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Department:
Statistics South Africa
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Society, Economy and Employment

Faizel Mohammed



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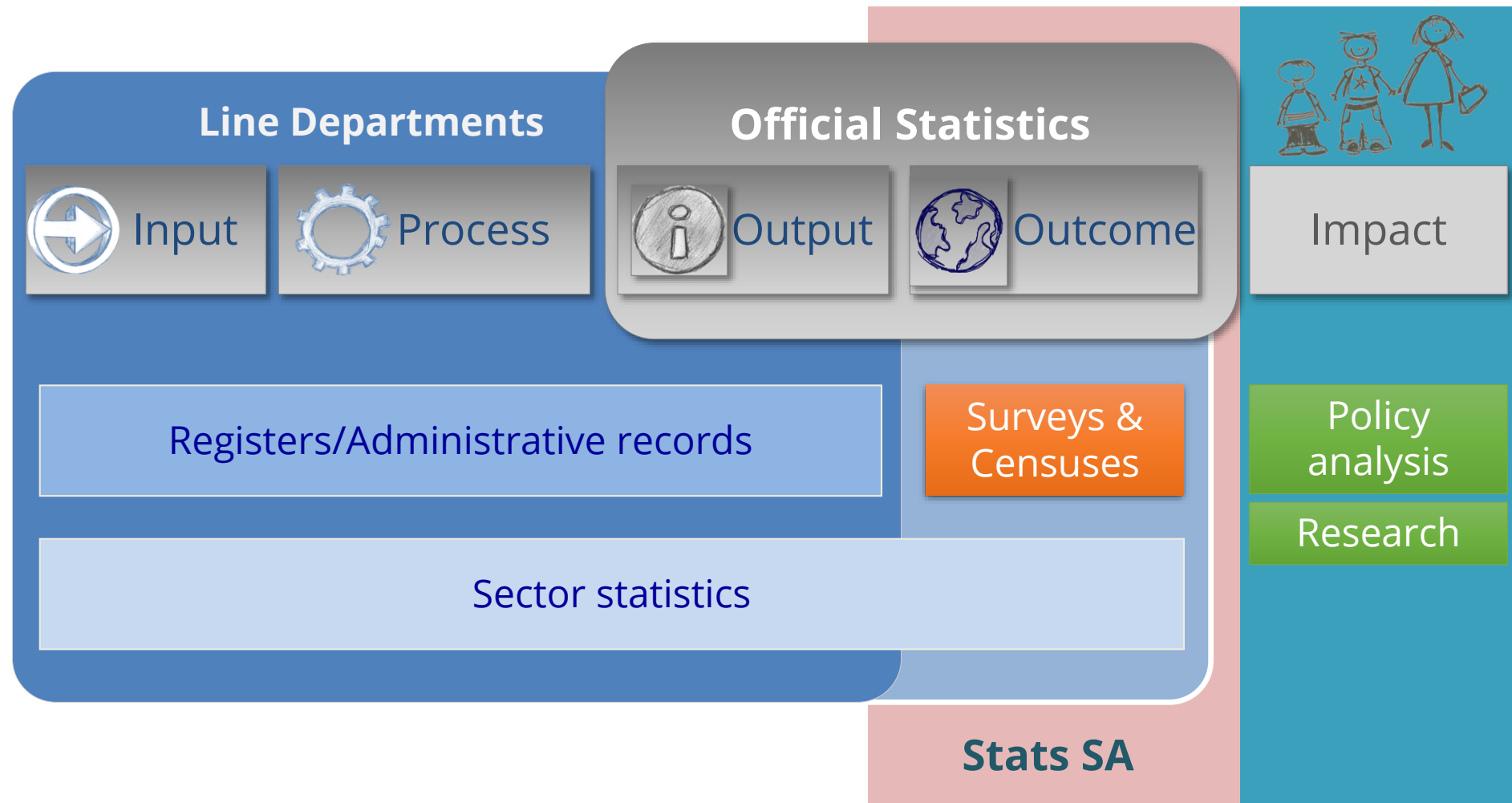


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Statistical production system



The **South African** population in **2021** is estimated at



up by **604 281** (1,01% change)
from 2020 estimates

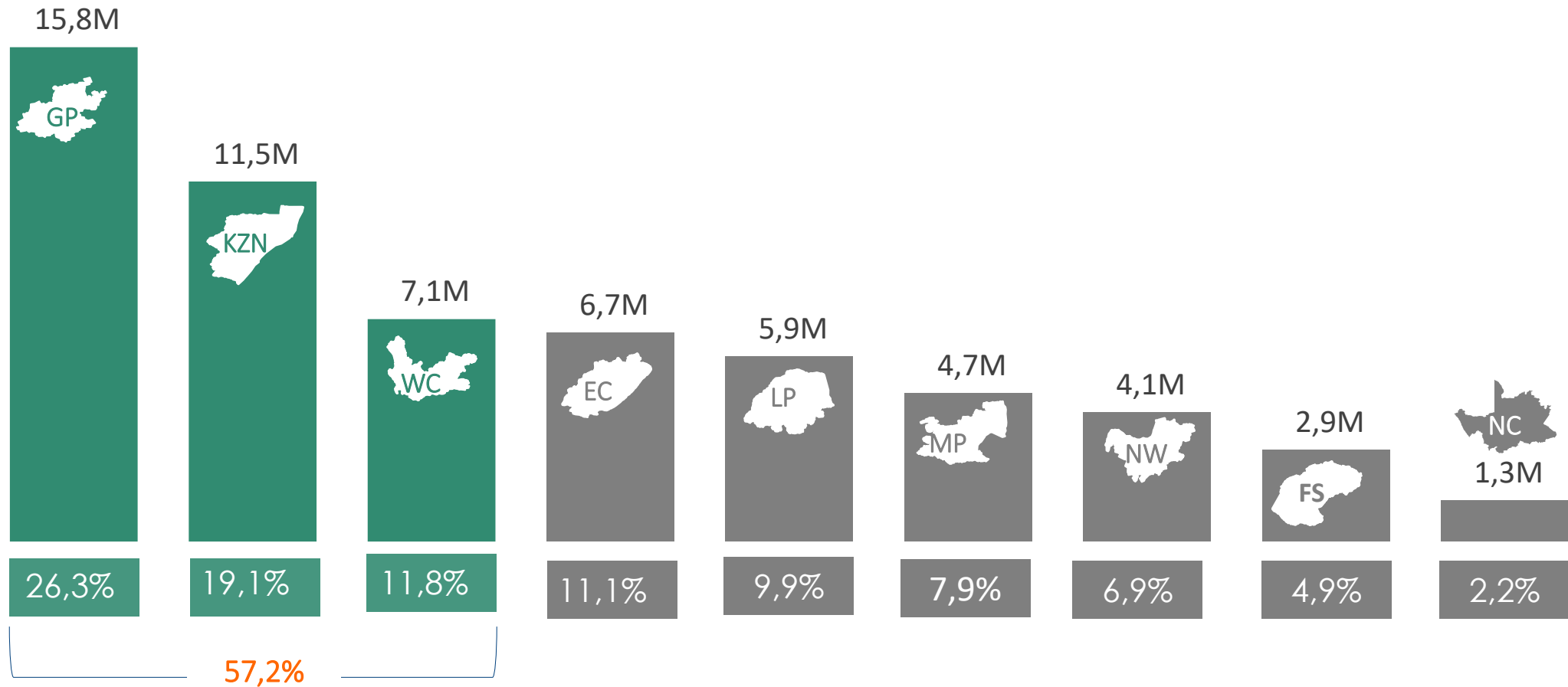
60, 1
Million

Source MYPE 2021

More than half of the population live in 3 provinces (GP, KZN and WC)

GP remains SA's most populated province with approximately 15,8 million people (26,3%) living in this province.

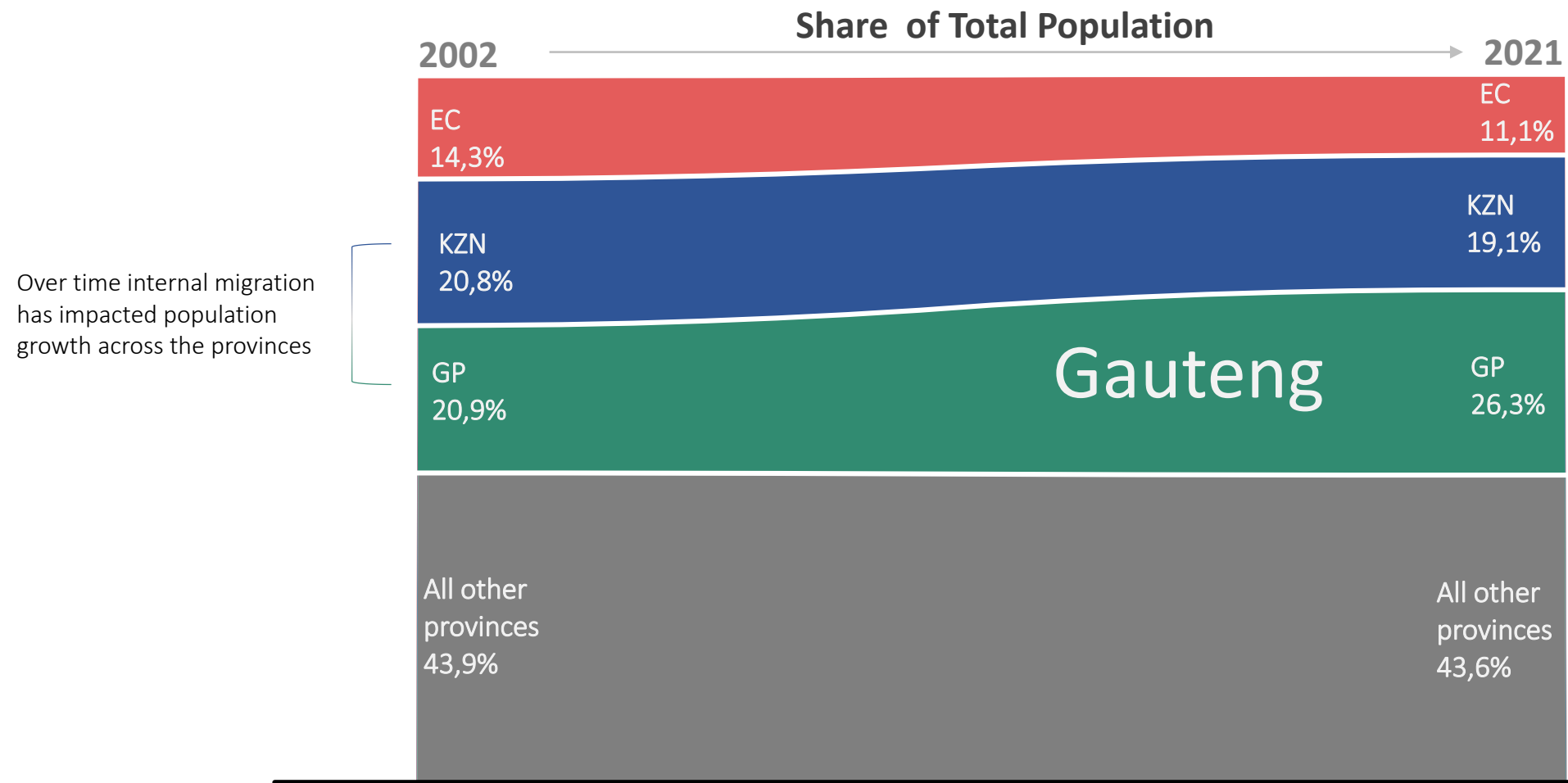
Mid-year population estimates for South Africa by province, 2021



GP has increased its share of the total population by 5,4% points between 2002 and 2021

EC saw the largest drop in its proportion of the total population from 14% in 2002 to 11% in 2021

