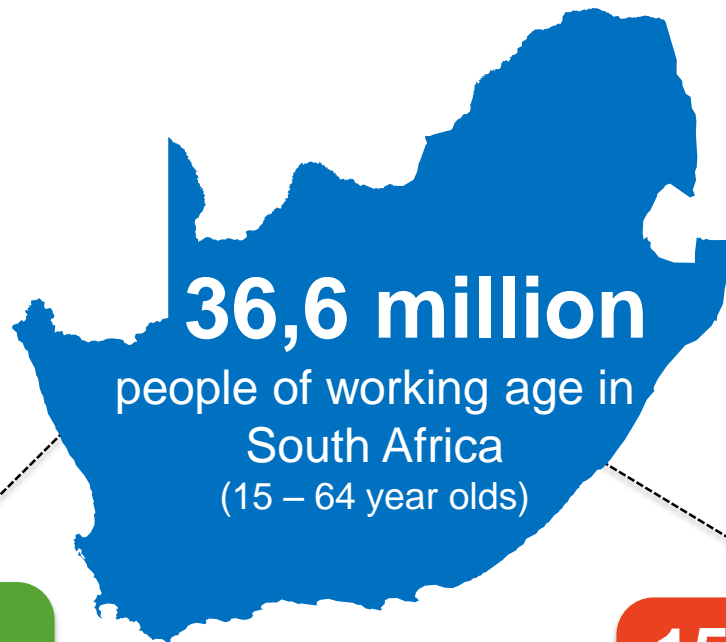
Labour Force Participation Rate

57,9%
in Q2:2016

65%
2030
NDP target



Quarterly Labour Force Survey Q2:2016



21,2 million
Labour force

15,4 million
Not economically
active*

15,5 million
Employed

5,6 million
Unemployed

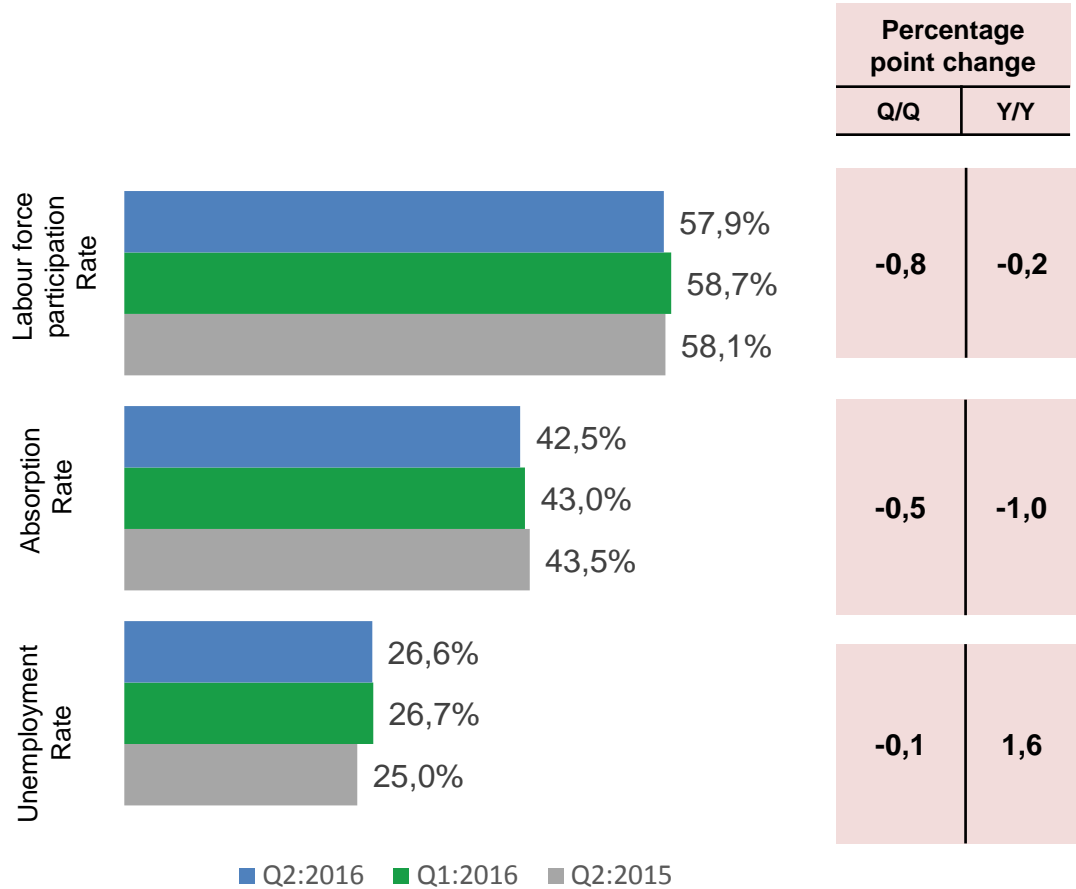
NDP target 2030
Employment:
24 million

*Of which 2,5 million
were discouraged work
seekers

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

Labour market rates

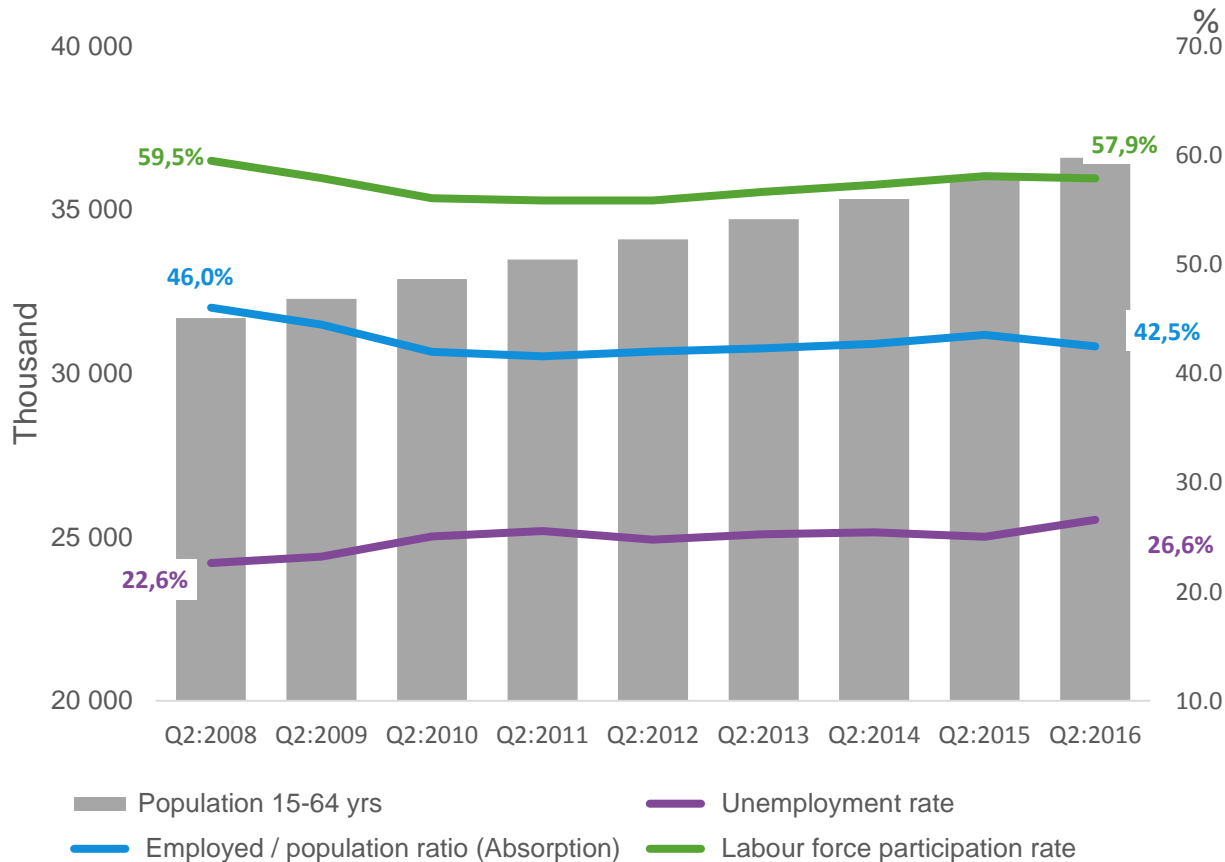
