



stats sa

Department:
Statistics South Africa
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) Q1:2022

Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General



statssa.gov.za



twitter.com/StatsSA



facebook.com/StatsSA

COVID-19 Impact and way forward on Data Collection

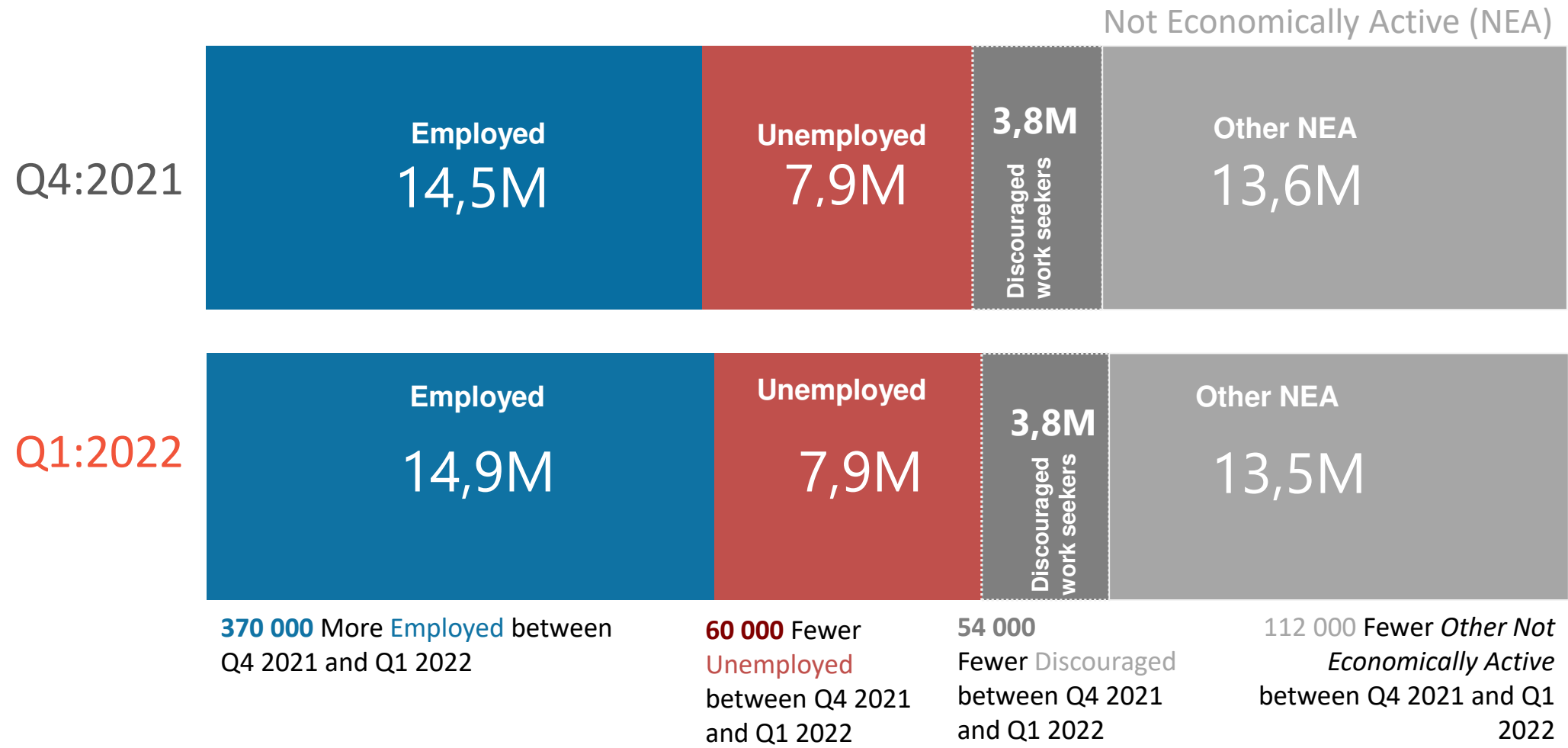


- ❖ **Restrictions** necessary to combat COVID-19 created an obstacle to normal data collection approaches and operations, exactly when there was a massive increase in the demand for information.
- ❖ Stats SA changed the mode of collection for QLFS data to Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) from Q2:2020 to Q4:2021. The mode of data collection using CATI saw the response rate of the survey decline over time to level of concern to the organization reaching 44,6% in the 4th quarter of 2021. With the easing of the lock- down levels restriction the organization took a decision to revert to face-to-face data collection using the Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) which was the mode used prior to the pandemic. It is anticipated that using face-to-face interviewing with CAPI will lead to an increase in response rate and the overall quality in the estimates of the QLFS.
- ❖ In that regard Q1:2022 was mainly collected using face-to face interviewing with CAPI.

Evaluation of reliability of estimates

- ❖ Stats SA is guided by **international best practices** in the production of its official statistics, including labour statistics.
- ❖ In order to provide the public with **quality statistics**, the QLFS data is subjected to quality checks. After thorough checks, and with an improved response rate a decision was taken to publish metro and non-metro estimates for the QLFS Q1:2022.

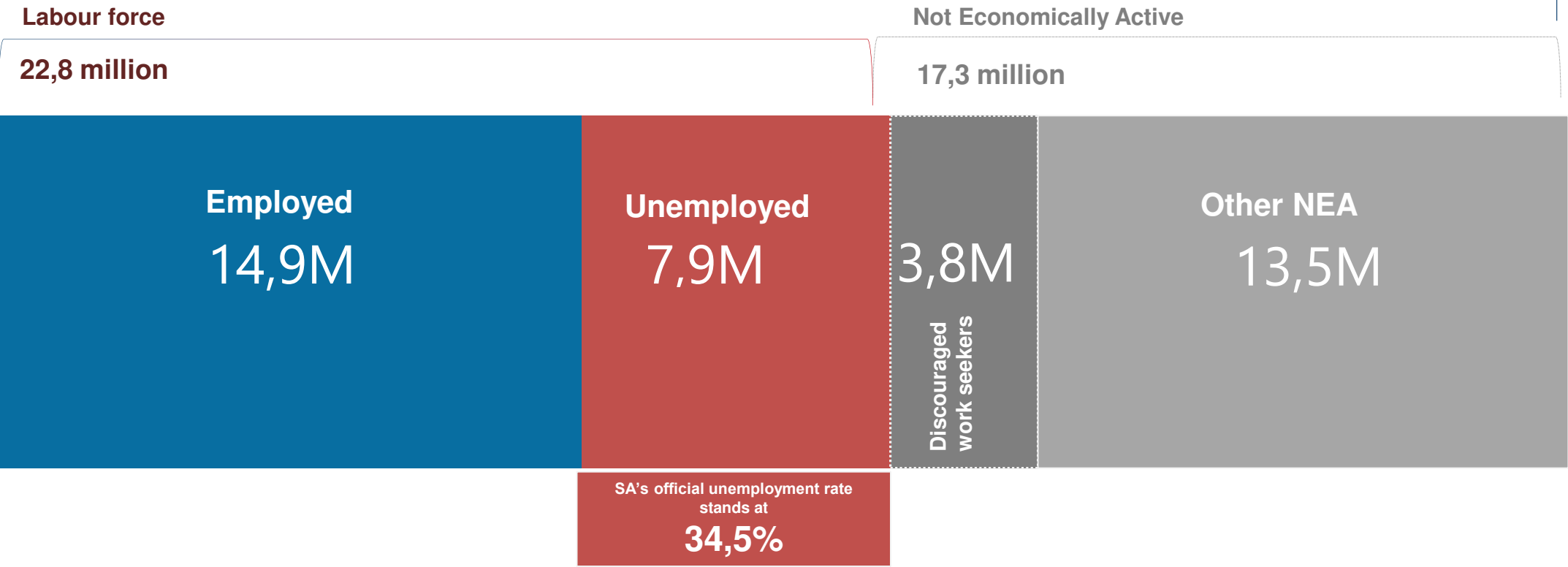
Both unemployed and not economically active declined in **Q1:2022**.



There were about **370 thousand** more people employed in Q1:2022 than in Q4:2021