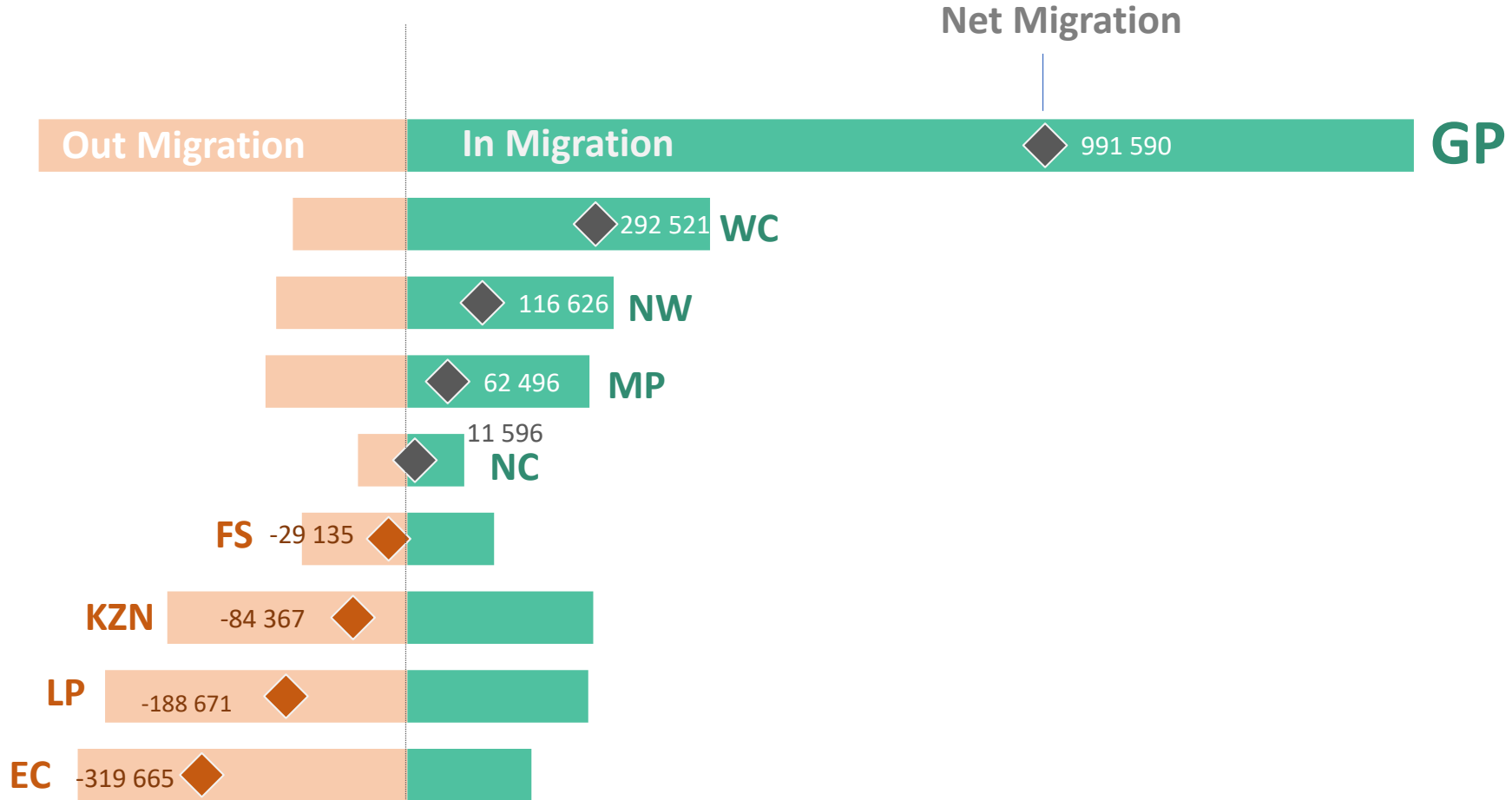
Change in provincial population proportions 2002-2021



Over the period 2016 to 2021 five provinces had net inflows of people. **GP attracted the most migrants.**

COVID-19 IMPACT Movement made during lockdown often constitutes a temporary one, whilst interprovincial migration in the MYPE constitutes movements that are consistent with a more formal definition of migration

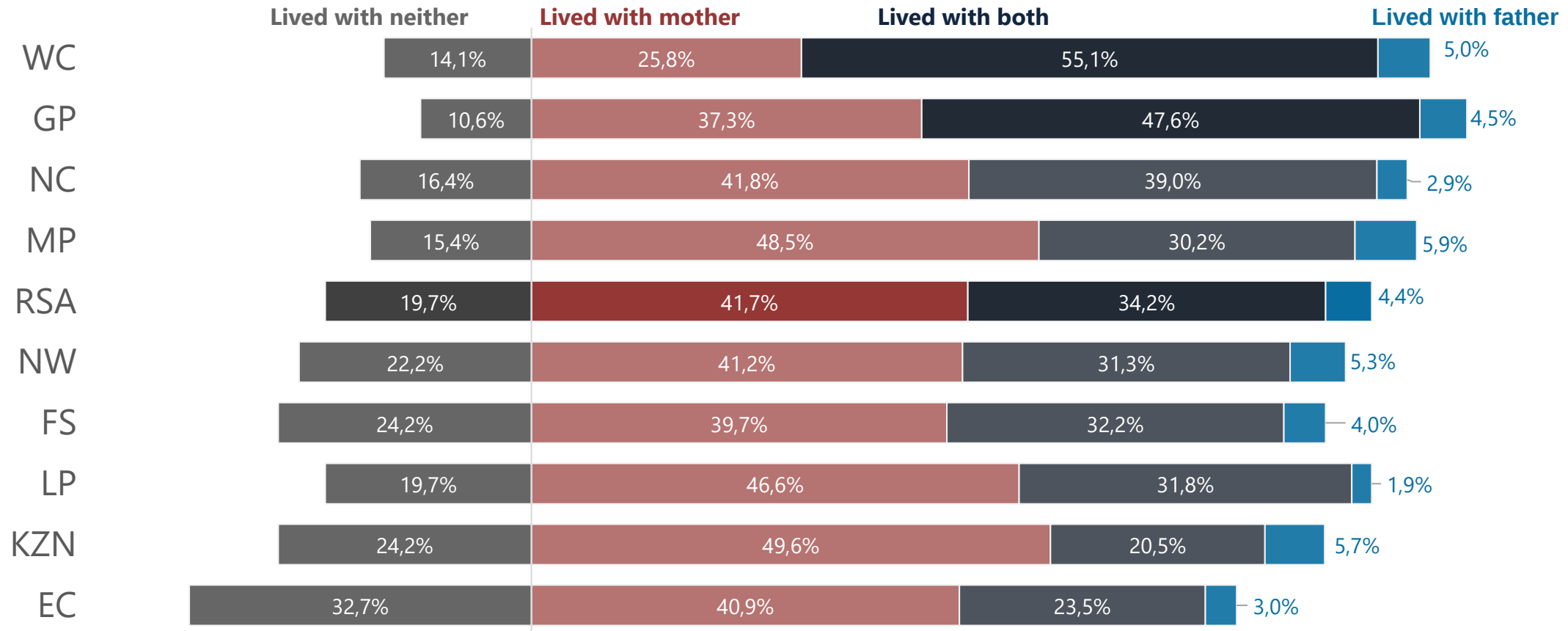
Net migration 2016-2021 by province



Source MYPE 2021

Nationally, one-third of children lived with both parents whilst **42% lived with mothers only**. Children in affluent provinces (WC and GP) were most likely to live with both parents.

Percentage of children living arrangements by province, 2020



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Who are the poor and where do they reside?

Income, Inequality and Poverty Dynamics



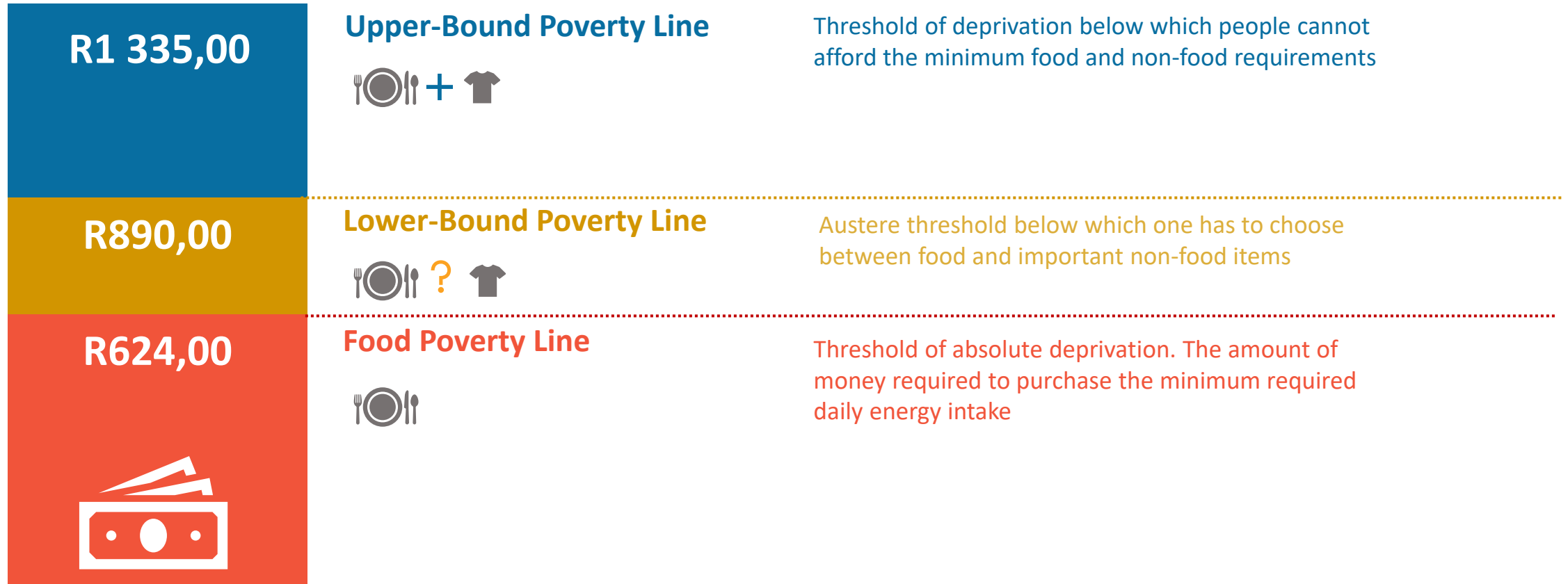
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Inflation-adjusted national poverty lines for 2021 *(per person per month in Rands)*

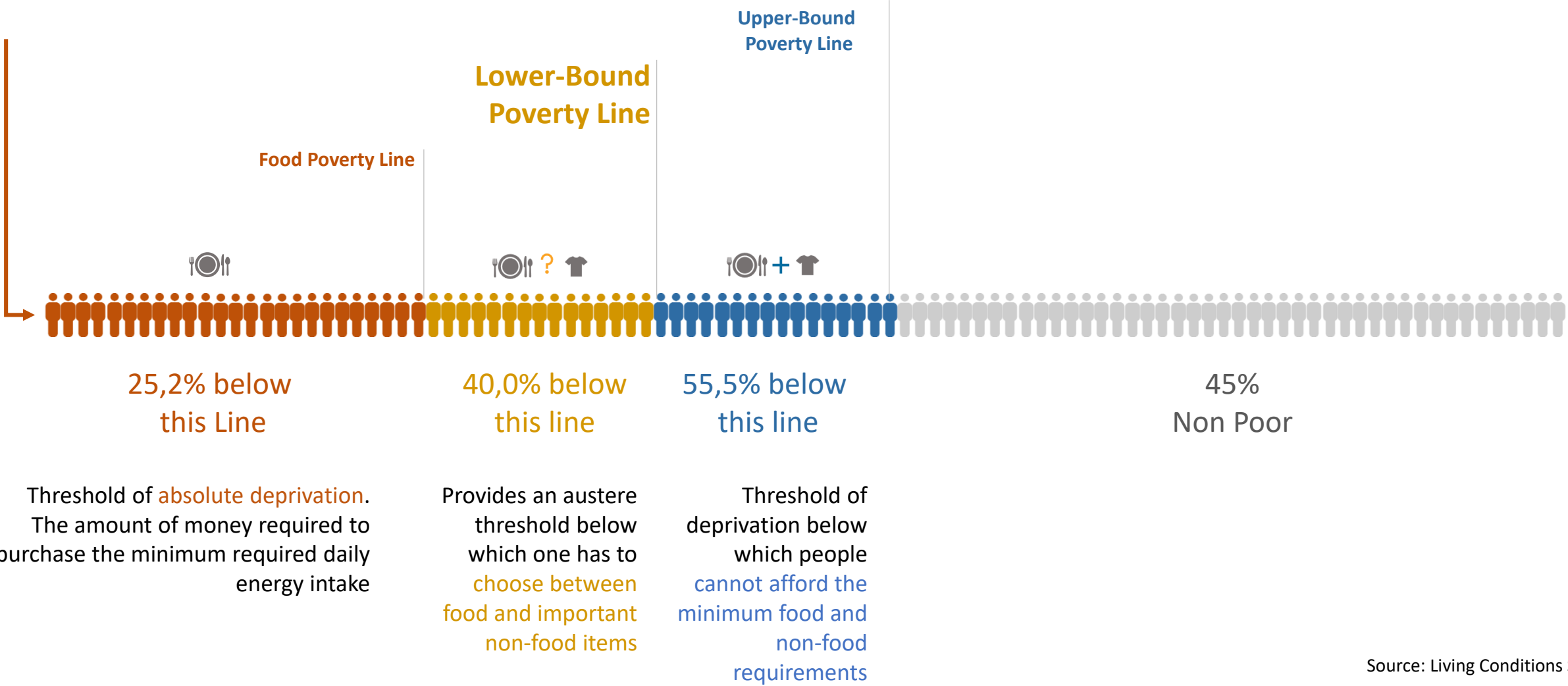


The LBPL and UBPL lines contain both food and non-food components of household consumption expenditure.

