

## **Poverty Measures - SAMPI**

# **Solly Molayi**

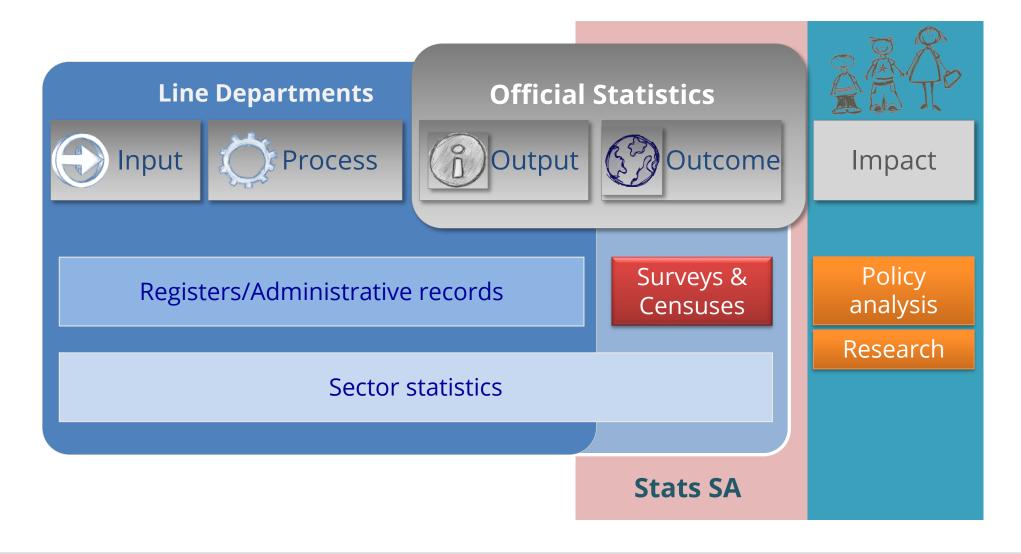
Acting DDG: Population & Social Statistics