40,0 million

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



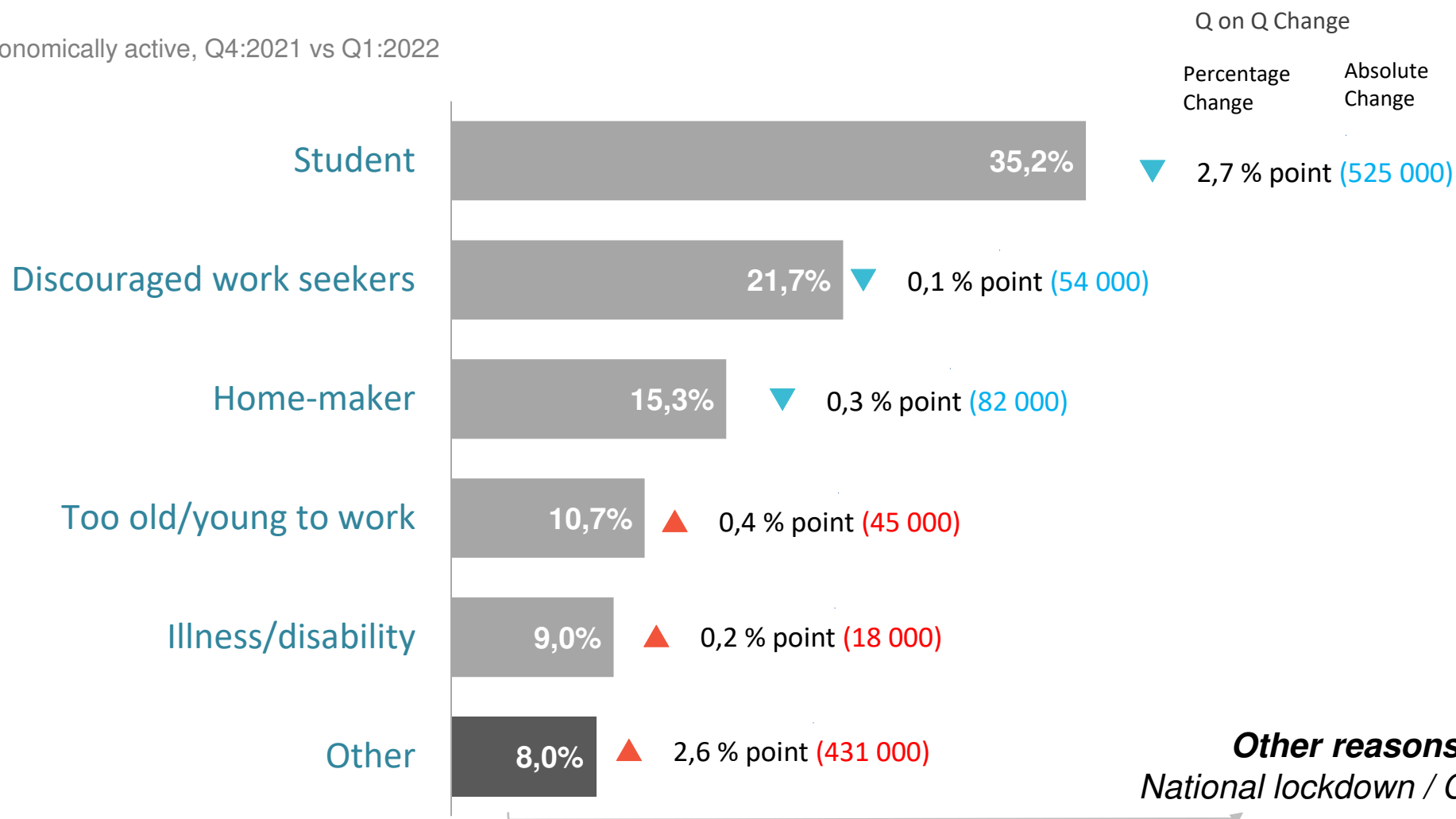
Decreased by 0,8 of a percentage point between
Q4:2021 and Q1:2022

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

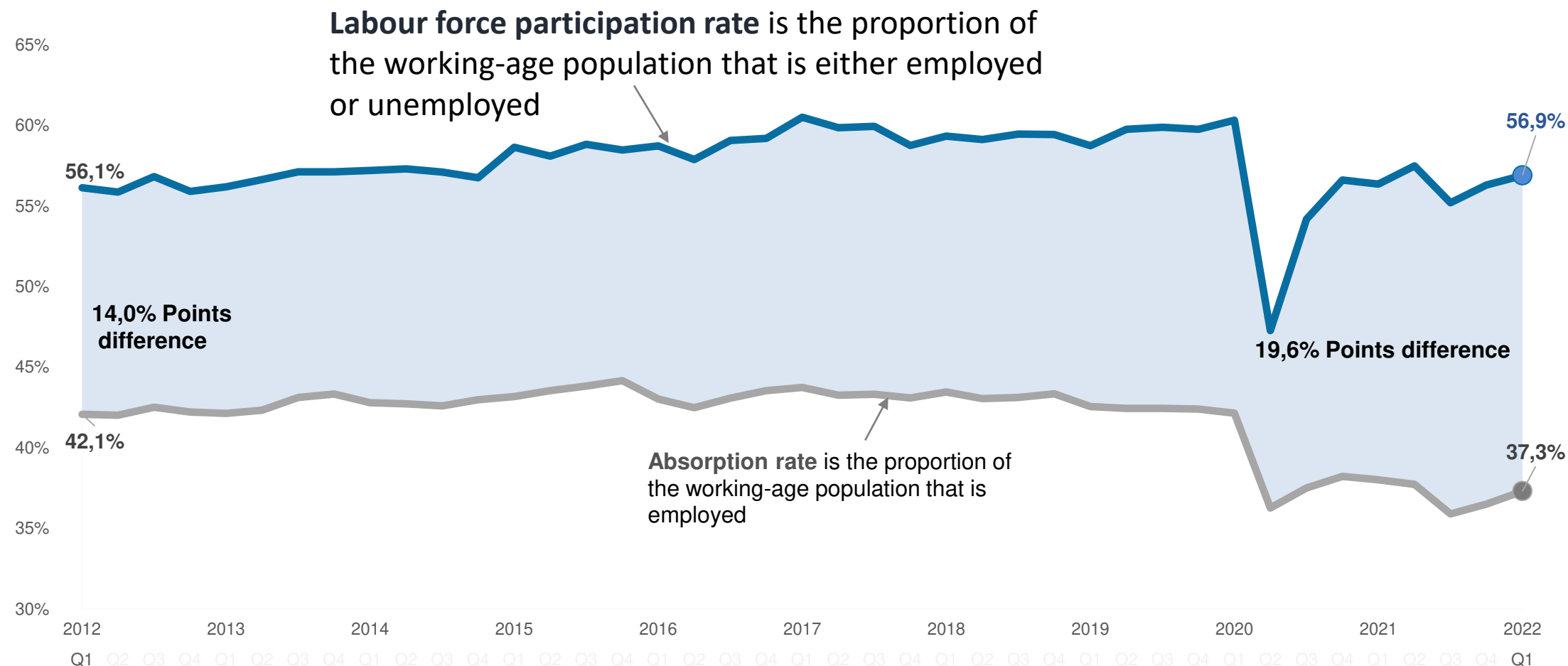
The number of **Not Economically Active** persons **decreased by 166 000** in Q1:2022 compared to Q4:2021

Characteristics of the not economically active, Q4:2021 vs Q1:2022



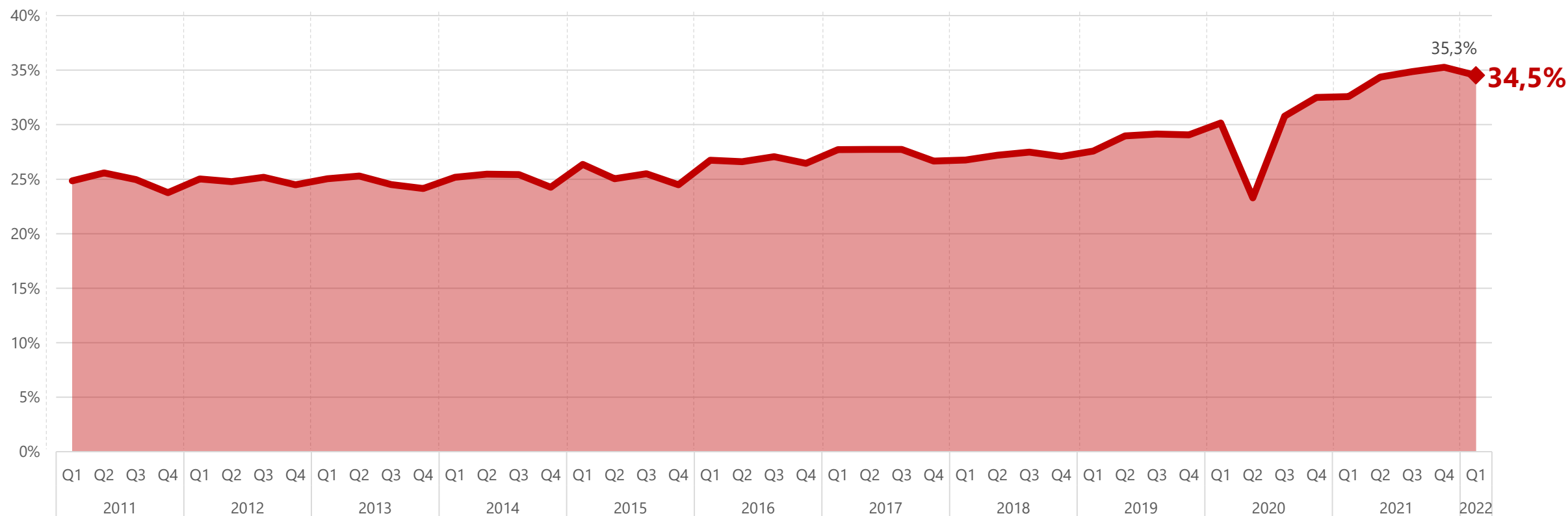
The **Labour force participation rate** increased by 0,6 of a percentage point from 56,3% in Q4:2021 to 56,9% in Q1:2022