Source: National Poverty Lines, 2021

In 2015, more than a quarter of the population were living below the food poverty line

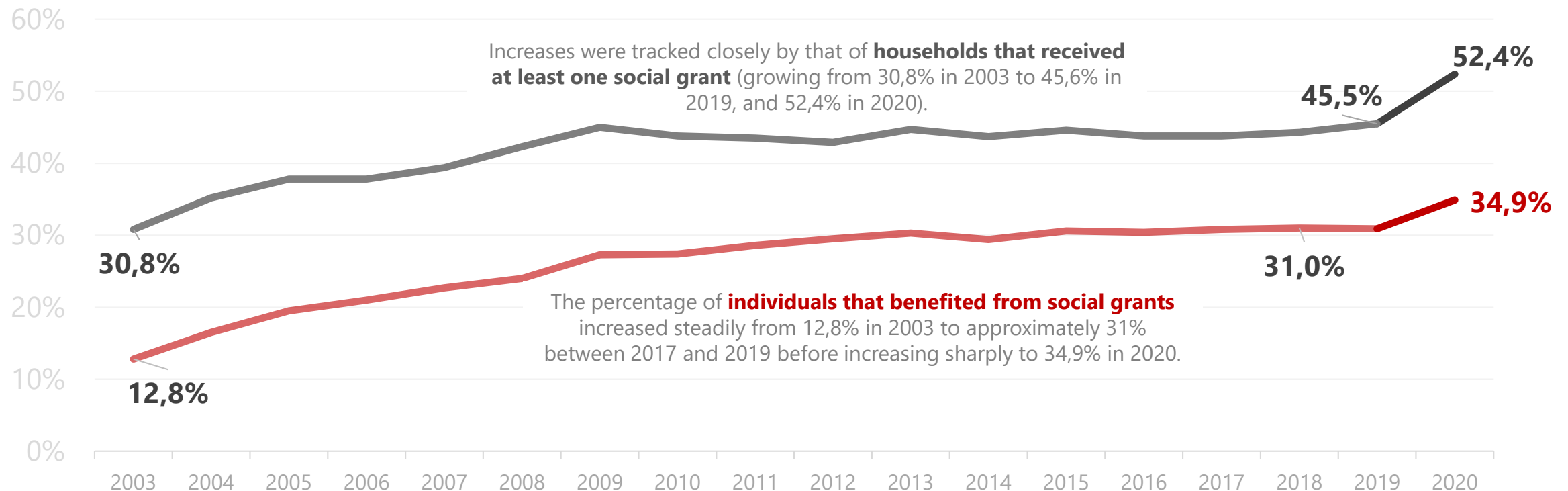
Money-metric Poverty headcounts in 2015



Source: Living Conditions Survey

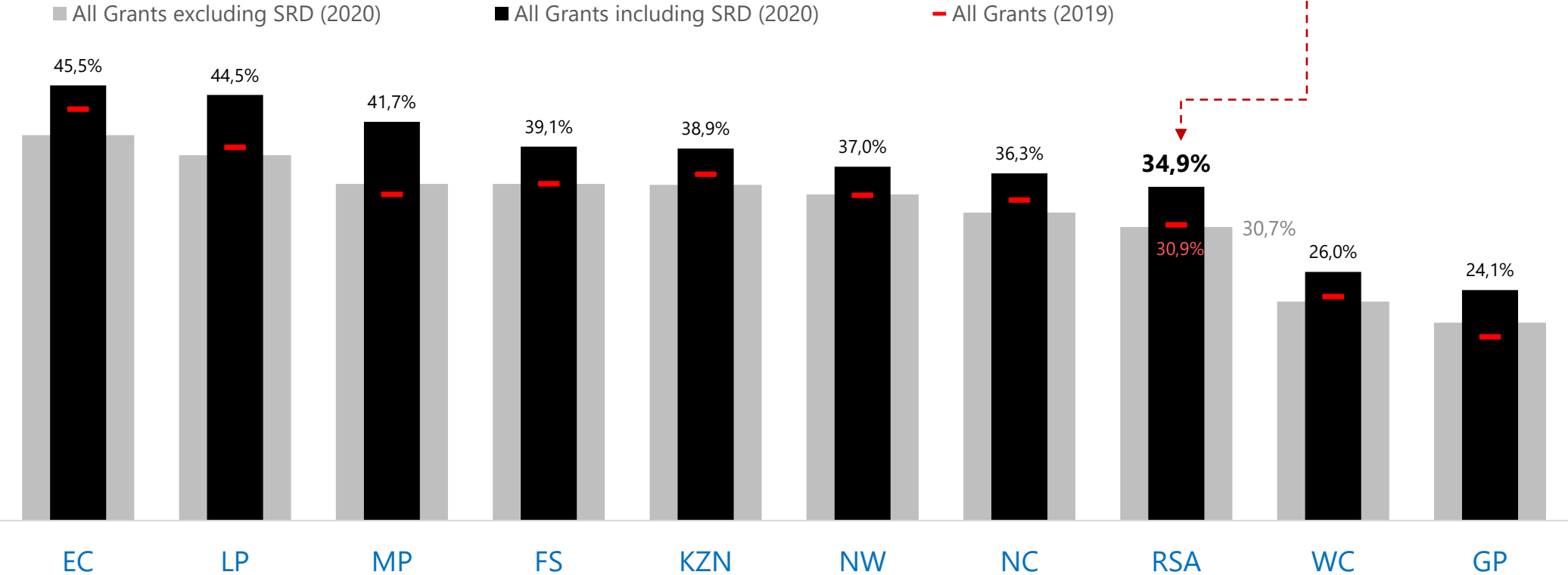
An increase in the percentage of persons and individuals who accessed social grants in 2020 was mainly due to the large uptake of COVID-19 **Social Relief of Distress grants**.

Percentage of households and individuals who have benefited from social grants, 2003–2020



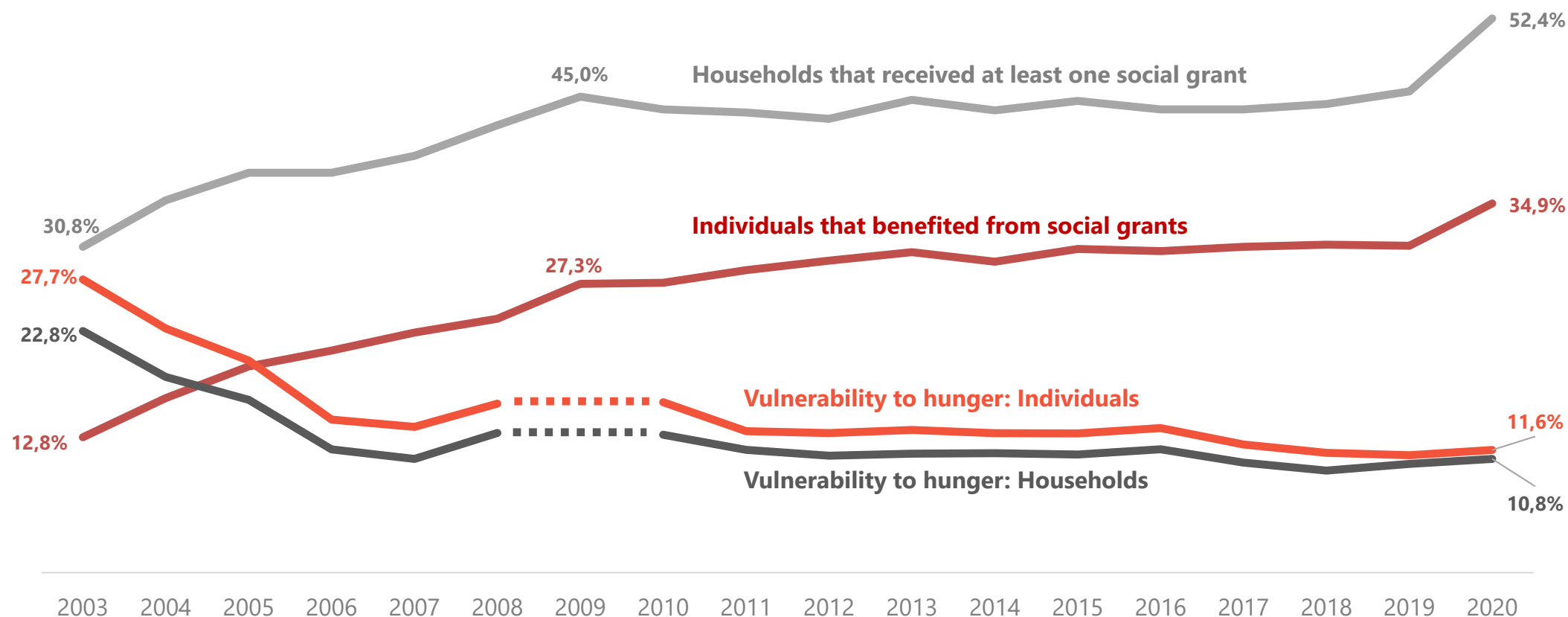
Nationally, although **34,9%** of beneficiaries accessed grants if SRDs are included, the figures falls to 30,7% if SRDs are excluded, very similar to the estimate reported in 2019 (30,9%). *Similar observations can be made across all provinces.*

Percentage of individuals that benefitted from social grants per province in 2020 by access to Social Relief Grant, compared to individual beneficiaries in 2019.



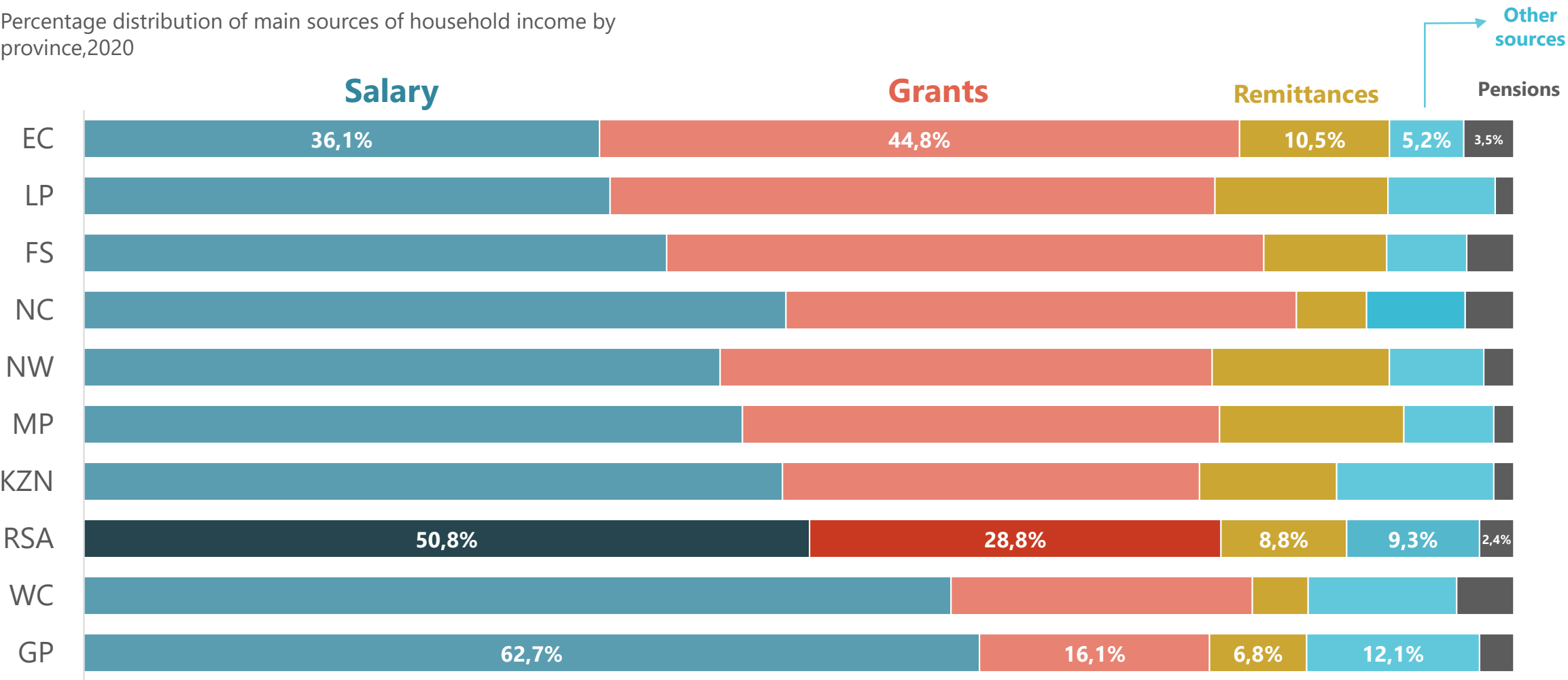
Vulnerability to hunger at an **individual** and **household** level has been declining until 2019 whilst access to grants has been increasing. However, slight increases were observed in 2020.