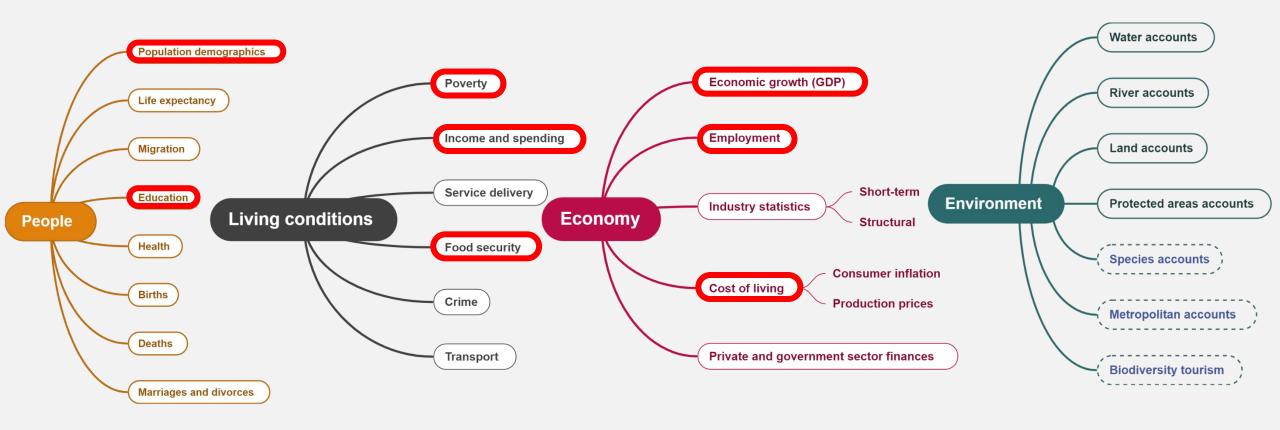
## Statistical production system







# Our products: And Todays Focus Areas







# The population of South Africa is estimated at 63,02 MILLION

in mid-2024

The population annual *growth rate is 1,33%*, up by 835 513 people since 2023



Source: Mid-Year Population estimates 2024



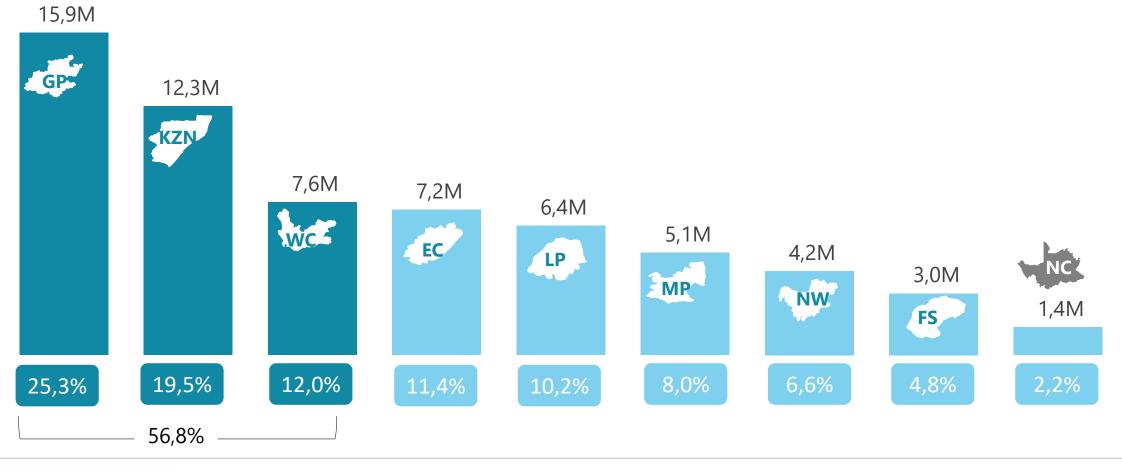


# More than half of the population (35,8 million) live in 3 provinces (GP, KZN and WC)

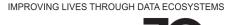
GP remains SA's most populated province with over 15,9 million people (25,3%) living in this province.