Labour force participation and absorption rates Q1:2012-Q1:2022



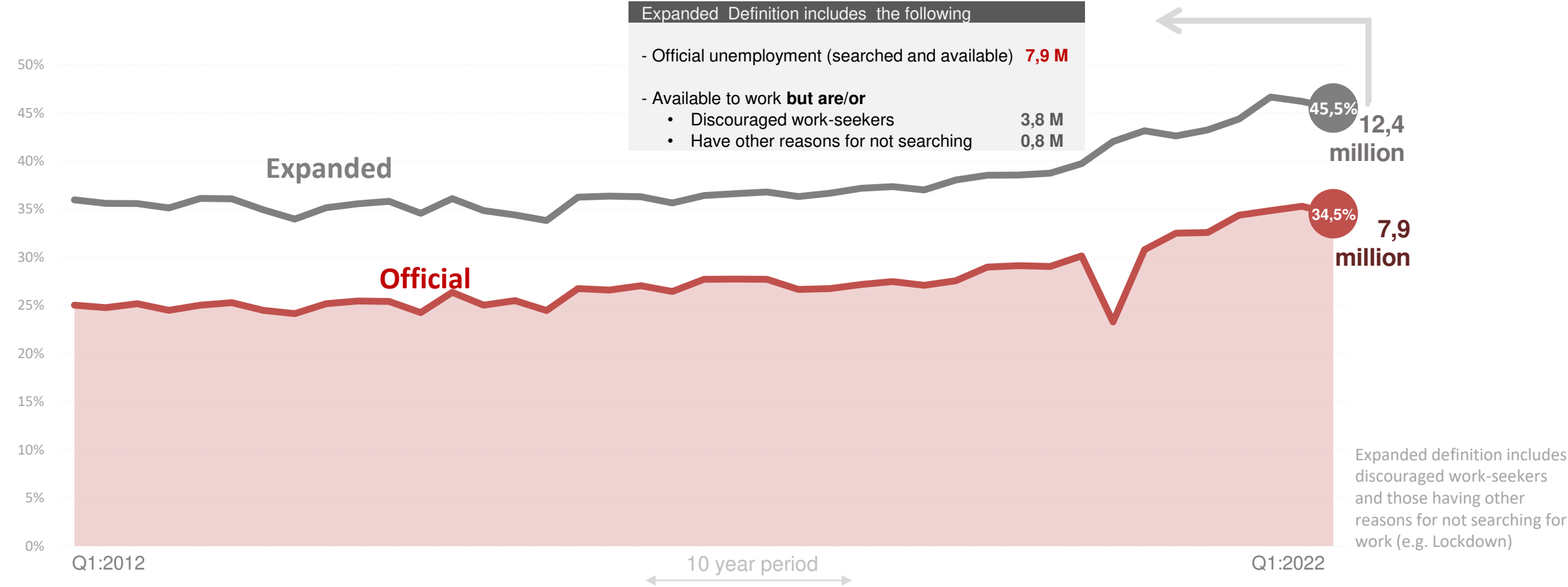
South Africa's **unemployment rate decreased** by **0,8** of a percentage point to **34,5%** in Q1:2022 compared to Q4:2021.

Unemployment rate: Q1:2011 to Q1:2022



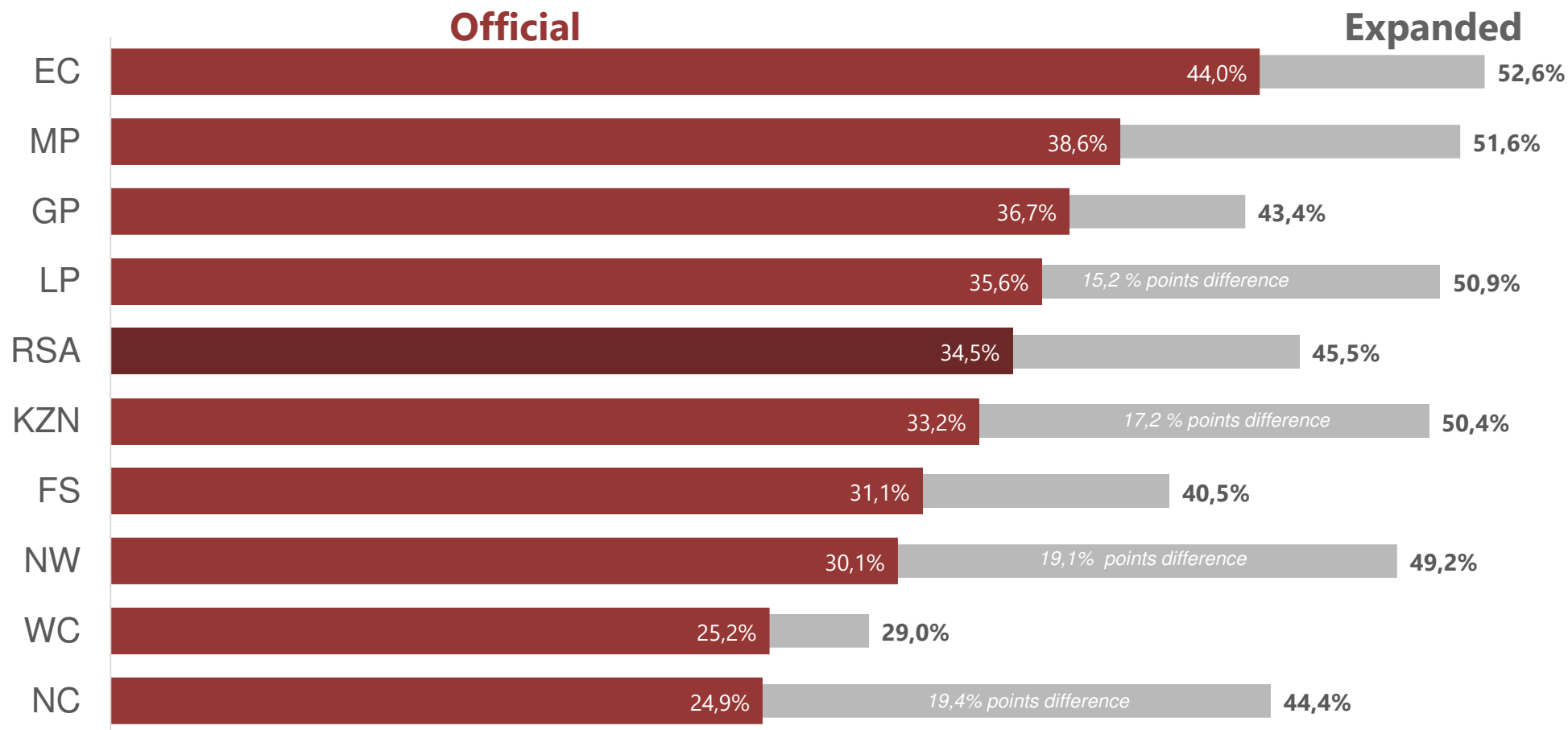
Expanded unemployment rate **decreased by 0,7** of a percentage point to 45,5% in Q1:2022 compared to Q4:2021.

Official vs Expanded unemployment: Q1:2012-Q1:2022



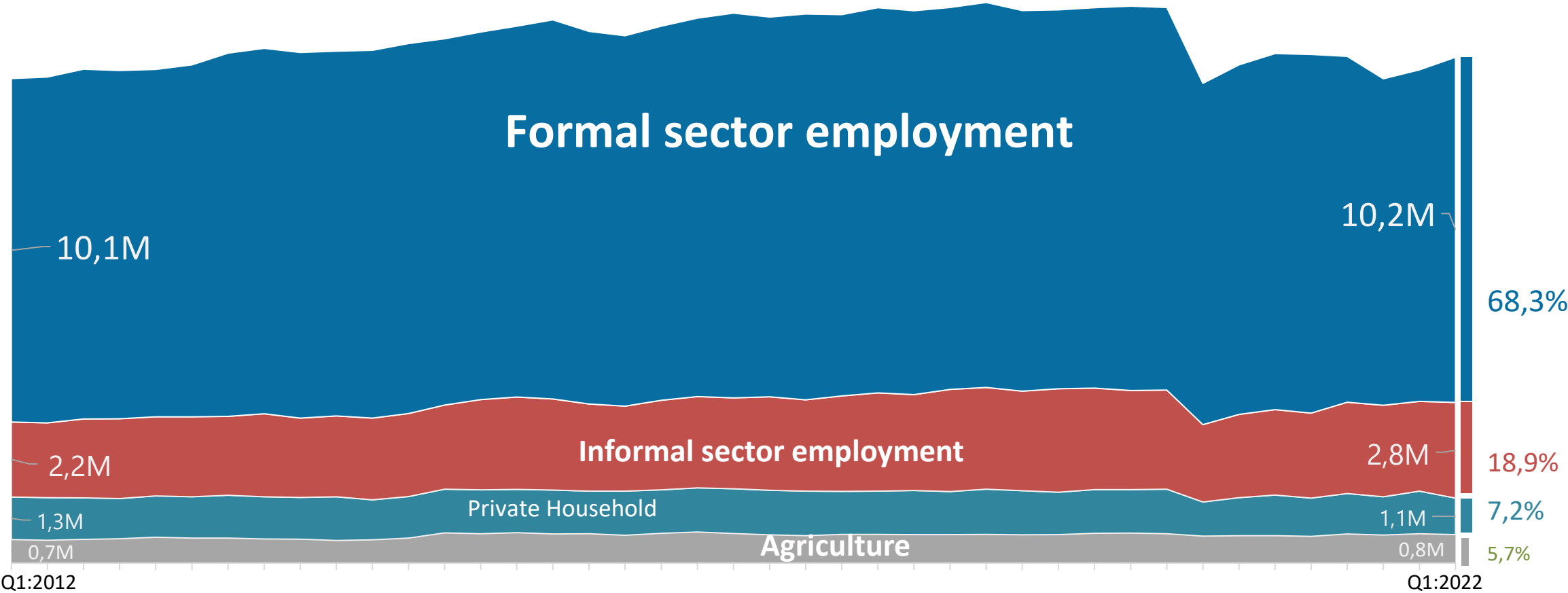
EC, MP, LP and KZN recorded expanded unemployment rates above 50,0% in Q1:2022. *NC, NW, KZN and LP recorded more than 15 percentage points difference between expanded and official unemployment rates.*