Access to grants vs estimated percentage of households and persons vulnerable to hunger in South Africa, 2002-2020



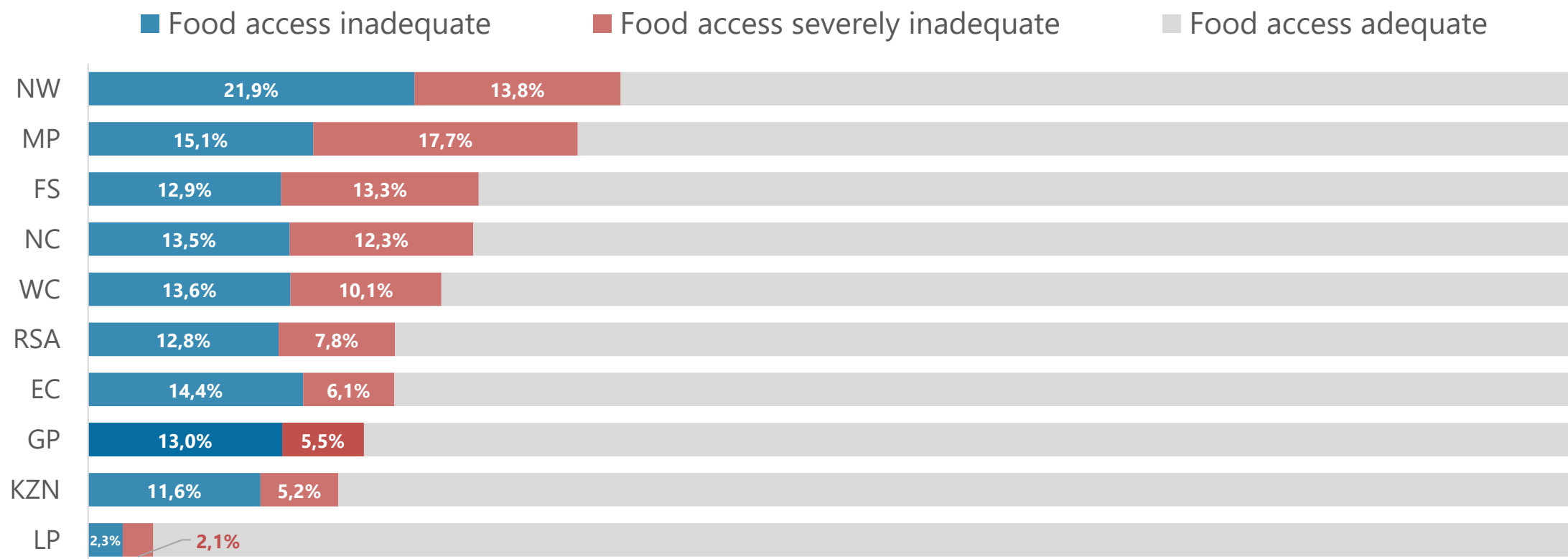
There is an increased reliance on **grants as main source of income** (20,4% in 2019 to 28,8% in 2020) and a slight decrease in salaries and wages (54,8% to 50,8%) and remittances (11,0% to 8,8%).

Percentage distribution of main sources of household income by province,2020



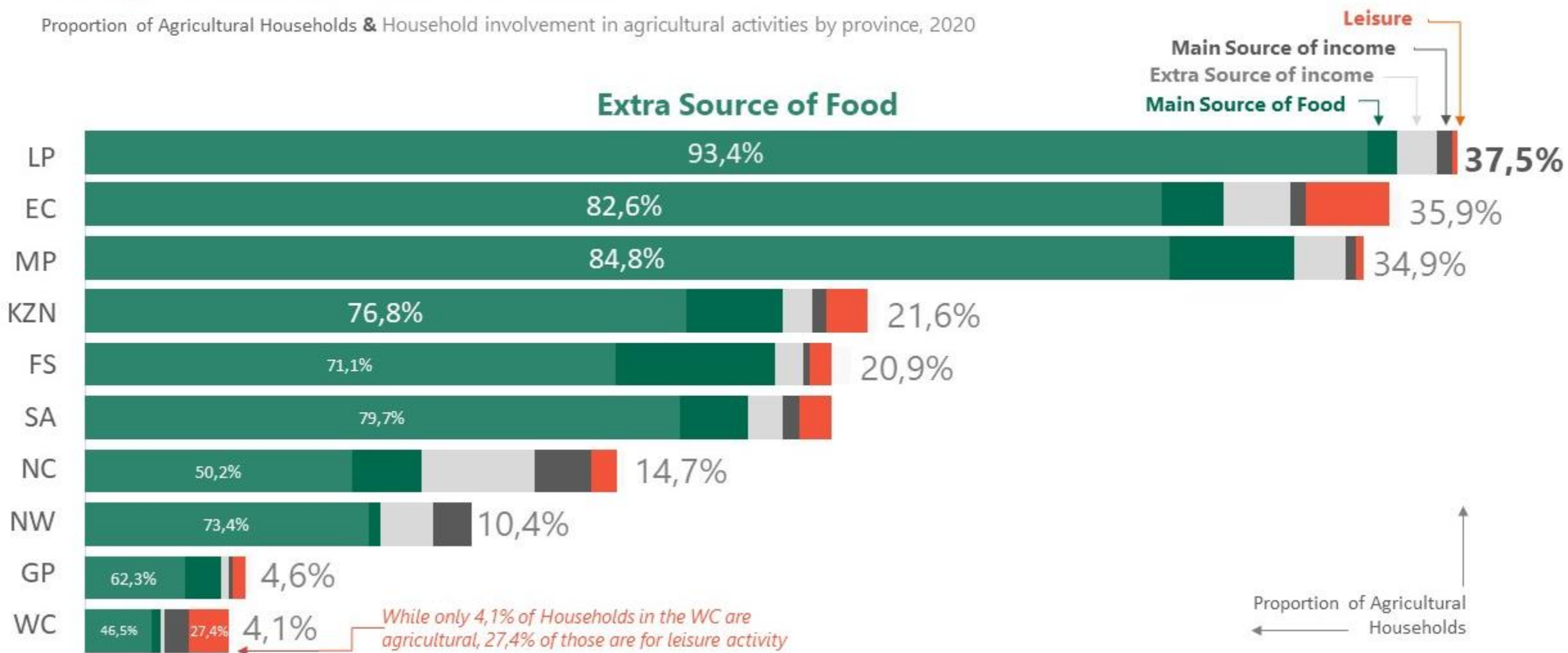
Nationally, 20,6% of households considered their access to food as **inadequate** or **severely inadequate**. Food access problems were the most common in North West (35,7%), Mpumalanga (32,8%), Free State (26,2%) and Northern Cape (25,8%).

Percentage of households experiencing food adequacy or inadequacy by province, 2020



37,5% of Households in Limpopo are Agricultural with 93,4% of the involvement being for extra sources of food.

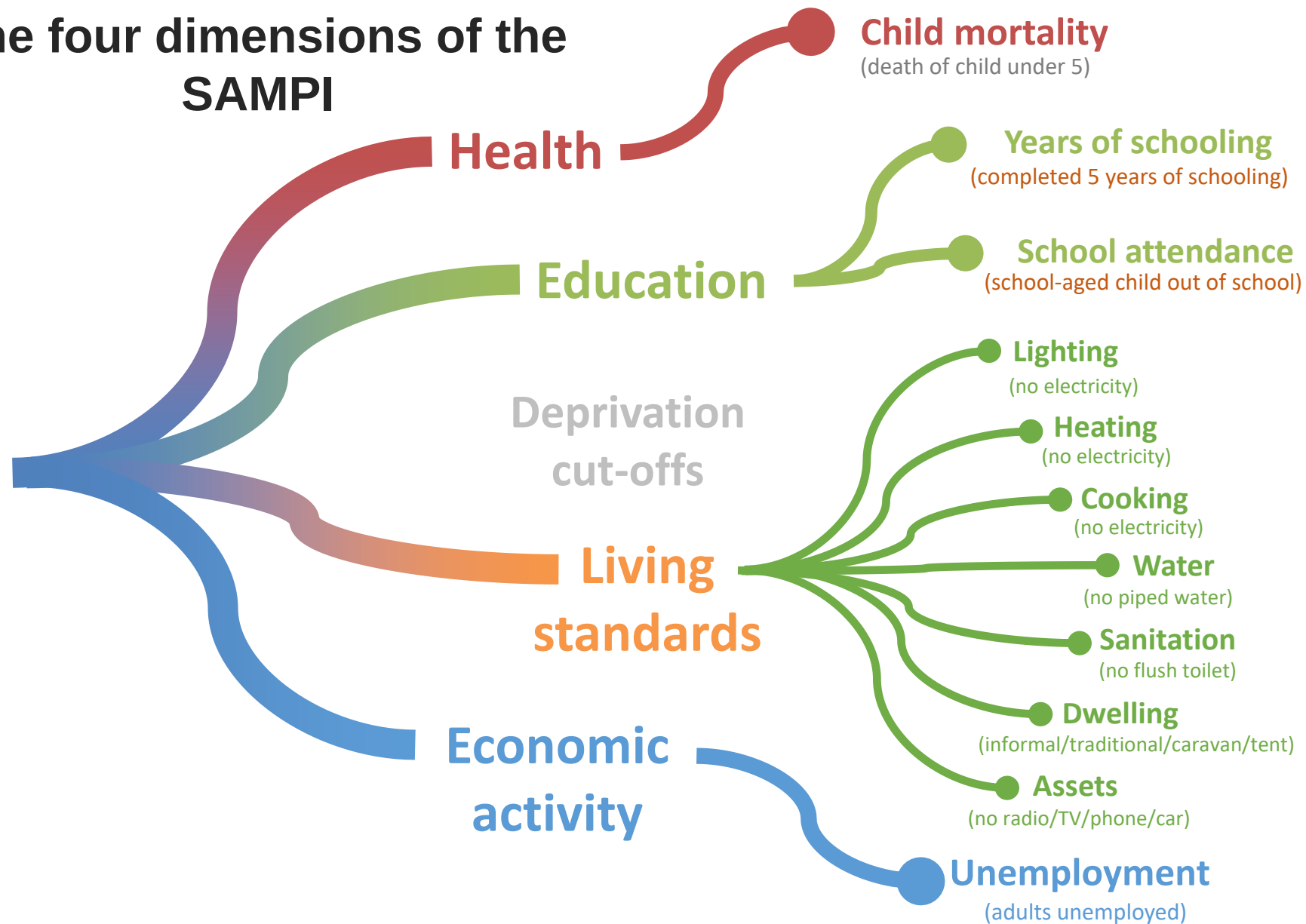
Proportion of Agricultural Households & Household involvement in agricultural activities by province, 2020





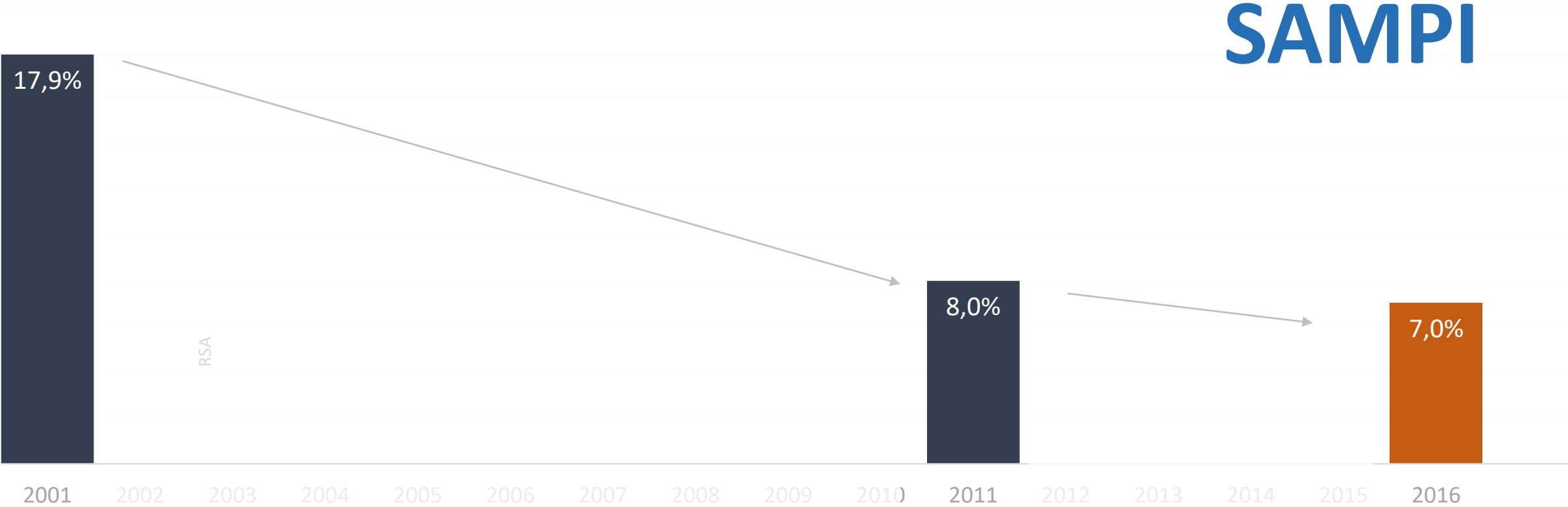
The South African
Multidimensional
Poverty Index
(SAMPI) provides a
more holistic view
of poverty