NDP target 2030
 Participation rate: 65%
 Absorption rate: 61%
 Unemployment rate: 6%



The unemployment rate decreased by 0,1 of a percentage point to **26,6 %** q/q but it is still 1,6 percentage points higher compared to same period last year

The Q2:2016 absorption rate decreased by 0,5 of a percentage point to **42,5%** q/q.

Working age population and labour market rates

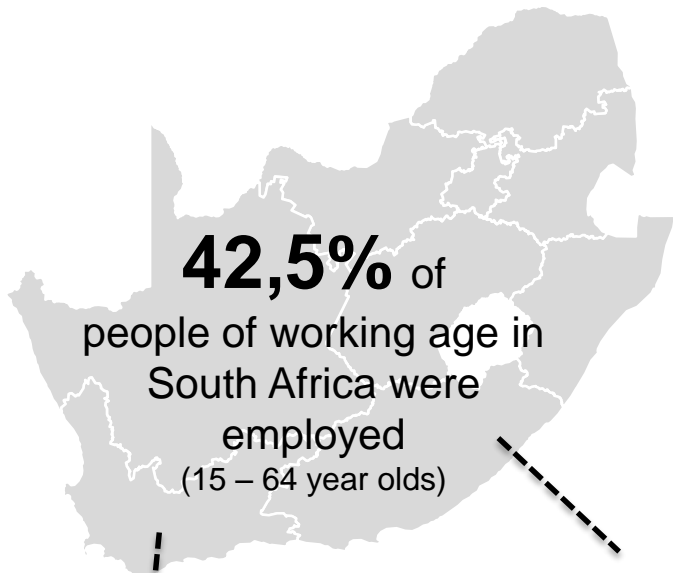


Between 2008 and 2016 the absorption rate declined from 59,5% to 57,9%.