Provincial unemployment rate: Official vs Expanded Q1:2022



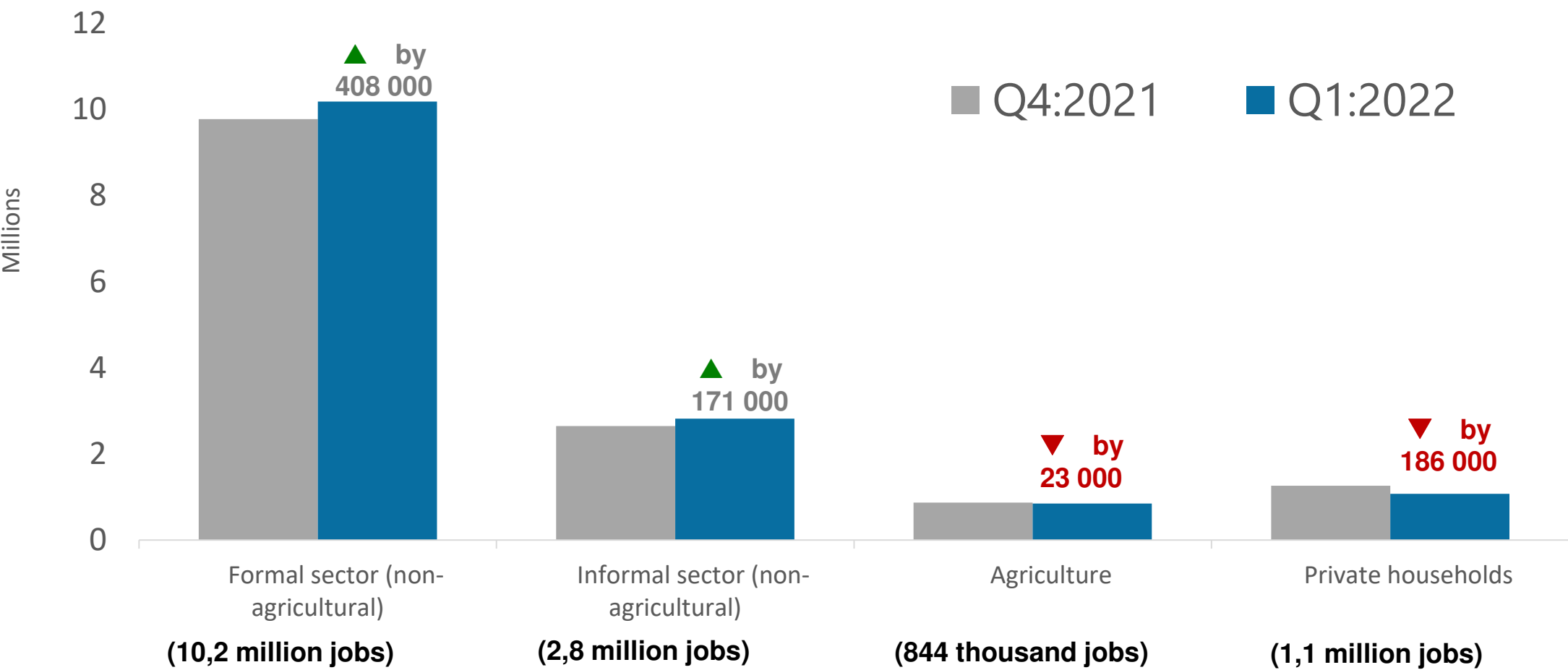
The **formal sector** in South Africa accounts for **68,3%** of total employment.

Employment share by sector, Q1:2012 to Q1:2022



Formal sector employment increased by 408 thousand jobs between Q4:2021 and Q1:2022

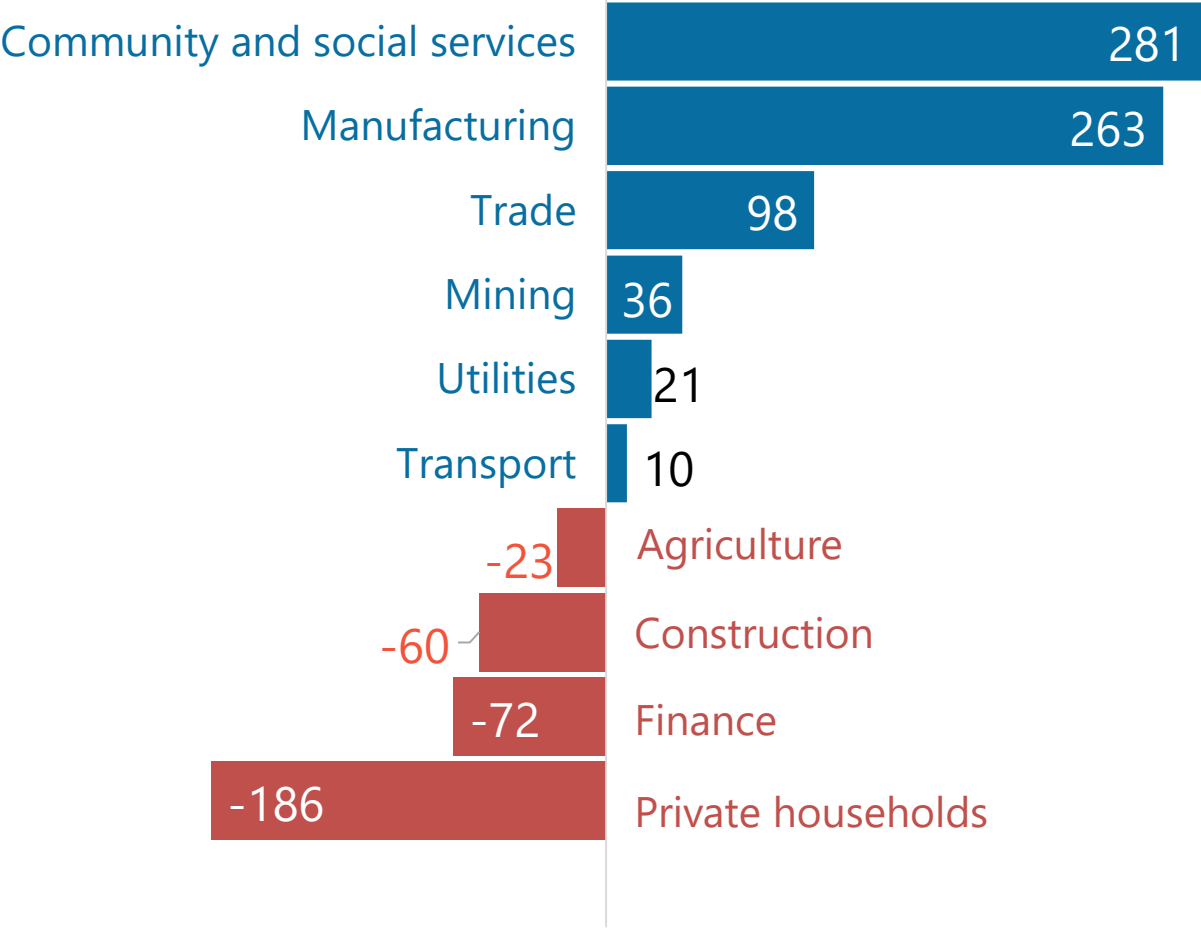
Employment changes by sector, (Quarter-on-quarter)



Employment **increased by 370 000** in Q1:2022 compared to Q4:2021.

Employment changes by industry, **Quarter-on-quarter change** ('000)

Increases in employment were mainly in **Community and social services, Manufacturing and Trade**