The four dimensions of the SAMPI



Headcount poverty decreased from 17,9% in 2001 to 7,0% in 2016

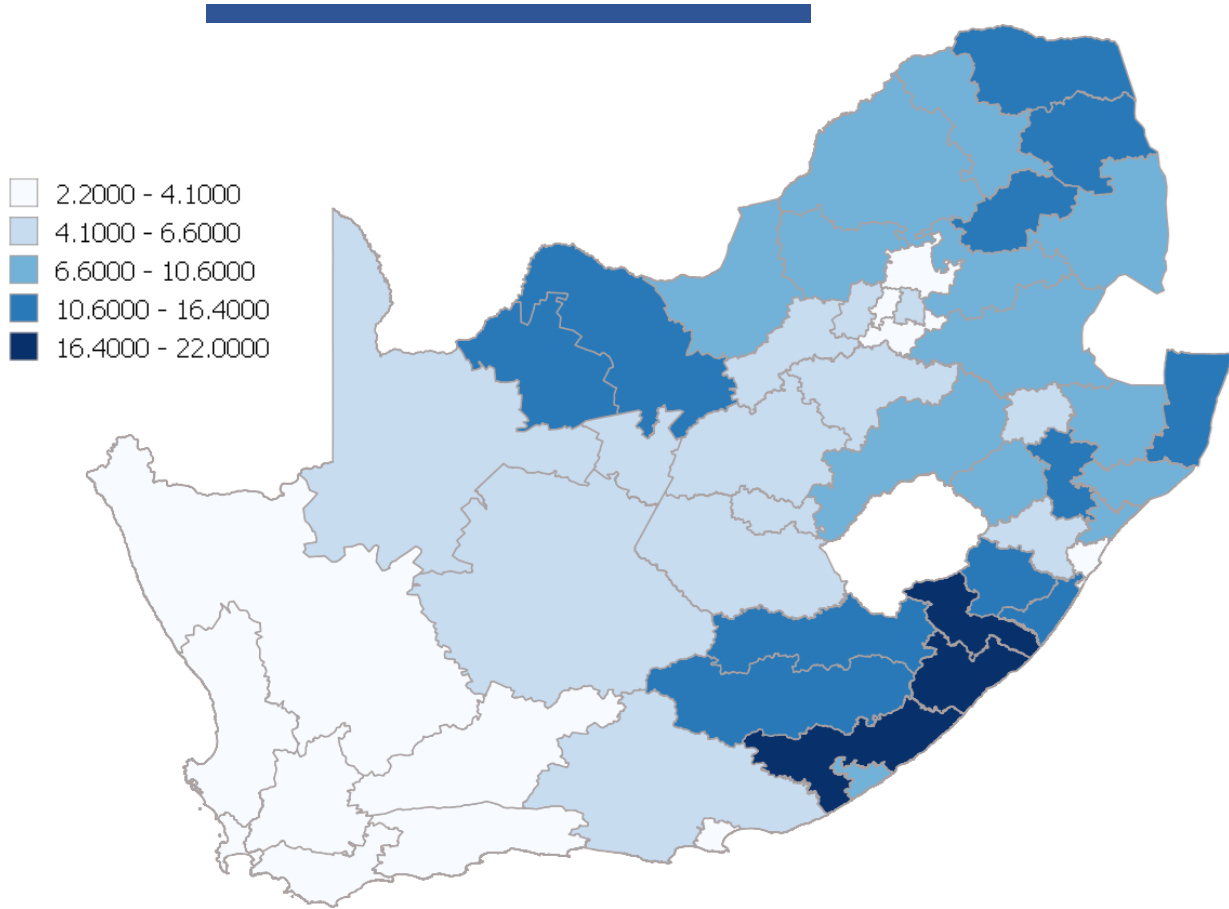
Multidimensional Poverty headcount by Geographic Various levels 2001-2016



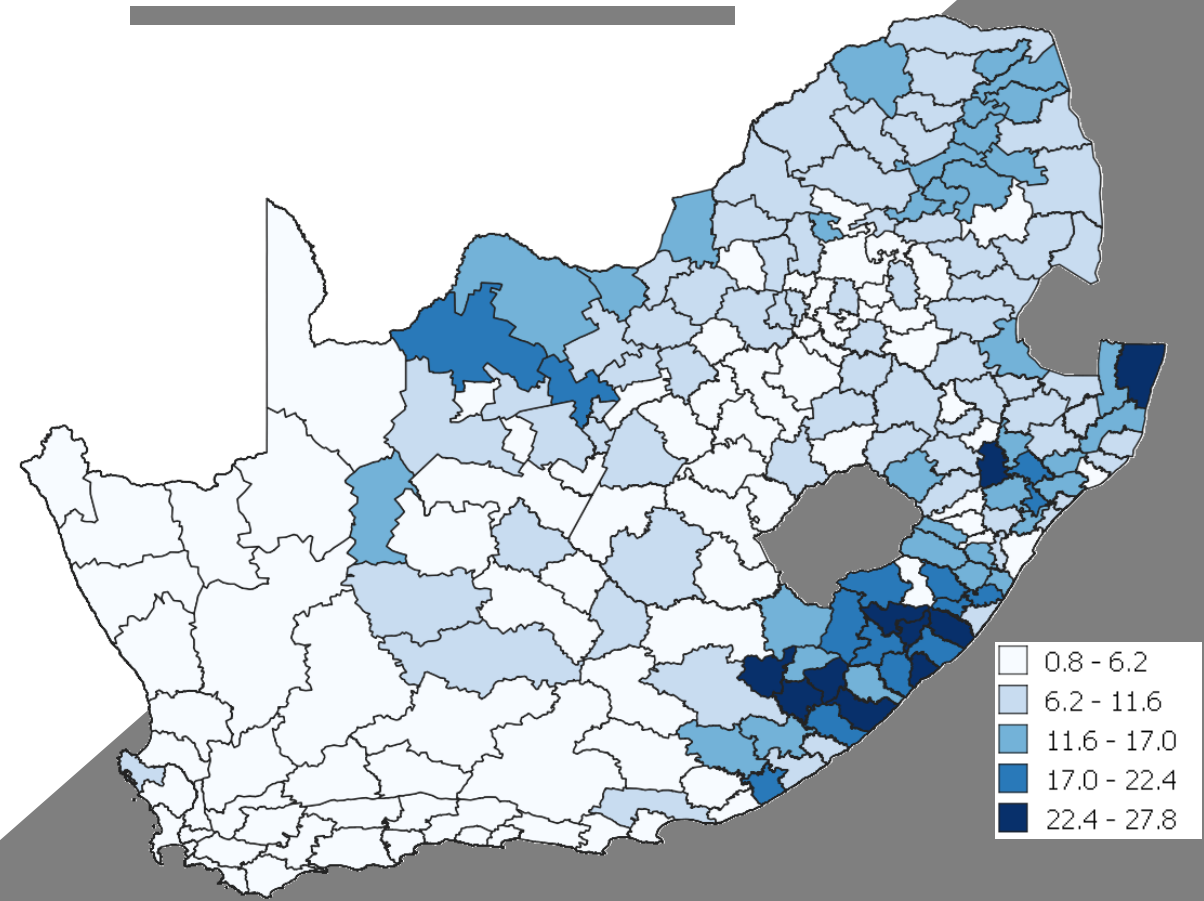
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District and Municipal View of Poverty 2016

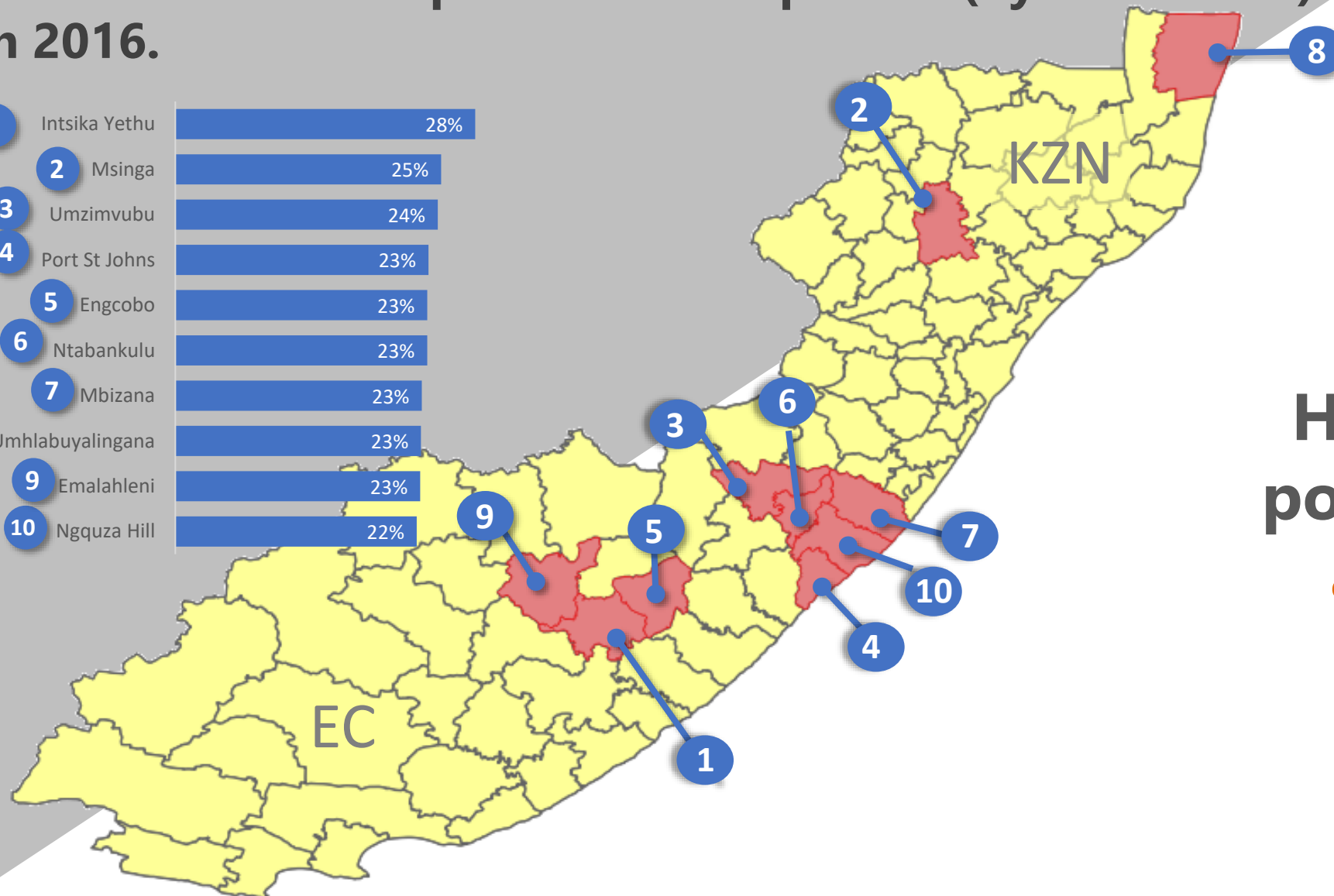
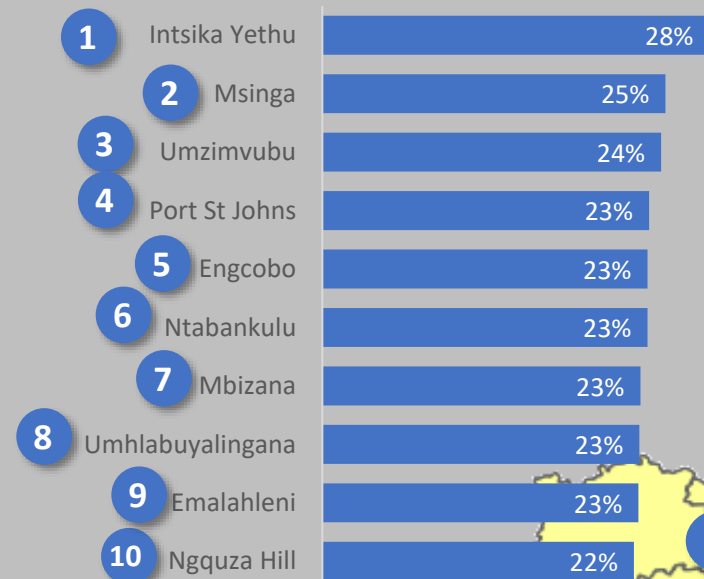
District