Mid-year population estimates for South Africa by province, 2024

Source: Mid Year Population Estimates 2024



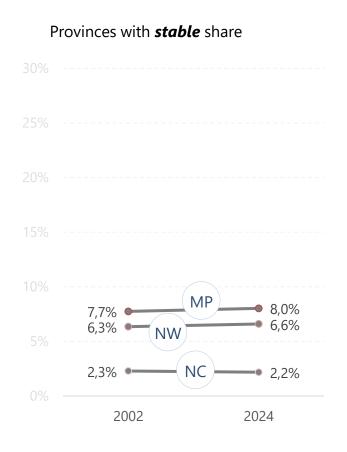


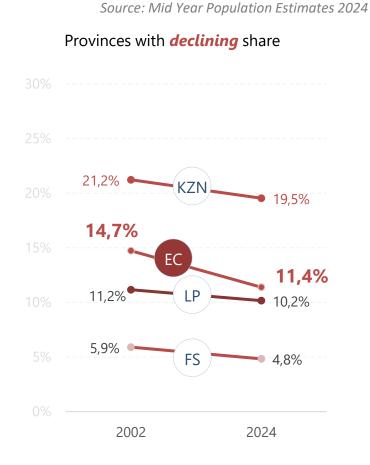


# **GP** has increased its **share** of the total population from **20,0% to 25,3%** points between 2002 and 2024

Change in provincial population proportions, 2002 – 2024





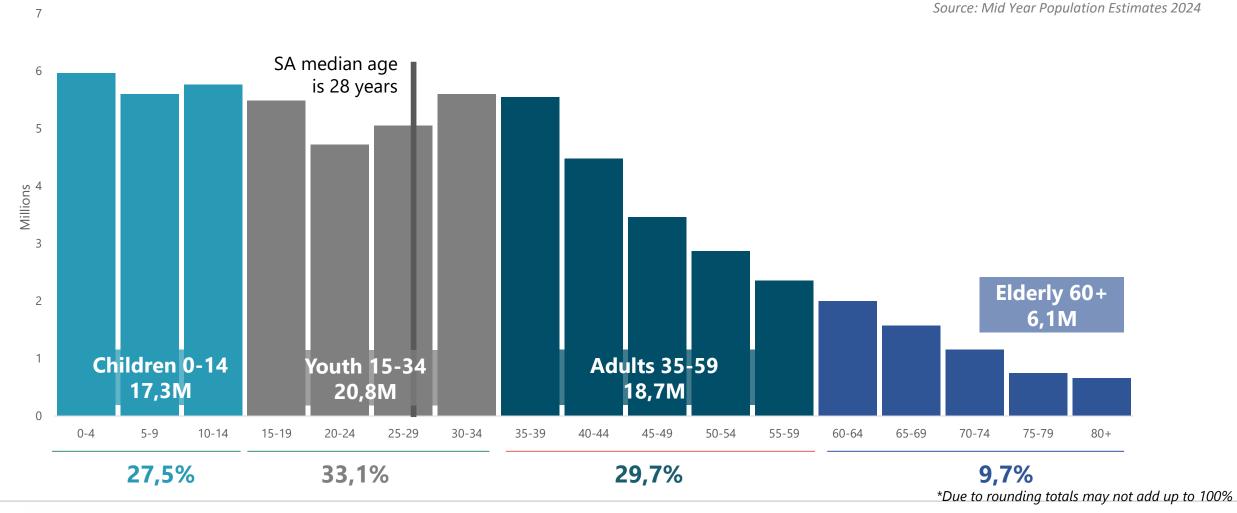






# Children and youth amount to just over 38 million in SA

Population age structure 5-year age groups, 2024





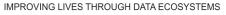
IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS