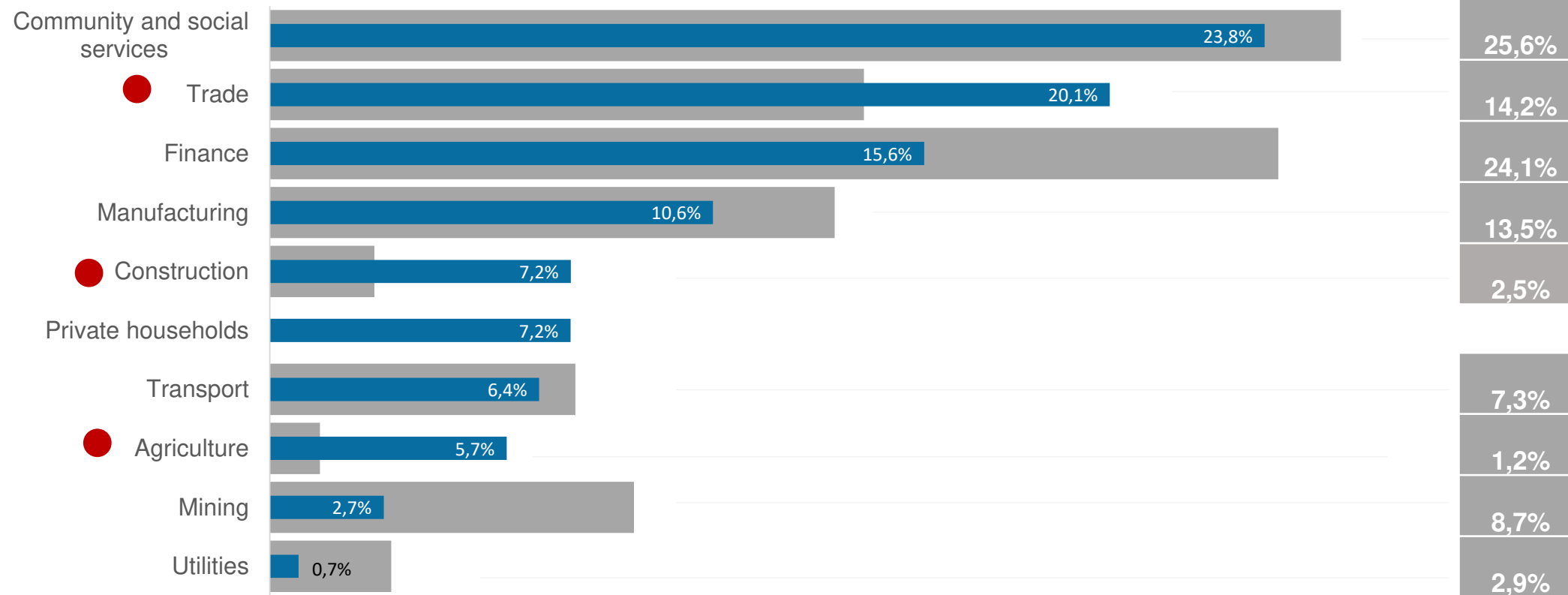


Percentage change
8,6%
20,0%
3,4%
9,7%
26,3%
1,0%
-2,7%
-5,3%
-3,0%
-14,8%

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

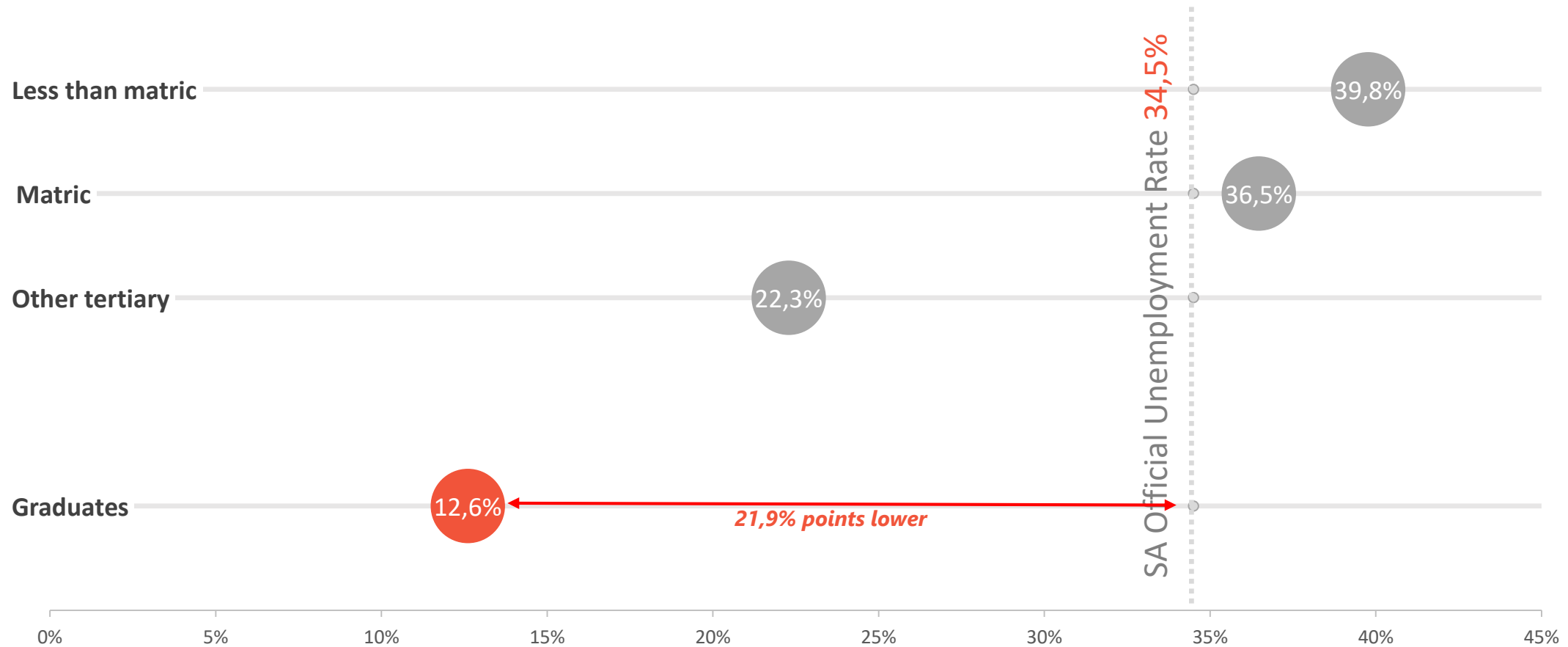
Employment and GDP share per industry

Employment shares, Q1:2022



Graduate unemployment rate (12.6%) is 21,9% points lower than the national official unemployment rate

Official Unemployment rate Q1:2022

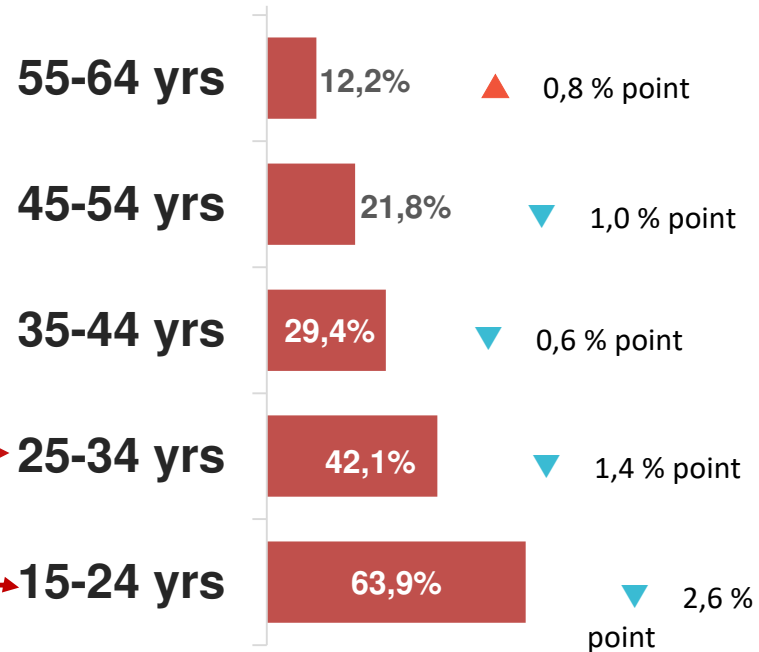


• Youth aged 15-24 years and 25-34 years recorded the highest unemployment rates of 63,9% and 42,1% respectively

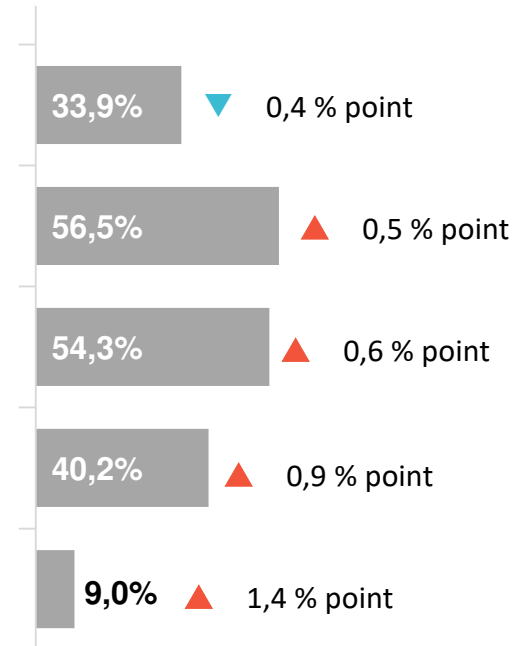
Labour market rates by age group, Q1:2022