Municipal

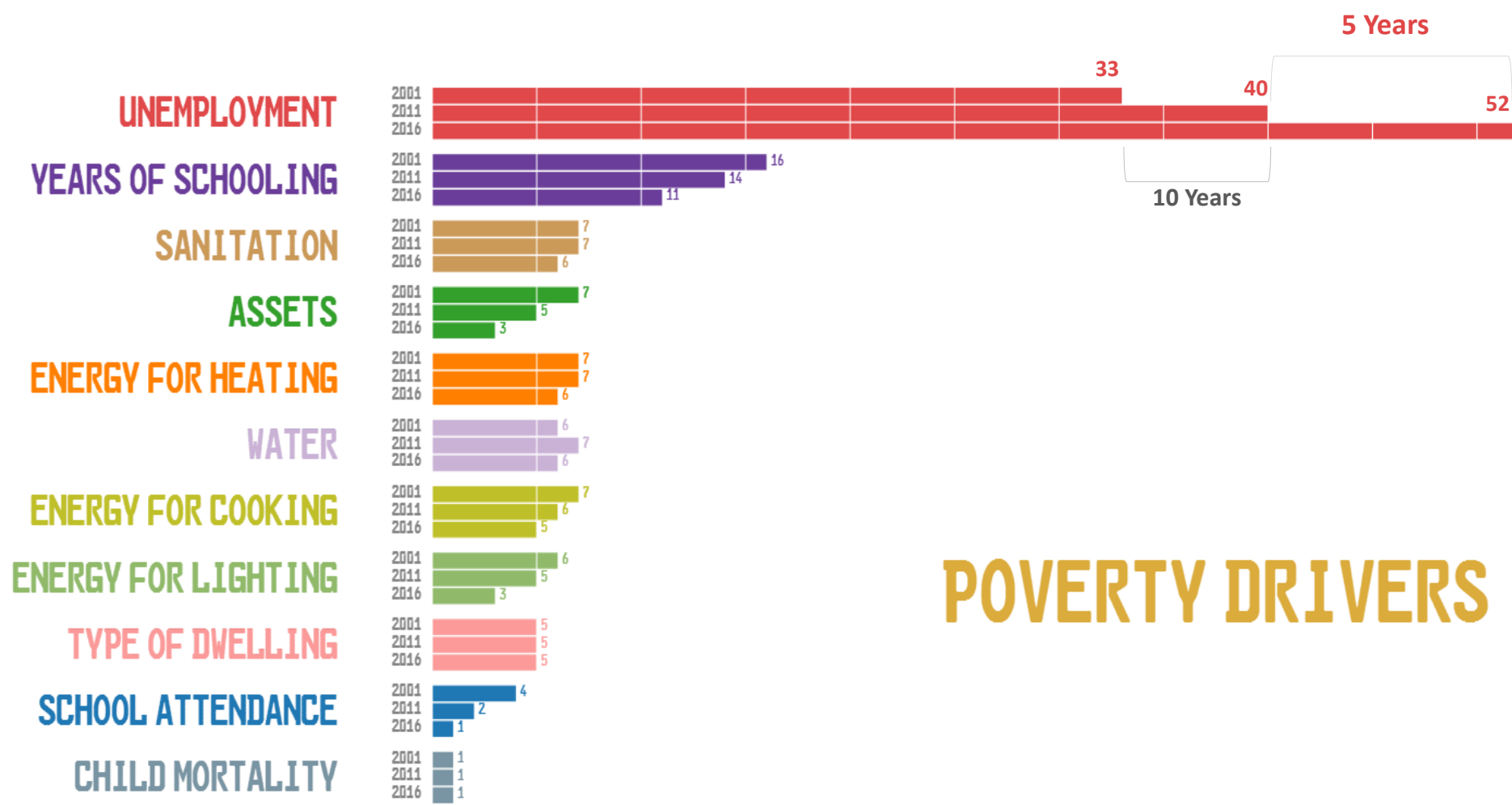


Location of the ten poorest municipalities (by headcount) in 2016.



High levels of poverty in **rural areas** of SA

Multidimensional Poverty Drivers



POVERTY DRIVERS

Census 2001, 2011 and CS 2016

A background image showing a group of young students in a classroom, focused on their work. The image is dimmed and has a dark overlay. A large, thin yellow circle is positioned on the left side, containing the title text.

Education in perspective

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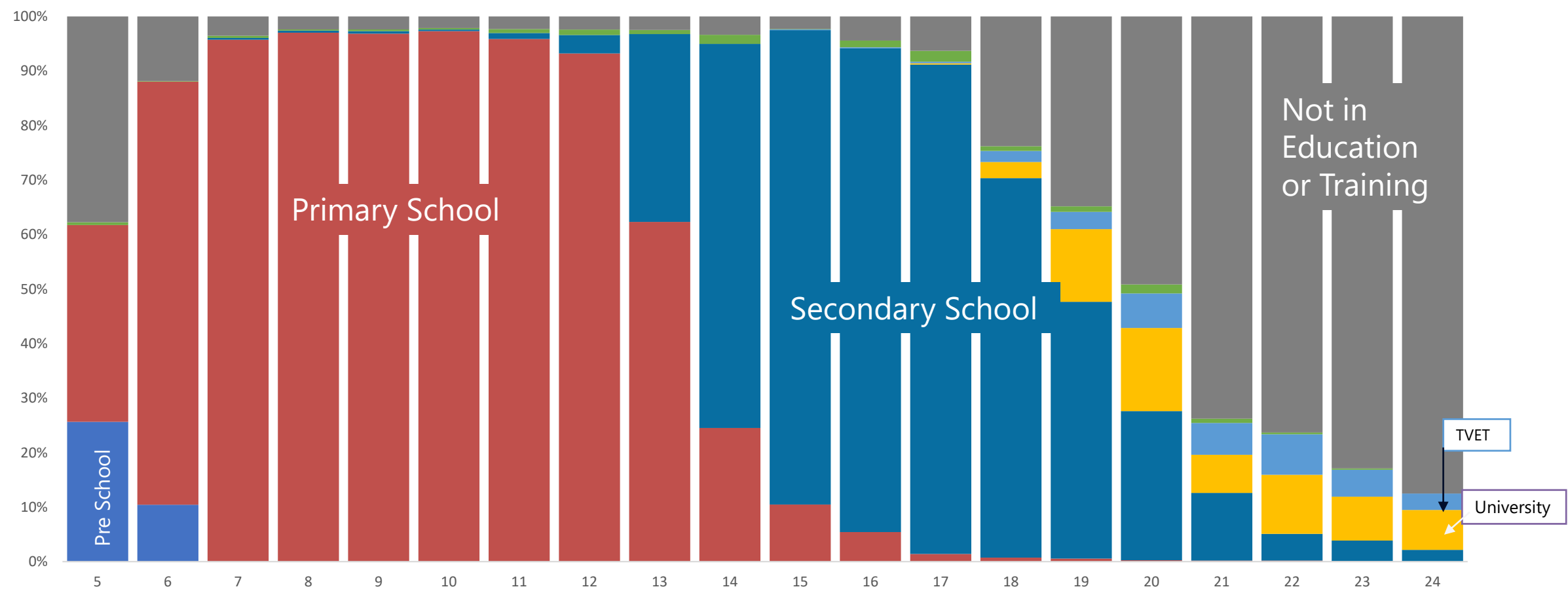


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Continued representation of learners who are older than the ideal graduation age in primary and secondary schools. *Slight increase in individuals who are not in education*

Type of educational institution attended by individuals aged 5–24 years, 2020



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Labour

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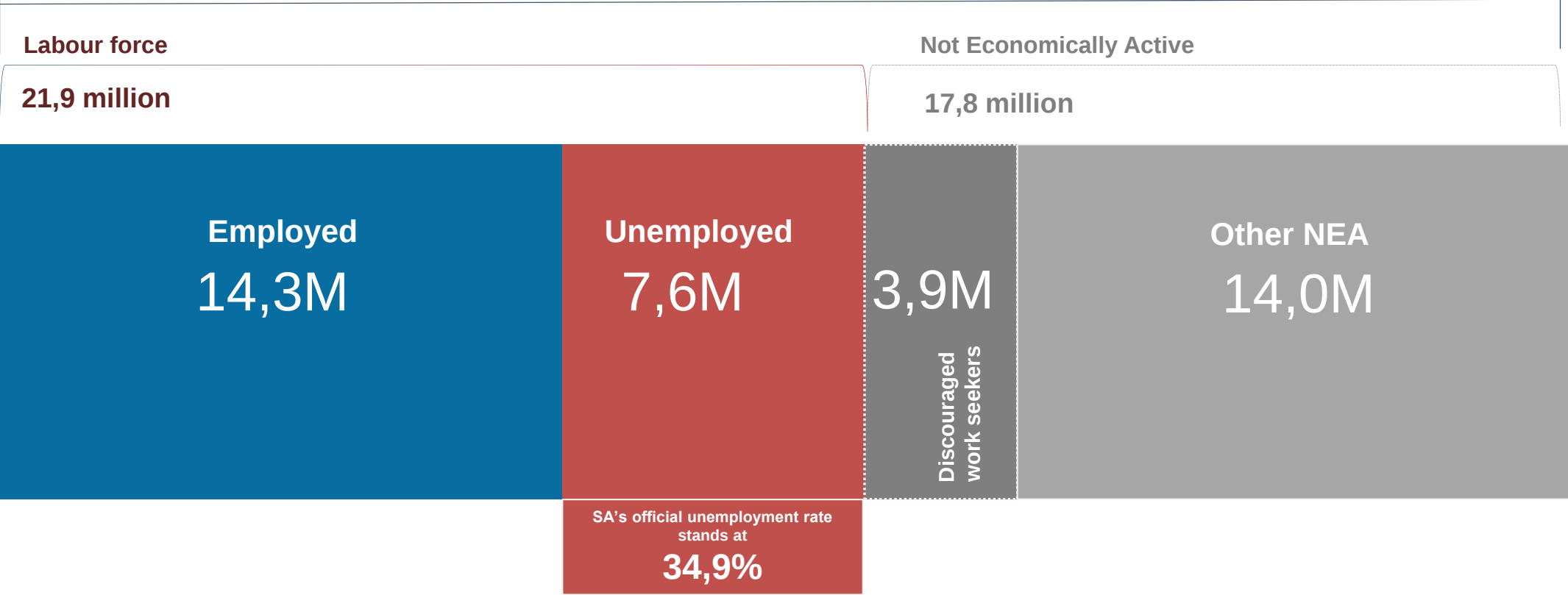
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There were about **660 thousand** less people employed in Q3:2021 than in Q2:2021

39,7 million

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



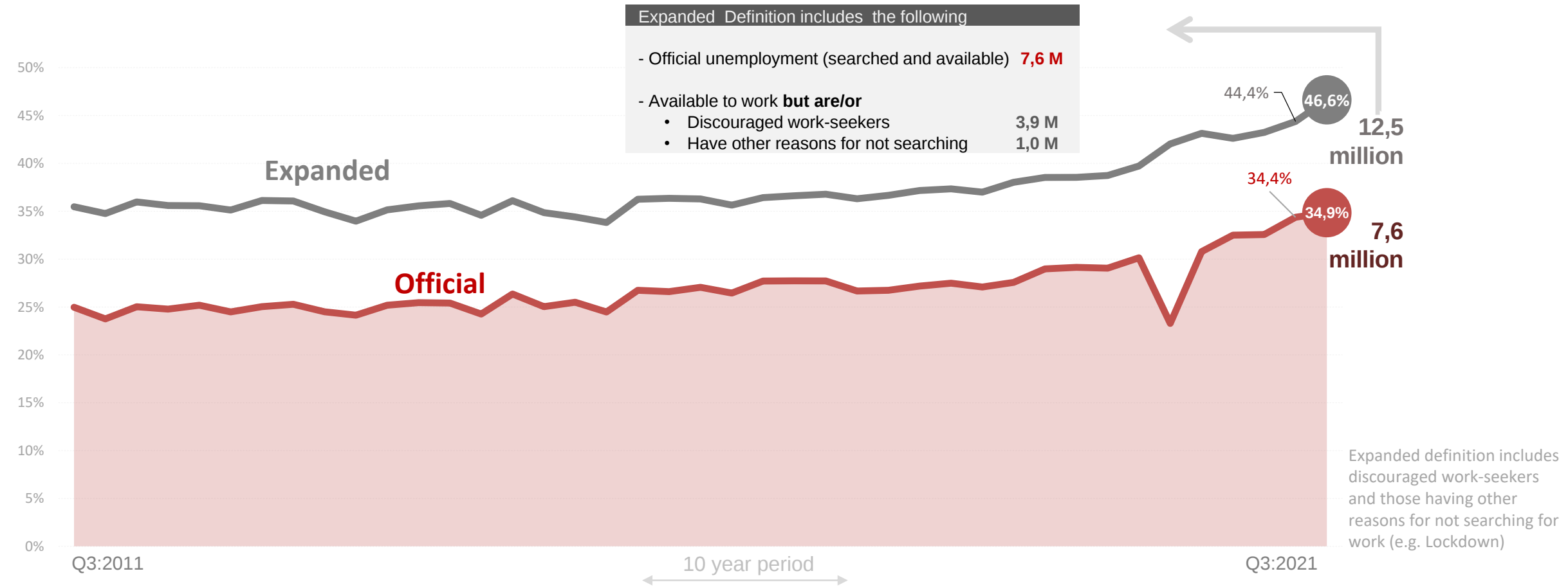
Increased by 0,5 of a percentage point between Q2:2021 and Q3:2021

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.