The LFPR declined from 46,0% to 42,5% during the same period, while unemployment rate increased from 22,6% to 26,6%.

Absorption rate

NDP target 2030
Absorption rate:
61%

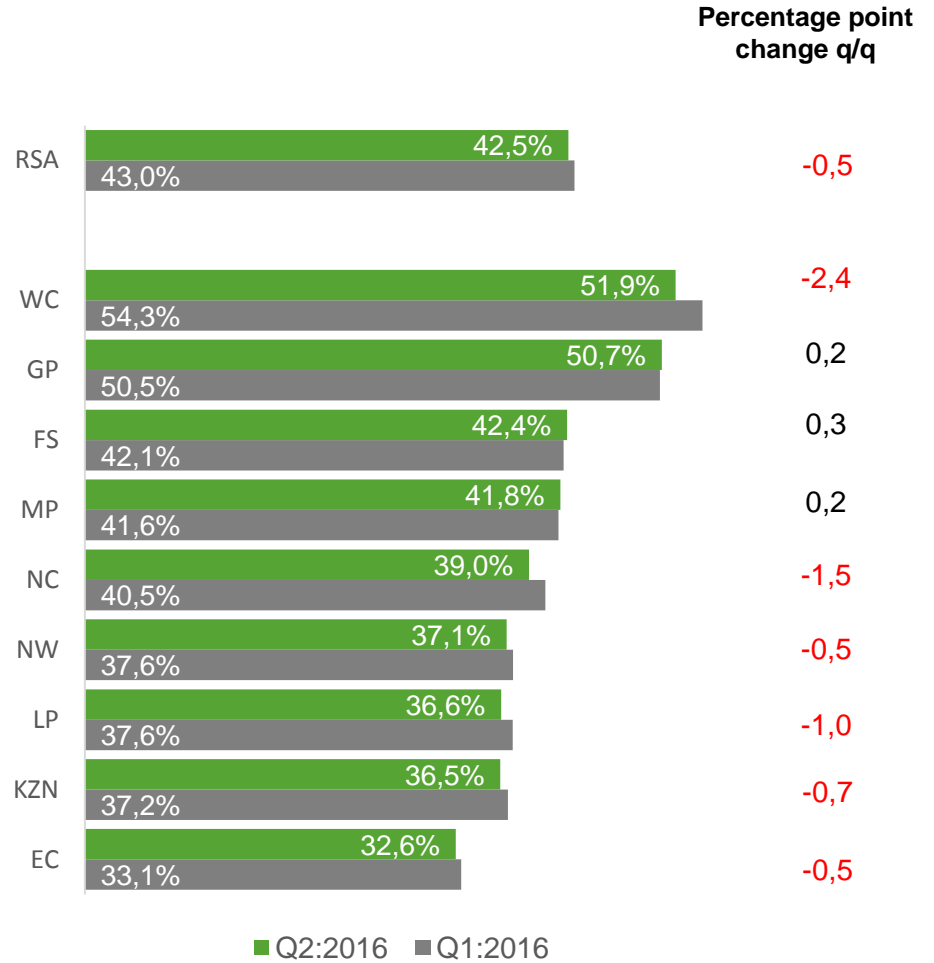


32,6%

The lowest absorption rate was recorded in the **Eastern Cape**

51,9%

The **Western Cape** had the highest absorption rate





Progress on the implementation of EPWP to individual labour market outcome

Background

- In 2009 the Department of Public Works approached StatsSA to investigate how we can measure the impact of EPWP
- Joint working team was created to develop the instrument
- In 2010 we introduced a module in the QLFS to measure the impact
- The objective of this module was to measure impact and relative differences in participation rather than levels of participation
- Levels of participation are better measured through administrative records