▲ ▼ Change: Percentage points
Q4:2021 to Q1:2022

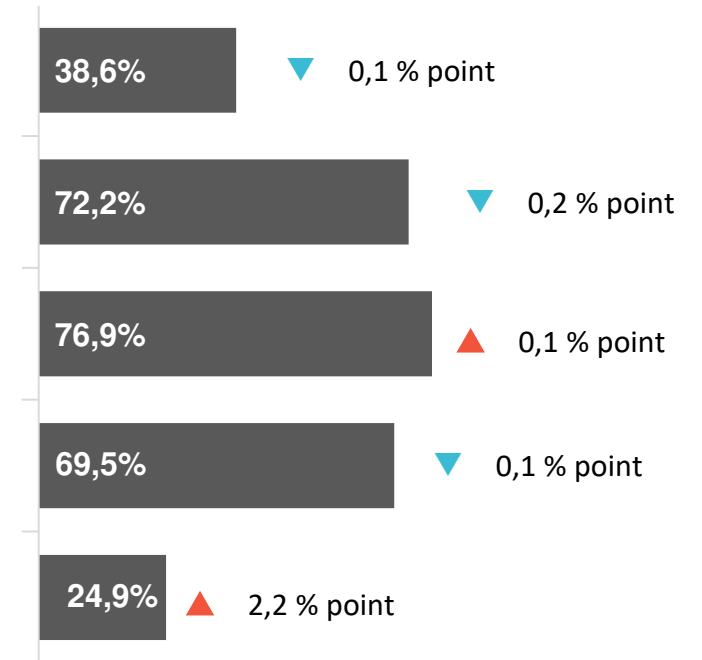
Unemployment rate



Absorption rate

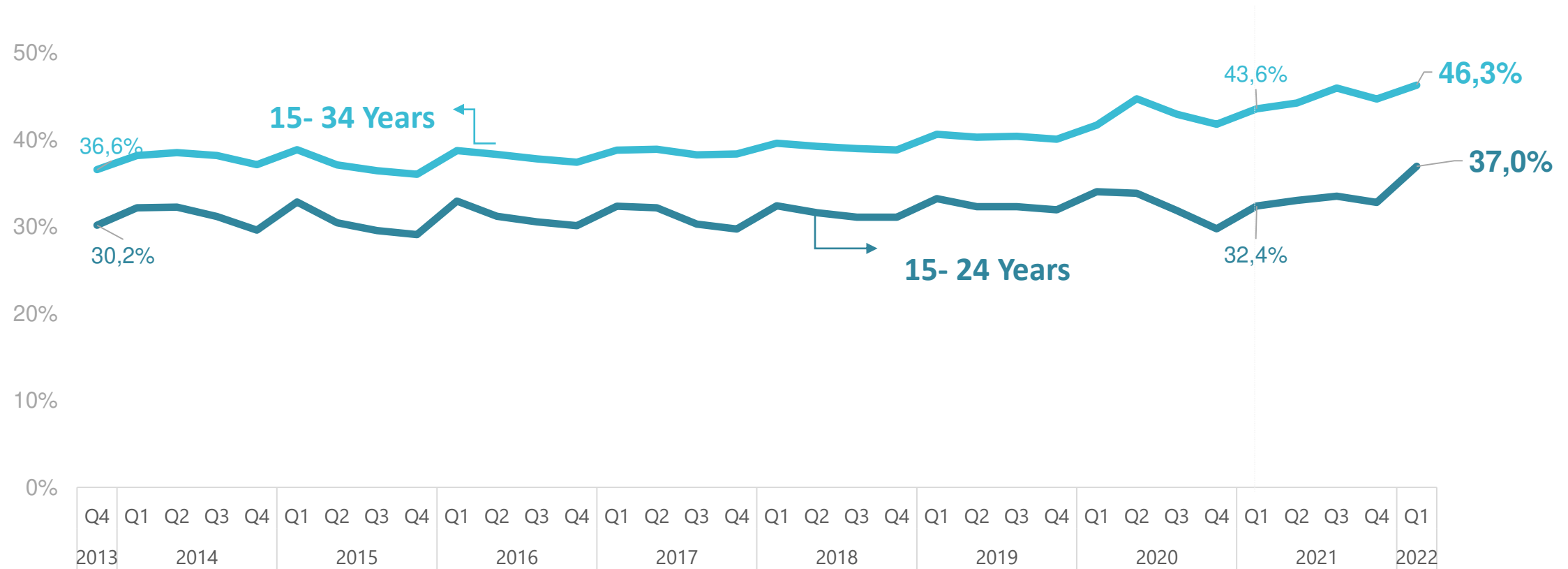


Participation rate



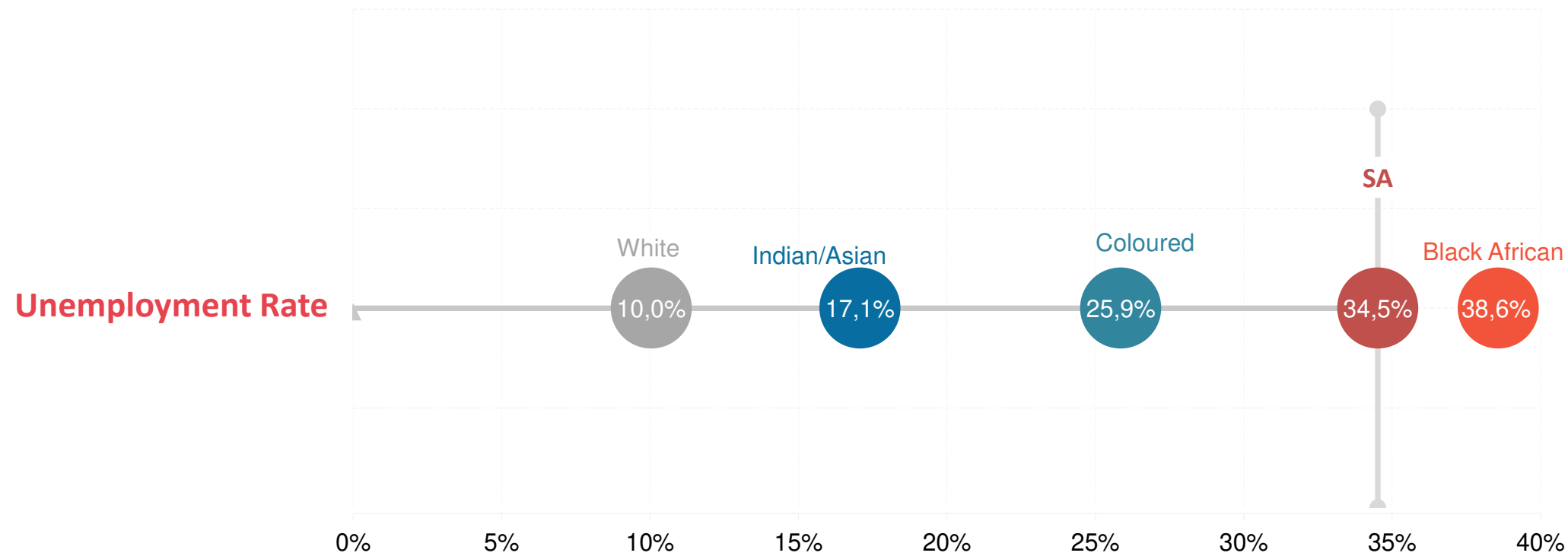
Approximately **3,8 million** (37,0%) out of 10,2 million young people **aged 15-24** years were not in employment, education or training (NEET). *The overall NEET rate increased by 4,6 percentage points in Q1:2022 compared to Q1:2021.*

2013-2022 NEET rate for ages 15-24 & 15-34,



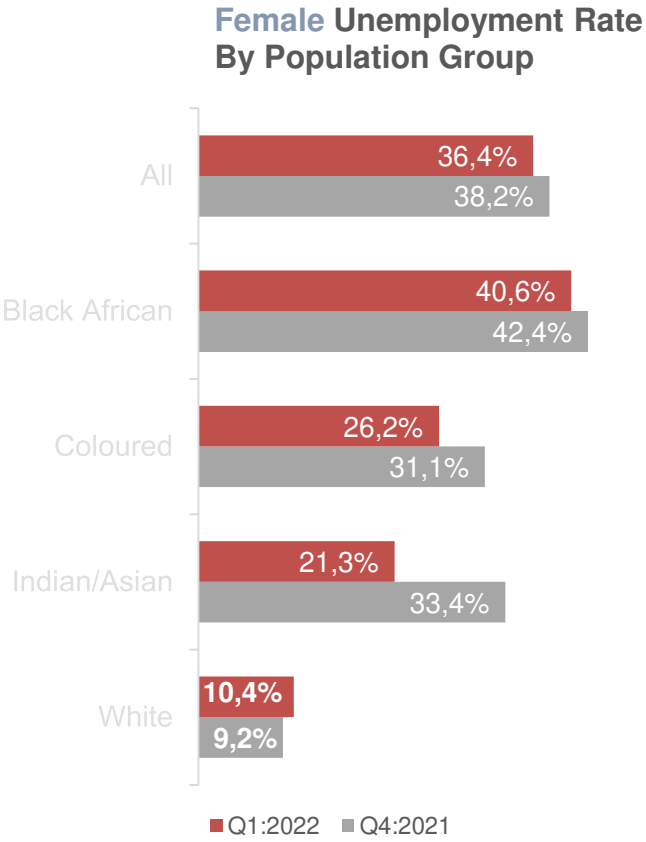
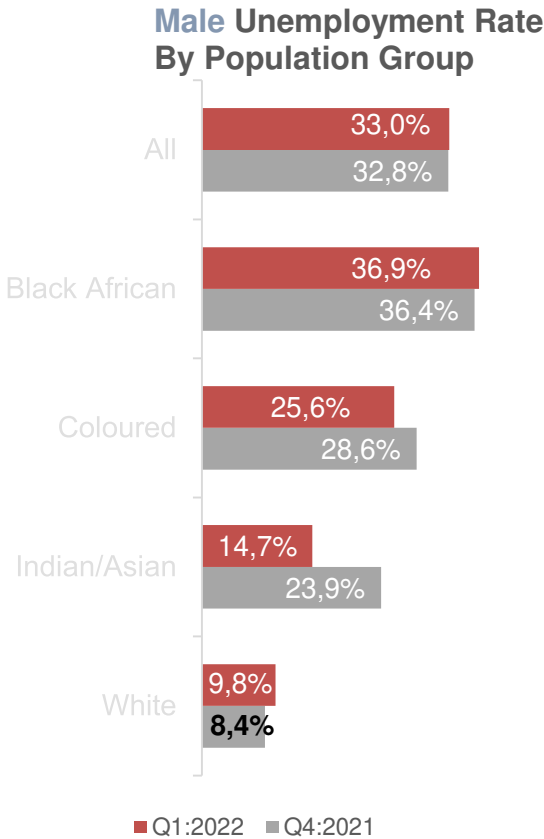
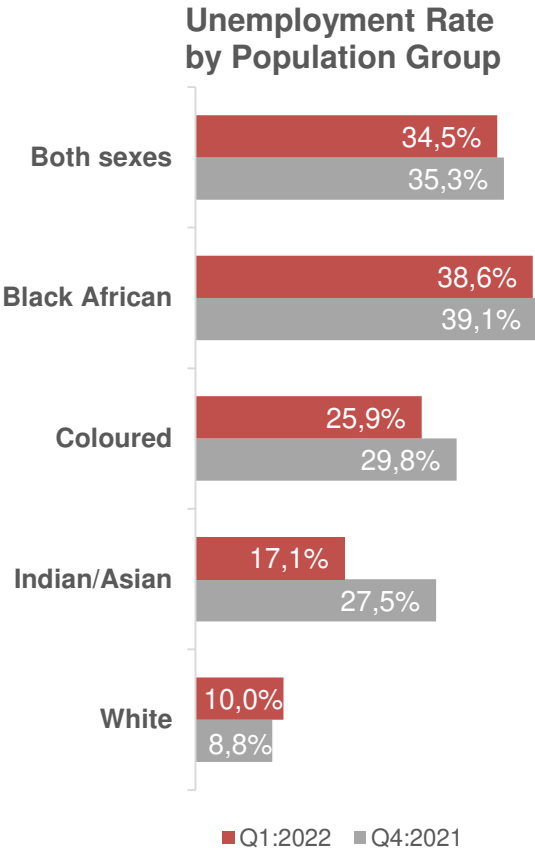
The unemployment rate among the **Black African (38,6%)** population group remains higher than the national average and other population groups.