Due to rounding numbers may not add up

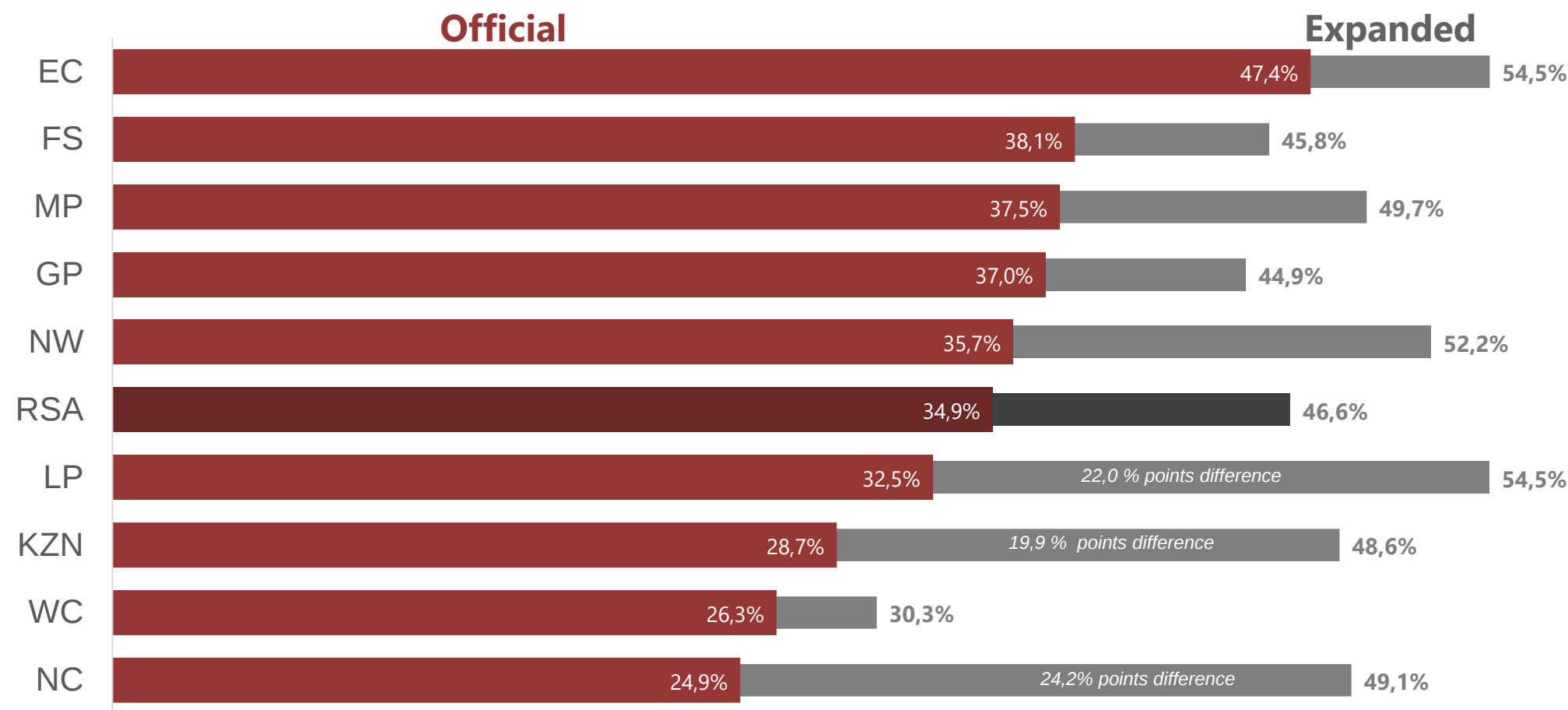
Expanded unemployment increased by 2,2 percentage points to 46,6% in Q3:2021 compared to Q2:2021.

Official vs Expanded unemployment: Q3:2011-Q3:2021



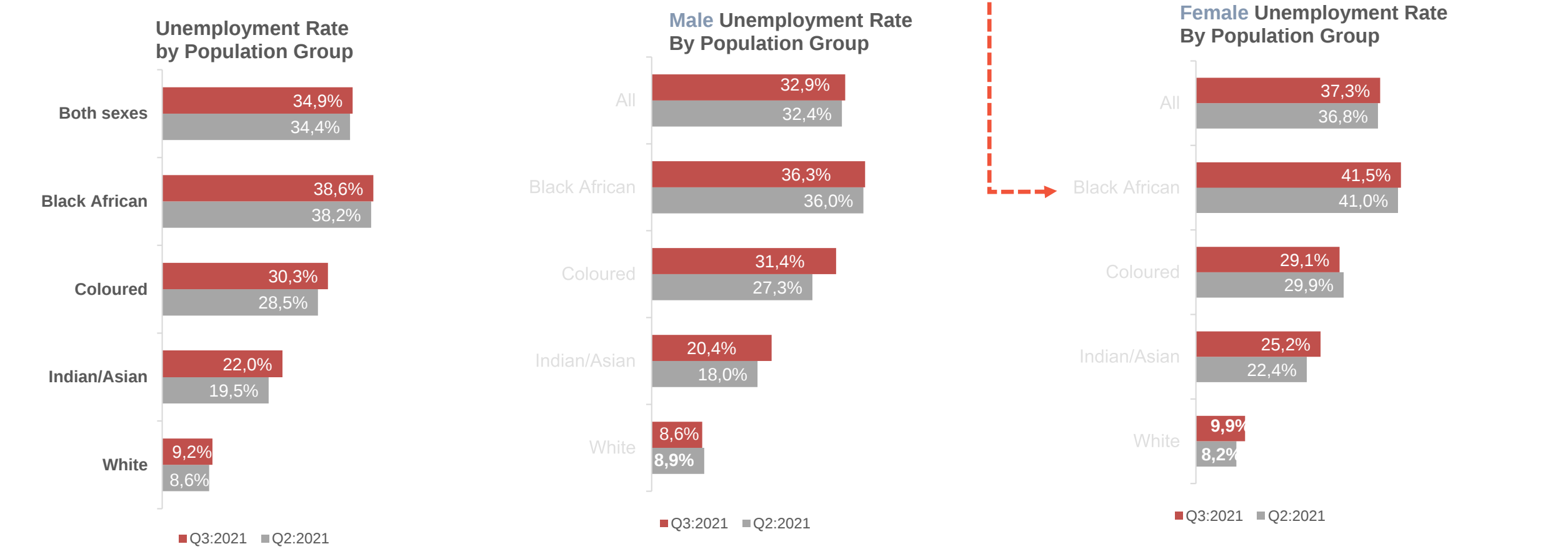
EC, LP and NW recorded expanded unemployment rates above 50,0% in Q3:2021. *NC and LP have more than 20,0 percentage points difference between their expanded and official unemployment rates.*

Provincial unemployment rate: Official vs Expanded Q3:2021



Black African women are the most vulnerable with an **unemployment rate of 41,5%** in Q3:2021. *This is 4,2 percentage points higher than the national average for females.*

OFFICIAL unemployment rate by population group and sex

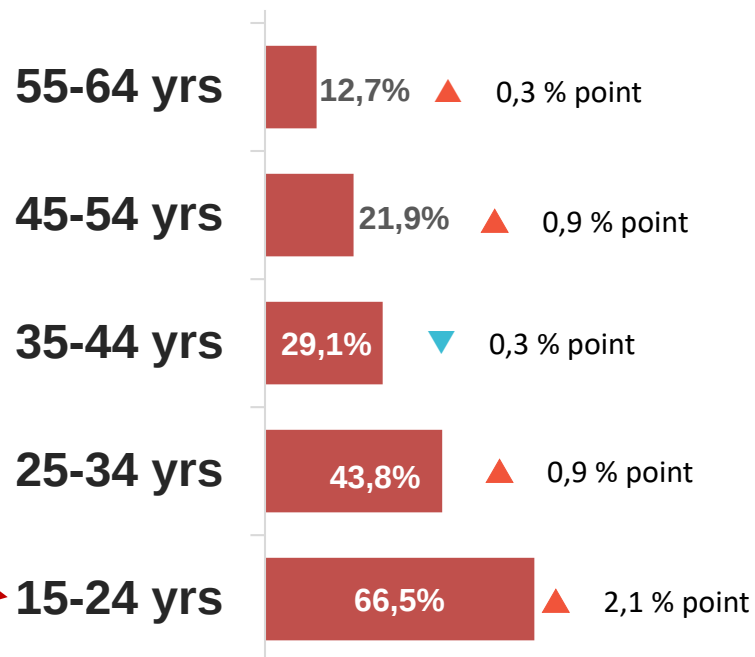


- Youth aged 15-24 years and 25-34 years recorded the highest unemployment rates of 66,5% and 43,8% respectively

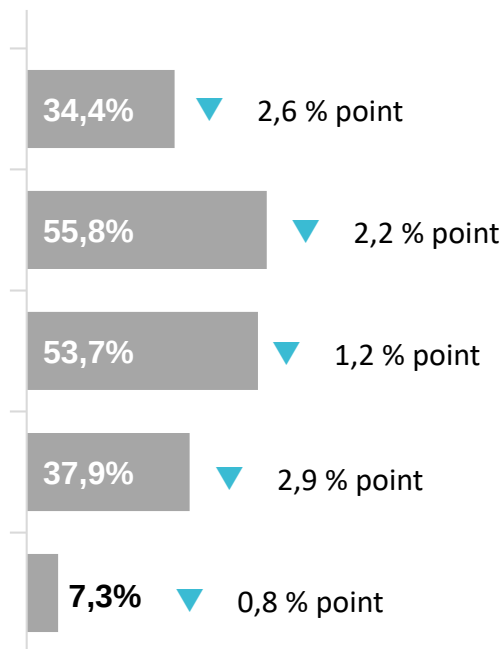
Labour market rates by age group, Q3:2021