Extract from the questionnaire

Ask for all persons 15 years and above

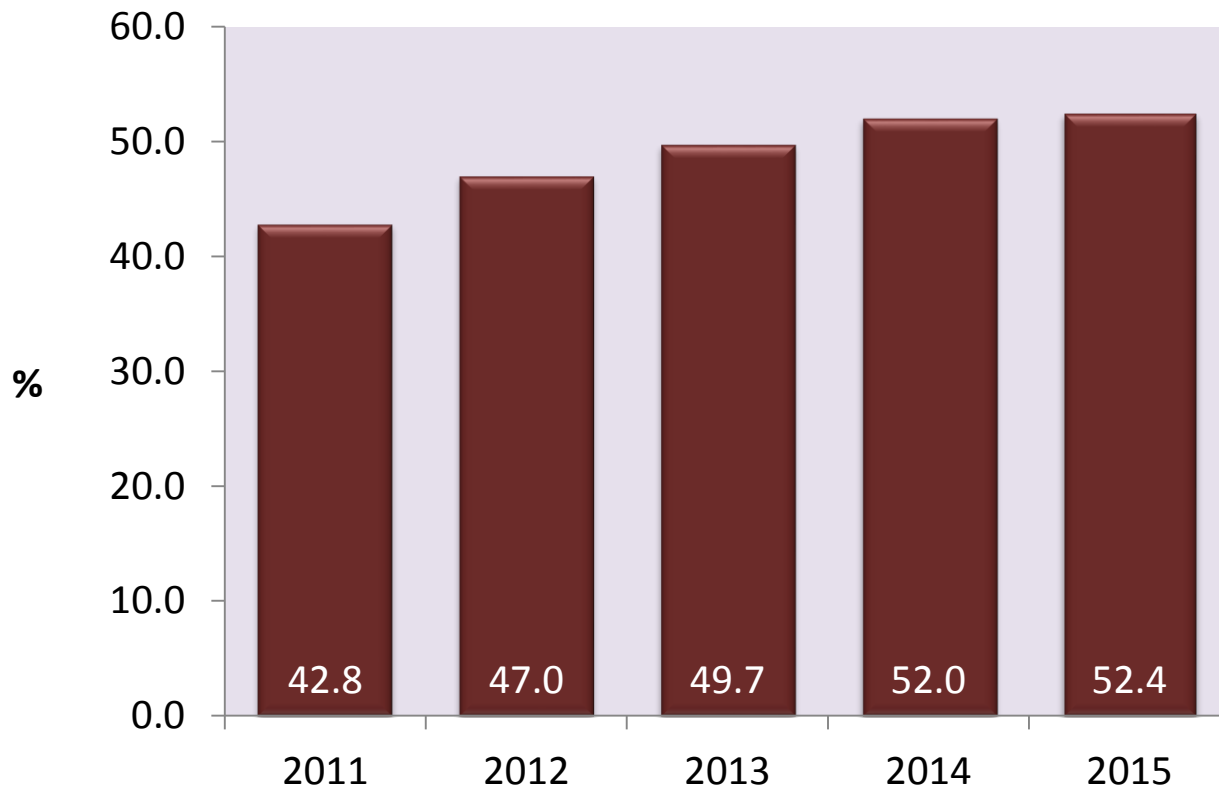
<p>6.1</p>	<p>Have you ever heard of the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)?</p> <p>1 = YES 2 = No 3 = DON'T KNOW</p> <p>} → Go to Q 6.3</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p>																																																												
<p>6.2</p>	<p>Have you participated in any EPWP programme or project during the past twelve (12) months?</p> <p>1 = YES 2 = No 3 = DON T KNOW</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p>																																																												
<p>6.3</p>	<p>Did you work in any government job creation programme or project during the past twelve (12) months?</p> <p>1 = YES 2 = No 3 = DON T KNOW</p> <p>} → Go to Q 9.0</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p>																																																												
<p>6.4</p>	<p>What is the name of the programme or project that you worked/participated in during the past twelve (12) months?</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="510 1068 1412 1229"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																																																													
<p>CODE BOXES FOR OFFICE USE</p>		<table border="1" data-bbox="1348 1229 1557 1276"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																																																												

Extract from the questionnaire

6.5	What, if any, were/are the benefits of participating in the programme or project mentioned in Q6.4?	YES	NO
	a) Got a permanent job	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
	b) Started own business using skills and experience acquired	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
	c) Opportunity for further training	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
	d) Obtained temporary work	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
	e) Other, <i>specify</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
	<input type="text"/>		