OFFICIAL unemployment rate by population group, Q1:2022



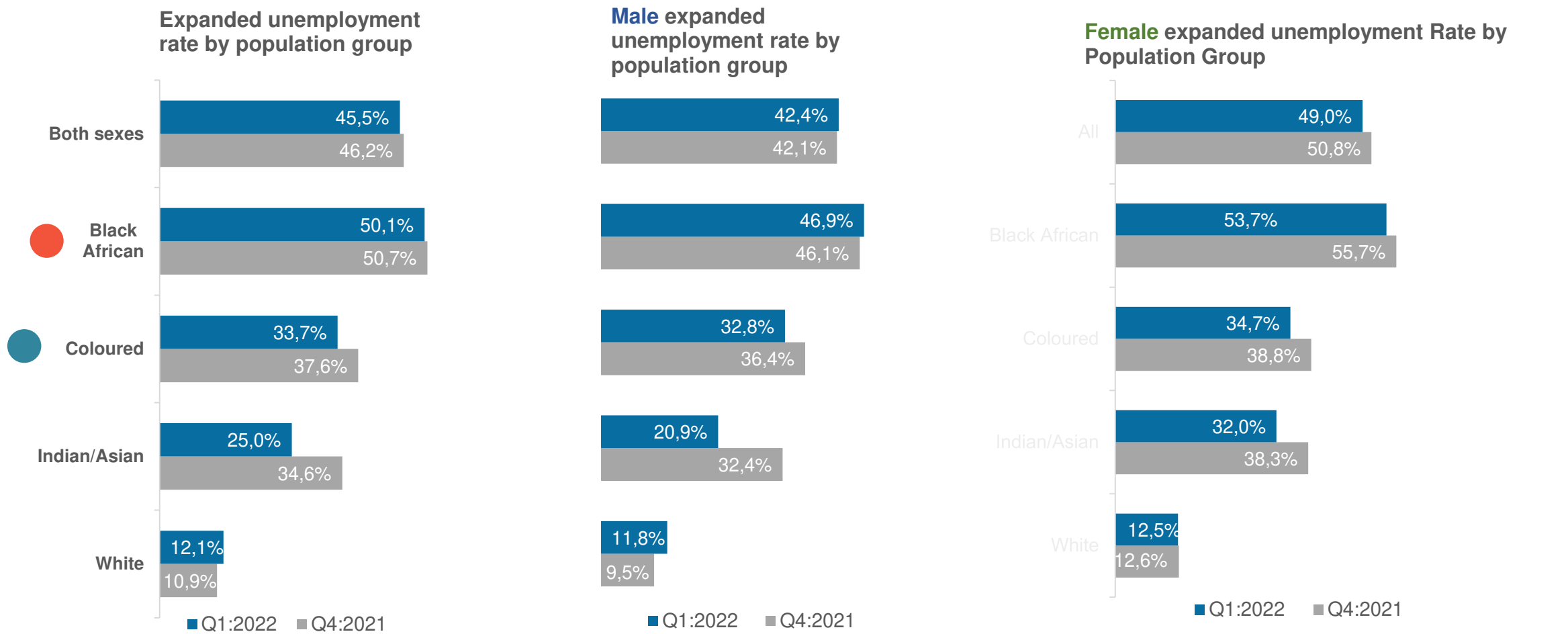
Black African women are the most vulnerable with an **unemployment rate** of **40,6%** in Q1:2022. *This is 4,1 percentage points higher than the national average for women at 36,4%.*


OFFICIAL unemployment rate by population group and sex



Irrespective of gender, the **Black African** and **Coloured** population groups remain vulnerable in the labour market.

EXPANDED unemployment rate by population group and sex



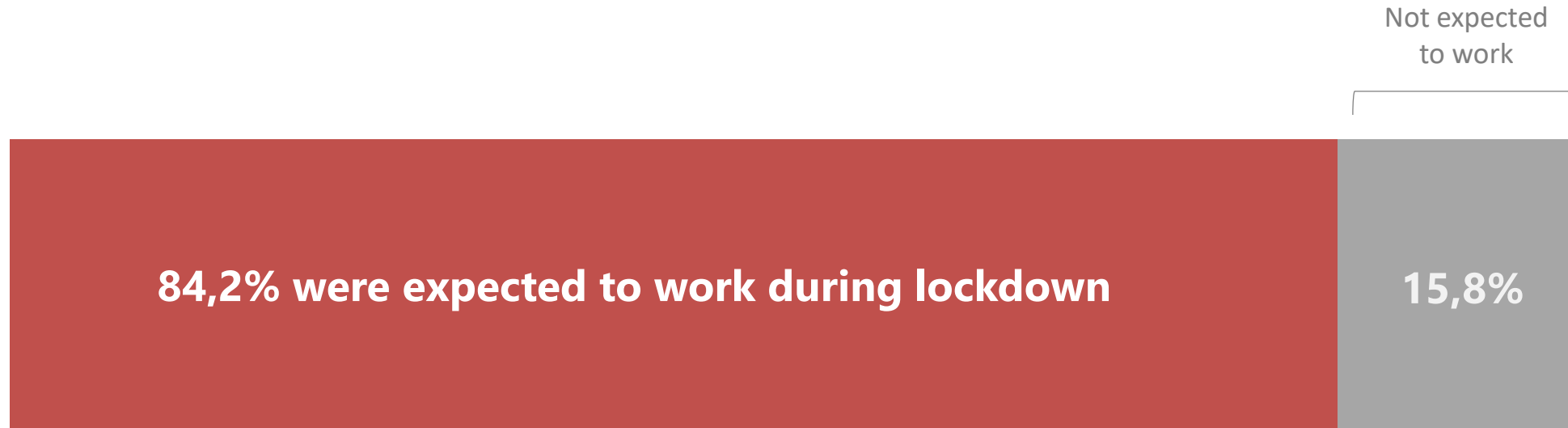
The background of the slide is a dark, blurred image. On the left, there is a bottle of hand sanitizer with a label that includes a red cross logo and the words "HAND SANITIZER" and "PREFERRED FORMULA". On the right, there is a white surgical mask with blue pleats. The overall tone is professional and health-related.

Additional analysis on employment in relation to COVID-19

This section of the presentation focuses on indicators derived from the additional questions that were only asked of those who were employed.

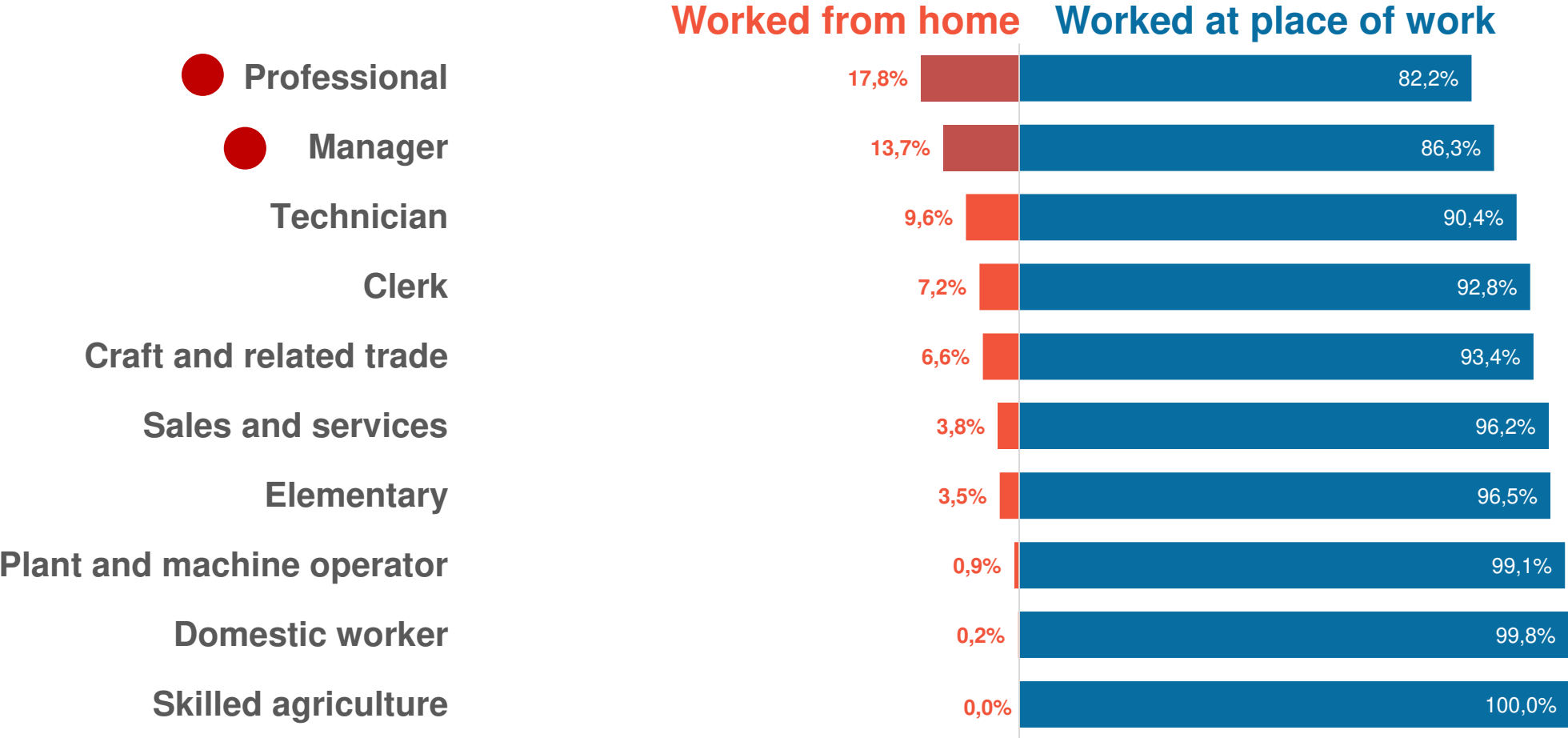
Of the 14,9 million persons who were employed in Q1:2022, at least **8 in every ten** (84,2%) were expected to **work during the national lockdown** by the companies/organisations they work for.