▲ ▼ Change: Percentage points
Q2:2021 to Q3:2021

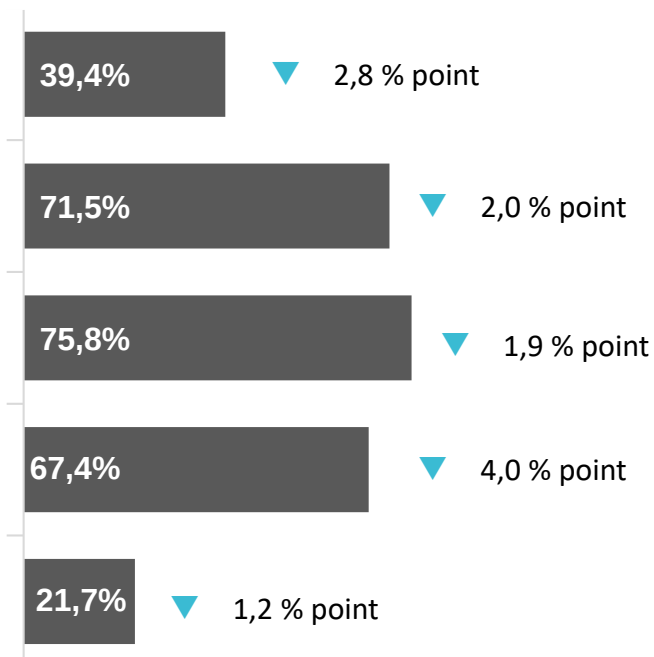
Unemployment rate



Absorption rate

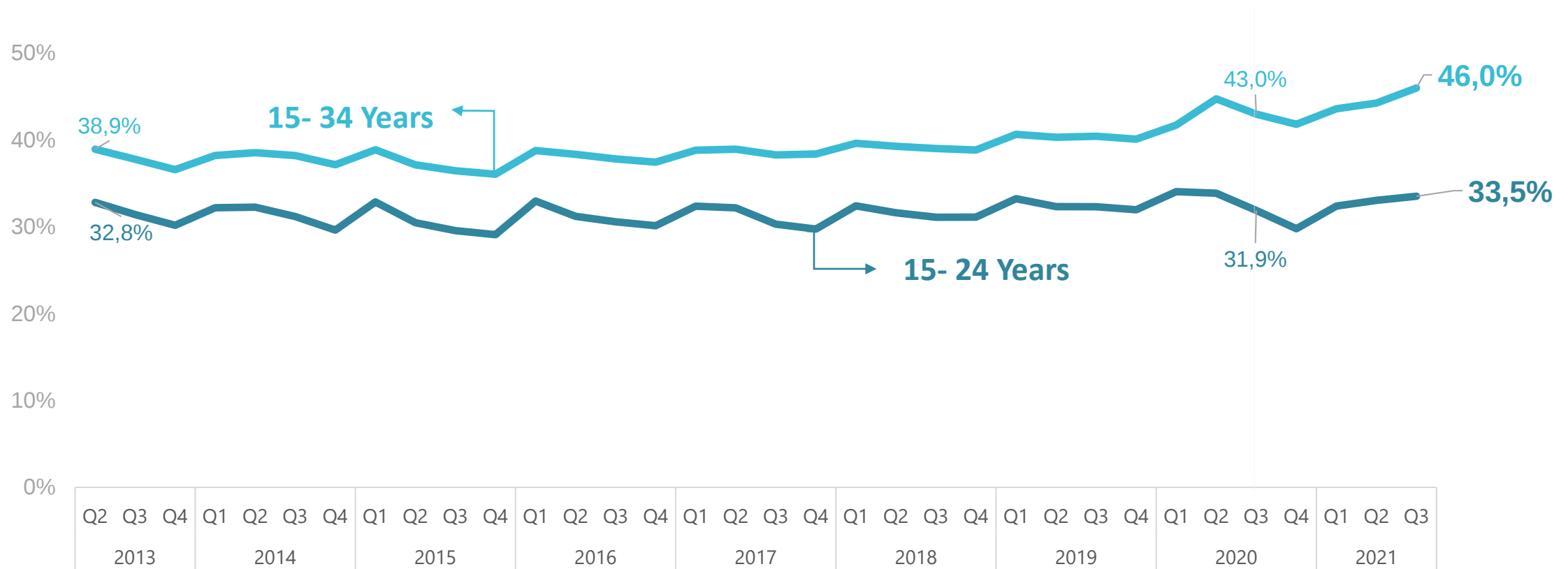


Participation rate



Approximately **3,4 million** (33,5%) out of 10,2 million young people **aged 15-24** years were not in employment, education or training (NEET). *The overall NEET rate increased by 1,6 percentage points in Q3:2021 compared to Q3:2020.*

NEET rate ages 15-24 & 15-34, 2013-2021



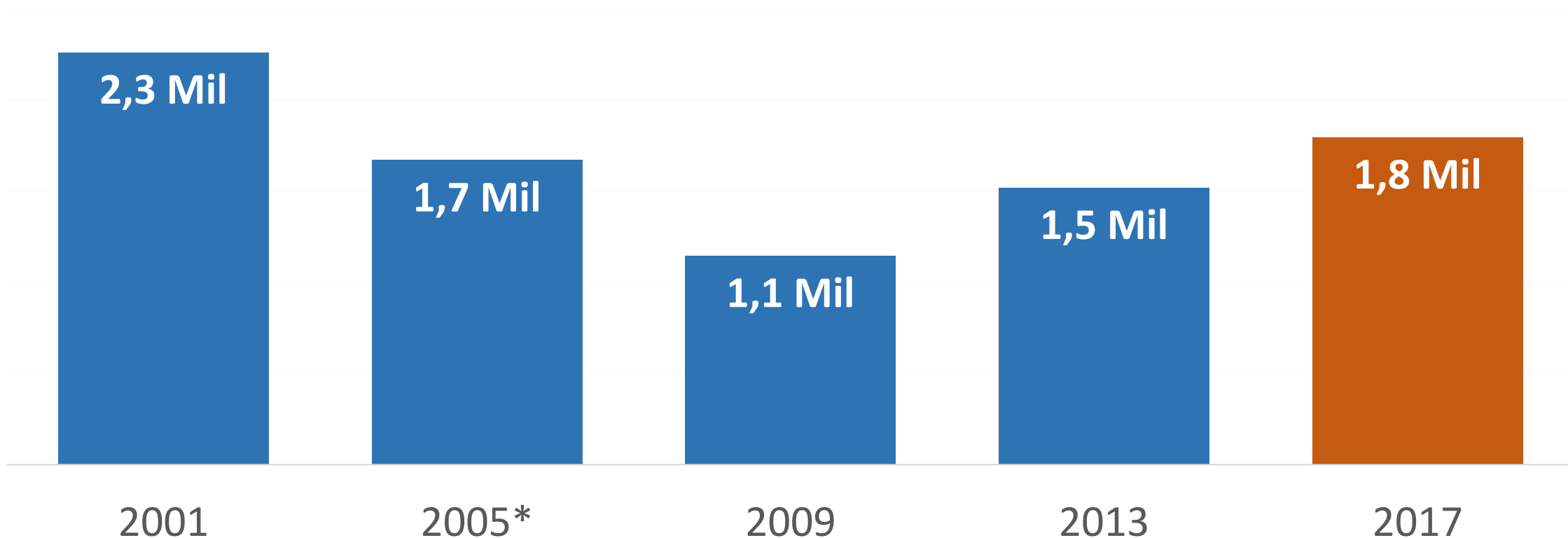
63.5%

Of people decided to start an informal business, *due to unemployment* OR having no alternative source of income.

Source 2017 Survey of Employers and the Self-employed (SESE). The SESE collects detailed information about non-VAT registered businesses, most of which are in the informal sector.

The number of persons running informal businesses stood at 1,8 million in 2017

Individuals' running at least one non-VAT registered business, 2001–2017



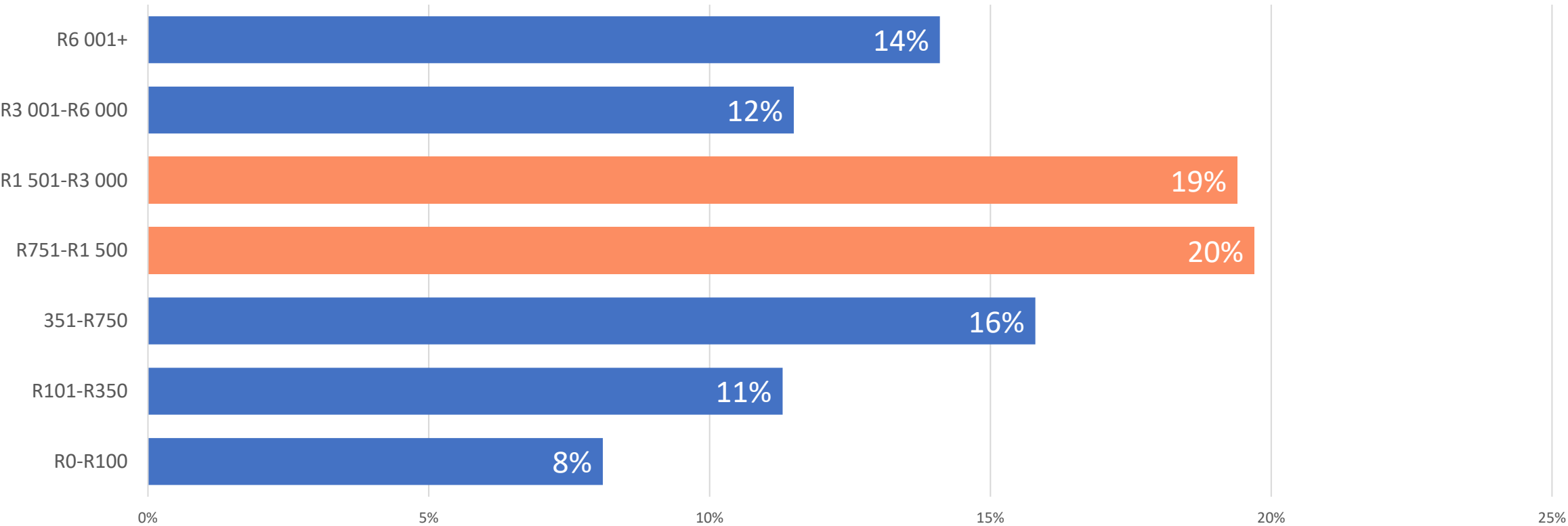
**The 2005 SESE estimates have not been adjusted to reflect the new population benchmarks.*

Source: Survey of Employers and the Self-Employed, 2017

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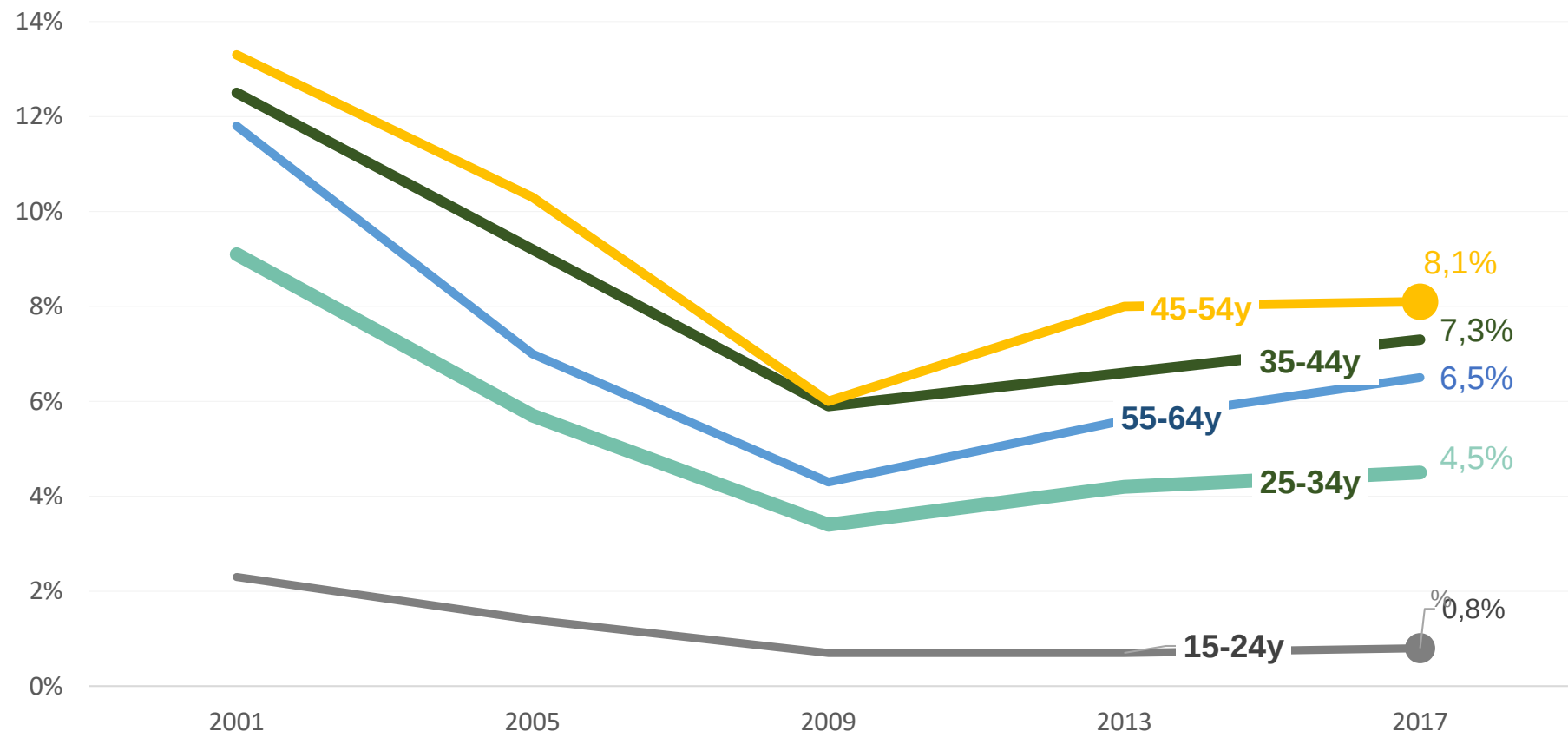
About 39% of informal businesses made net profits of between R751 and R3000

Net profits in the last month of persons running non-VAT registered businesses, 2017



At 8,1% the 45-54 age group had the largest proportion of the working age population running non vat registered business.

Proportion of the working-age population running non-VAT registered businesses, 2001–2017 by Age Groups





Thank You

Faizel Mohammed
Principal Marketing Officer
faizelm@statssa.gov.za
0829027081



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