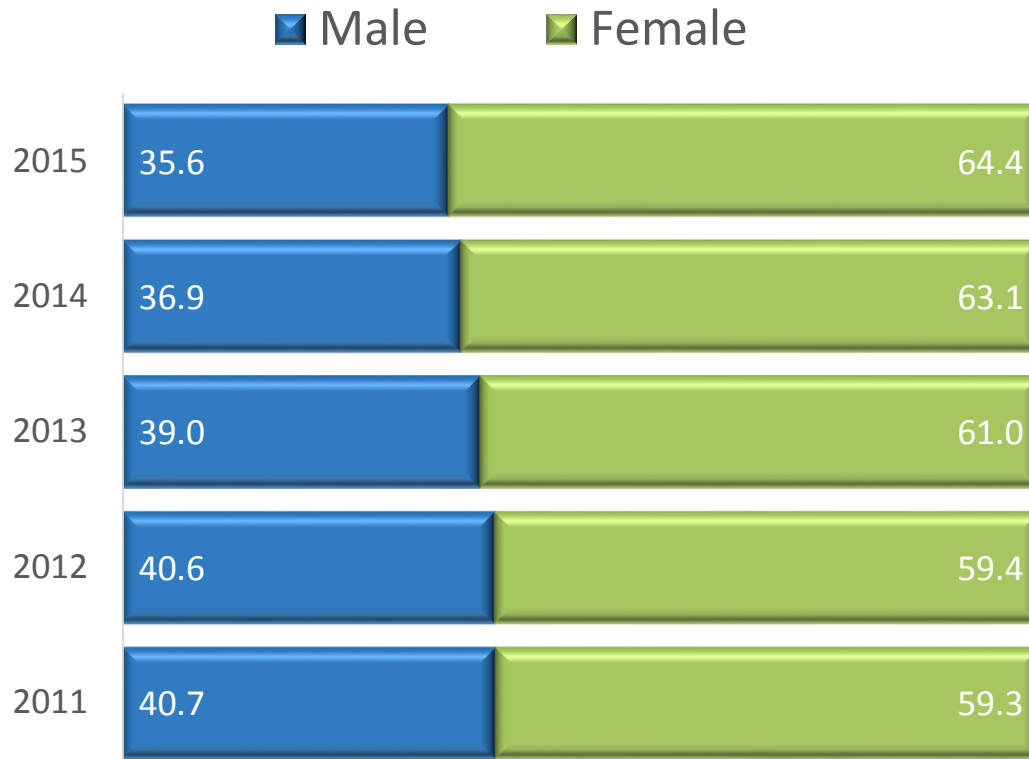
Results from the QLFS on EPWP

Awareness about EPWP



In 2011, 42,8% of the working-age population had heard about EPWP and this increased to 52,4% in 2015

Participation in EPWP and other Job creation programmes by sex

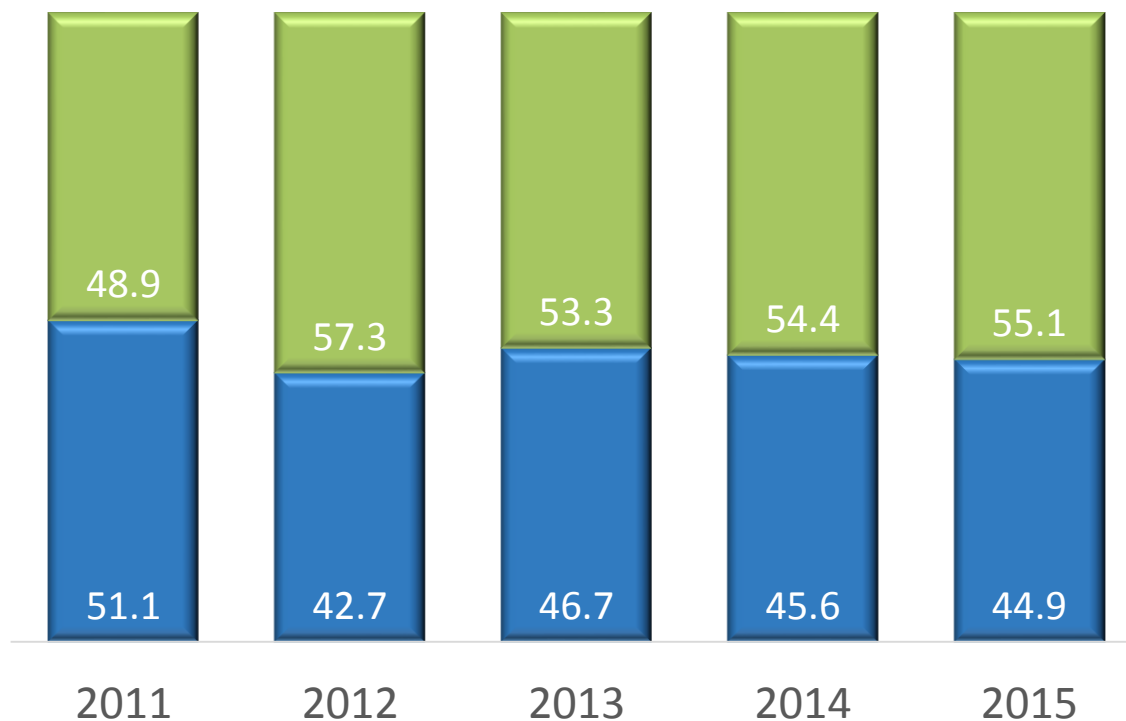


Over the period 2011 to 2015 more women participated in EPWP and other job creation programmes compared to men

In 2015, men contributed 35,6% of the participants while women contributed 64,4% of the participants