Percentage distribution of those who worked during lockdown

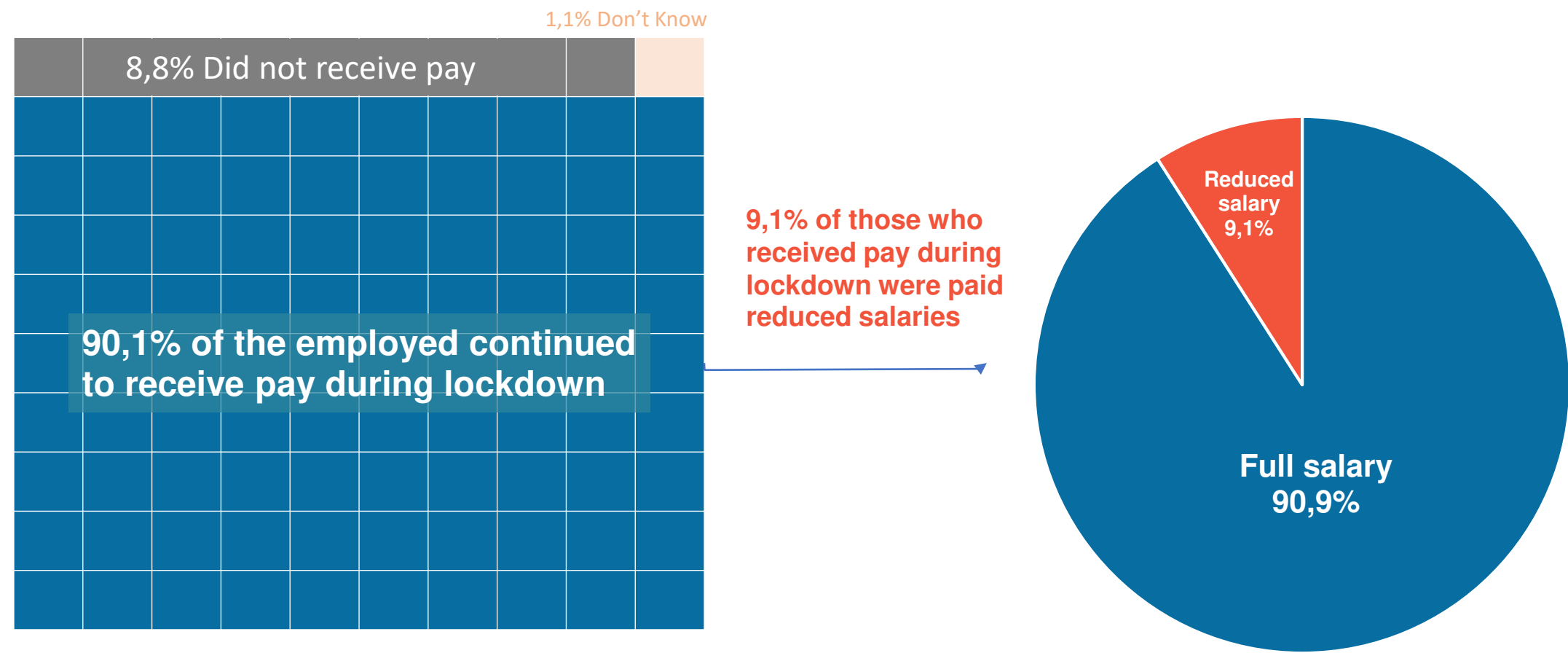


Professionals and Managers were more likely to work from home than all other occupations.

Place of work for persons who did any work by occupation, Q1: 2022

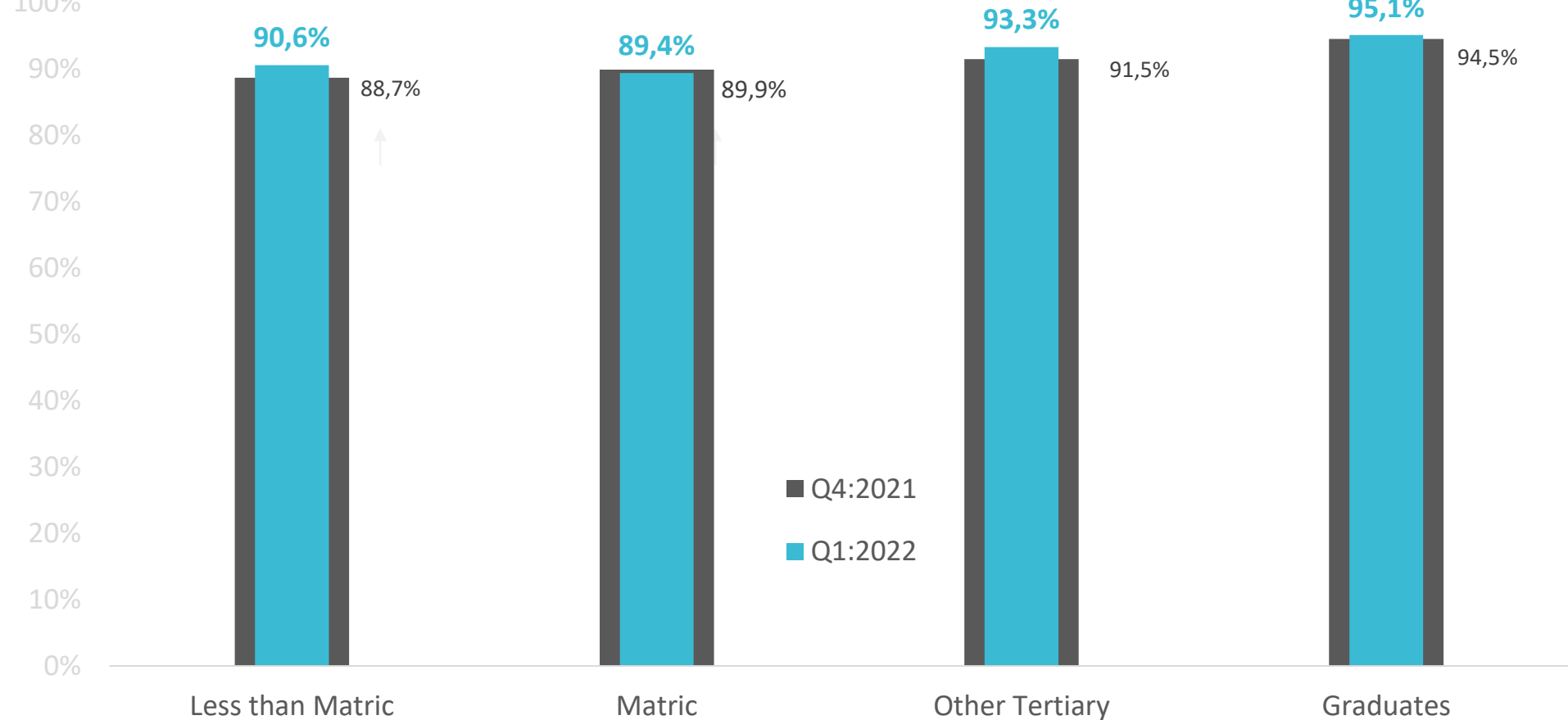


90,1% of the employed continued to receive pay during lockdown in Q1:2022 compared to 92,1% in Q4:2021 .



Over 93% of graduates and those with other tertiary education received full salaries in Q1:2022. The share of graduates receiving full salary **increased** by 0,6 of a percentage point between Q4:2021 (94,5%) and Q1:2022 (95,1%).

Full salary by level of education, Q4: 2021 and Q1: 2022



RECAP

(QLFS, Q1:2022)

- ❖ Unemployment rate **decreased** by 0,8 of a percentage point to 34,5%. The Absorption rate (37,3%) and labour force participation rate (56,9%) increased by 0,8 and 0,6 of a percentage point respectively.
- ❖ The number of those **employed** increased by 370 000 and **the number of those unemployed decreased** by 60 000 in Q1:2022 compared to Q4:2021.
- ❖ The largest **employment gains** were recorded in Community and social services (281 000), Manufacturing (263 000) and Trade (98 000).



QLFS

Q1:2022

Ndzi hela kwala!



statssa.gov.za



twitter.com/StatsSA



facebook.com/StatsSA

IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS

Quarterly Labour Force Survey Q1:2022



stats sa
Department:
Statistics South Africa
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