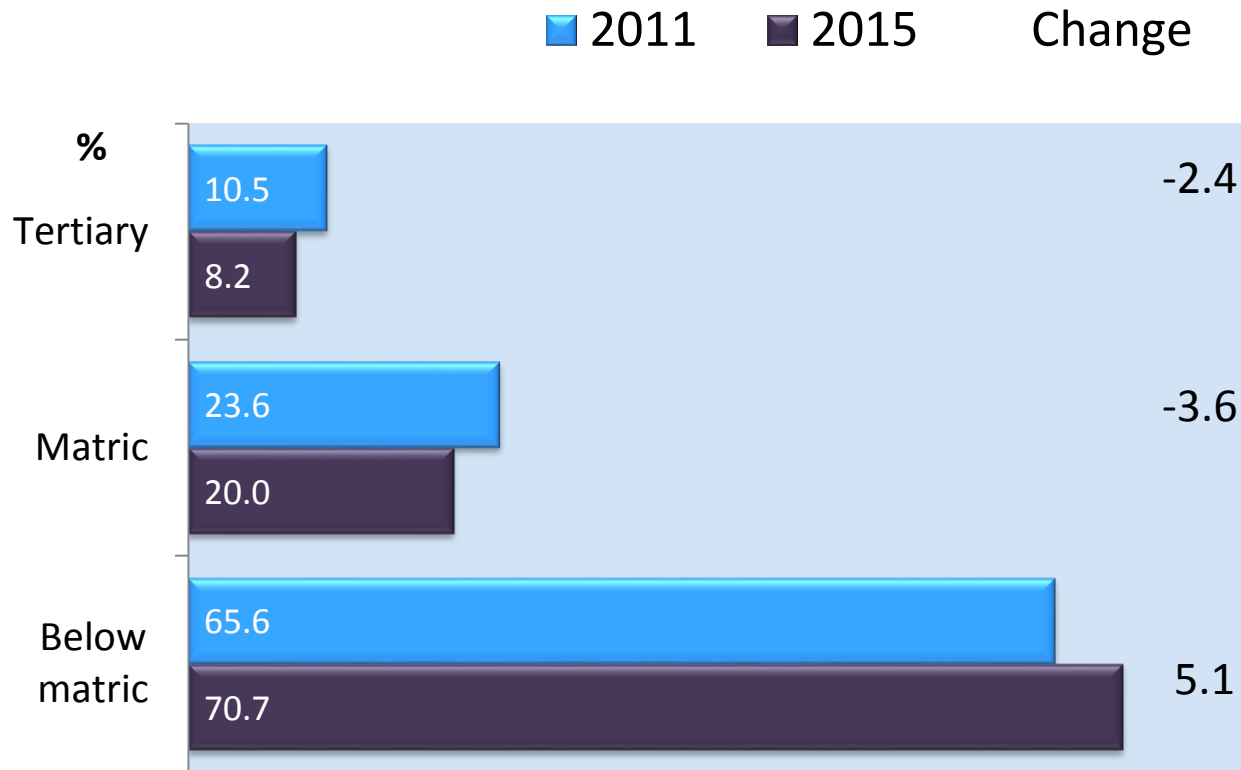
Participation in EPWP and other Job creation programmes by age

■ 15-34yrs ■ 35-64yrs



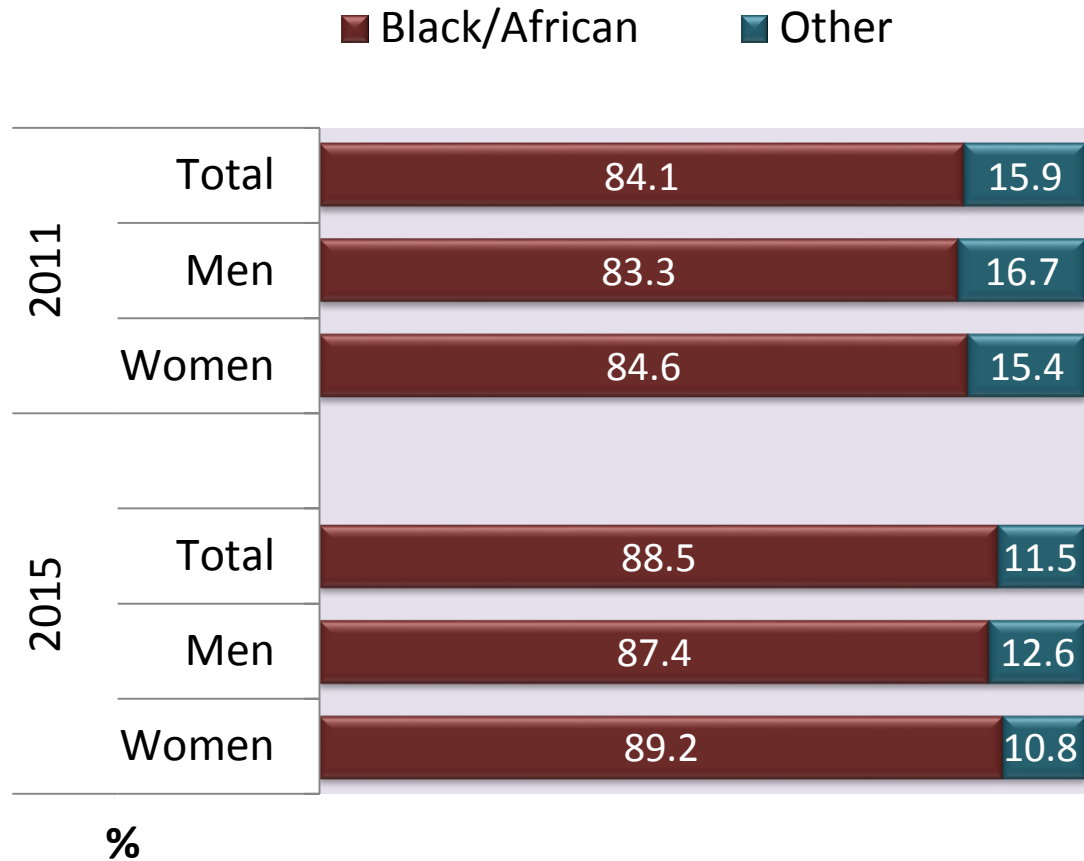
From 2012 those aged 35+ had a bigger share of participants compared to the youth

Participation in EPWP and other Job creation programmes by education



Highest proportion of people who participated in EPWP had qualifications below matric in both 2011 and 2015

Participation by population group and sex

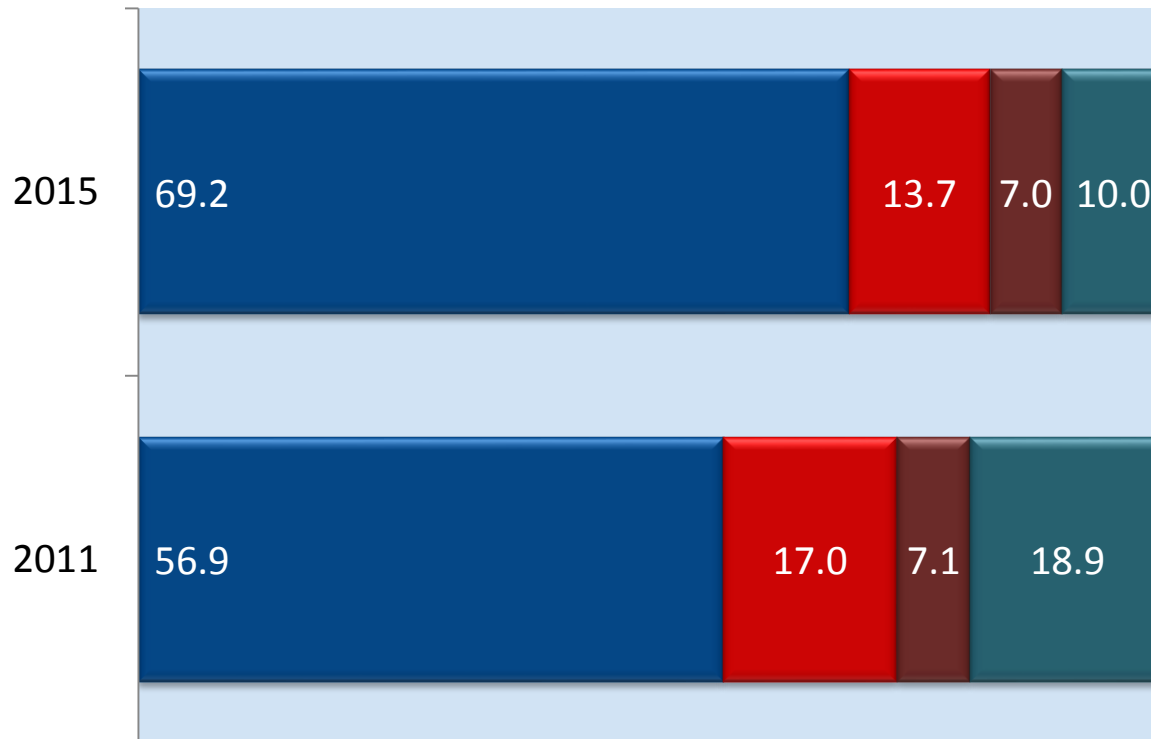


Black Africans were more likely to participate in government job creation programmes, irrespective of sex

Note: Other includes Coloured, Indian and White population groups

Participation by current labour market status

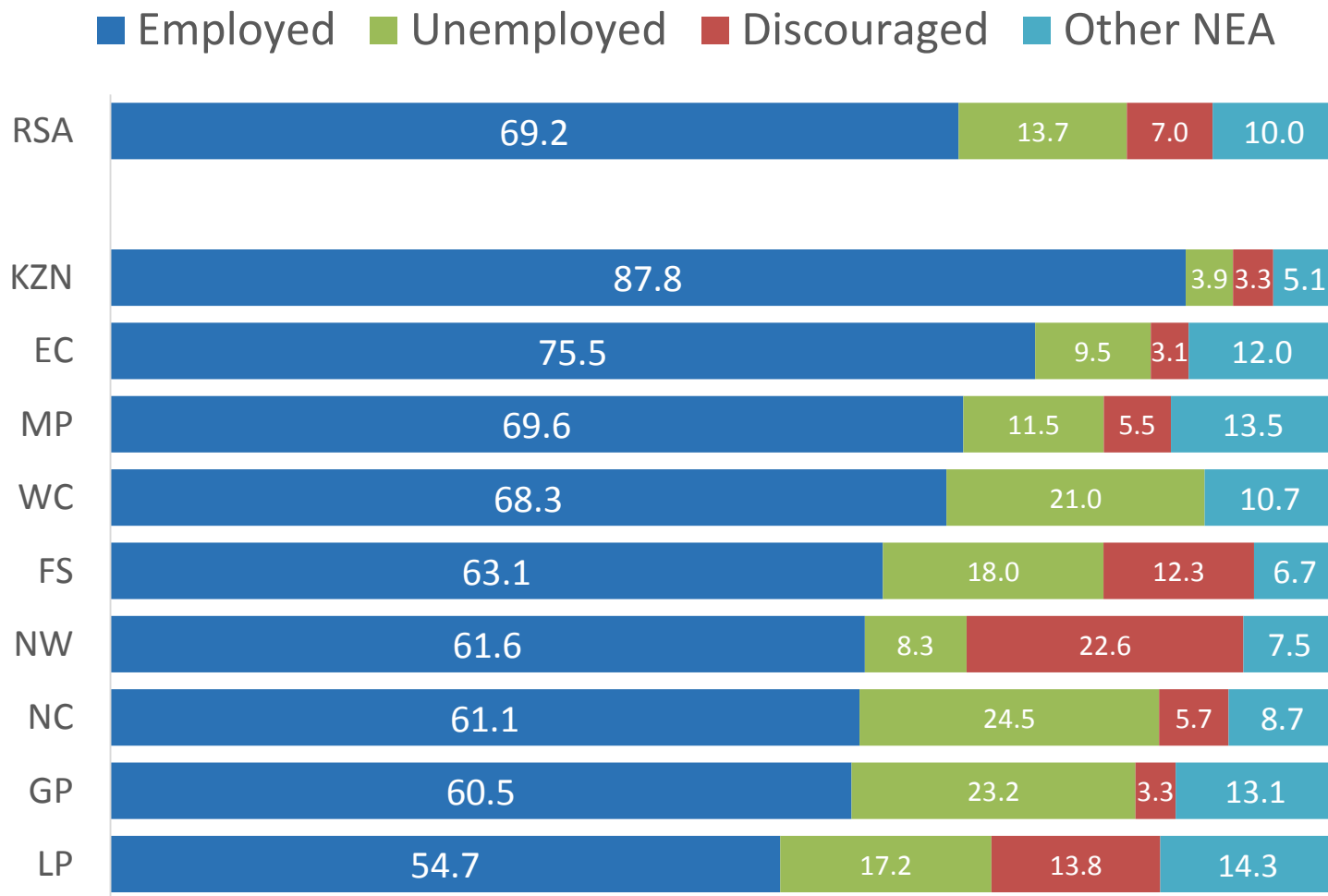
■ Employed ■ Unemployed ■ Discouraged ■ Other NEA



The majority of those who participated in EPWP and other government programmes were currently employed,

While those who were discouraged from looking for work accounted for the lowest share.

Participation by current labour market status and province, 2015



Almost 70% of those who participated in the programmes were employed in 2015

Benefits of participating in the programme/project

	2012	2013	2014	2015
	Per cent			
Permanent job	13,8	13,5	9,5	12,4
Own business	3,1	4,1	3,0	4,8
Further training	14,6	13,0	13,5	14,0
Temporary work	49,4	46,0	52,7	47,8

Summary and conclusion

- Women were more likely to participate in EPWP or other government job creation programmes.
- Over the period 2012 to 2015, a larger proportion of adults relative to youth participated in EPWP and other such programmes
- Persons with lower levels of education were more likely to participate in these types of programmes.
- A higher proportion of the black African population participated in government job creation programmes, irrespective of sex.
- Over 75% of persons in KZN and EC who participated in the programme were employed during the survey period, while GP and LP had the lowest proportions of persons employed who participated in the programmes.
- The majority of those who participated in EPWP and other government programmes were currently employed.

Thank you