# **Economy and Labour statistics**





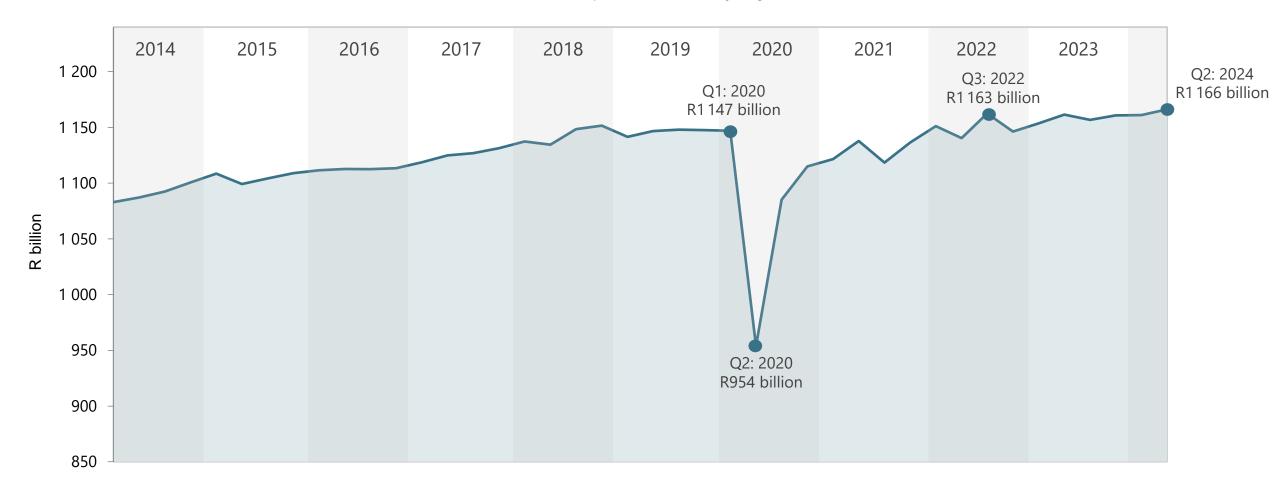




#### South African GDP over time

#### Real GDP reached its highest quarterly level in Q2: 2024

Constant 2015 prices, seasonally adjusted





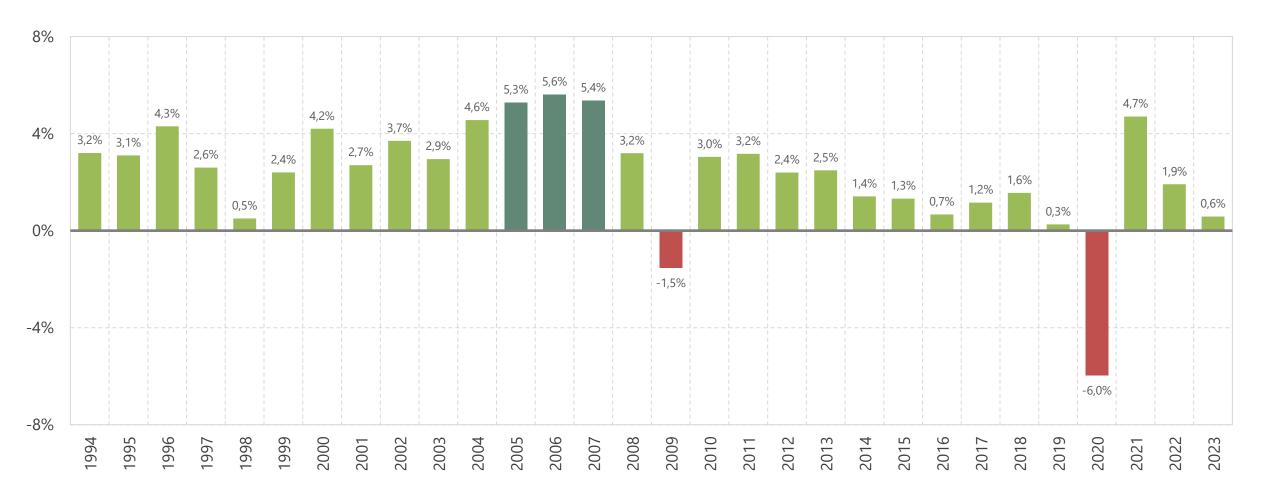


Source: GDP Q2 2024

# South Africa's economy grew by 0,6% in 2023

#### Annual GDP growth rate (constant 2015 prices)

Source: GDP Q1 2024

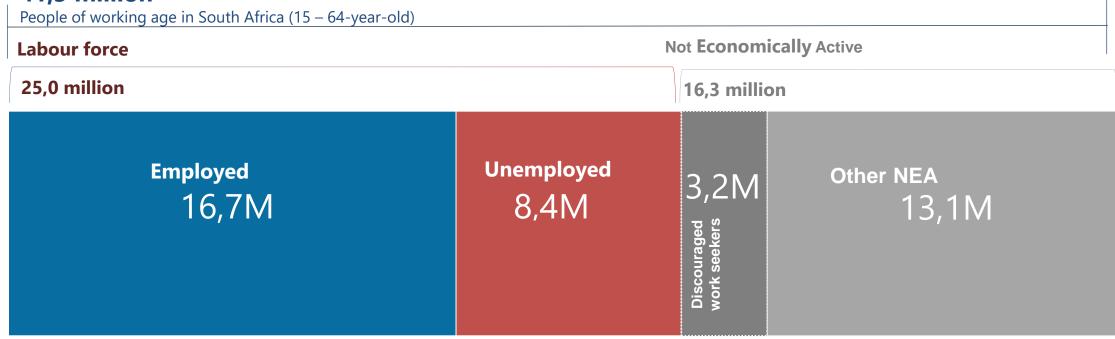






**The official unemployment rate in SA** increased by 0,6 of a percentage point to 33,5 % in Q2:2024 compared to Q1:2024.





SA's official unemployment rate stands at

33,5% Increased by 0,6 of a percentage point between Q1:2024 and Q2:2024 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.

Source: Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Q2:2024



The expanded unemployment rate increased by 0,7 of a percentage point to 42,6% when comparing Q2:2024 and Q1:2024. Expanded Definition includes the following Official vs Expanded unemployment: Q2:2014-Q2:2024 - Official unemployment (searched and available) 8,4 M - Available to work but are/or · Discouraged work-seekers 3,2 M · Have other reasons for not searching 0,8 M 50% 45% 12,4 million unemployed 40% **Expanded** 35,6% 35% 8,4 million unemployed 30% 25,5% 32,9% 25% **Official** 20% 15% 10% 5%

10 year period

Source: Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Q2:2024

Q2:2014

0%

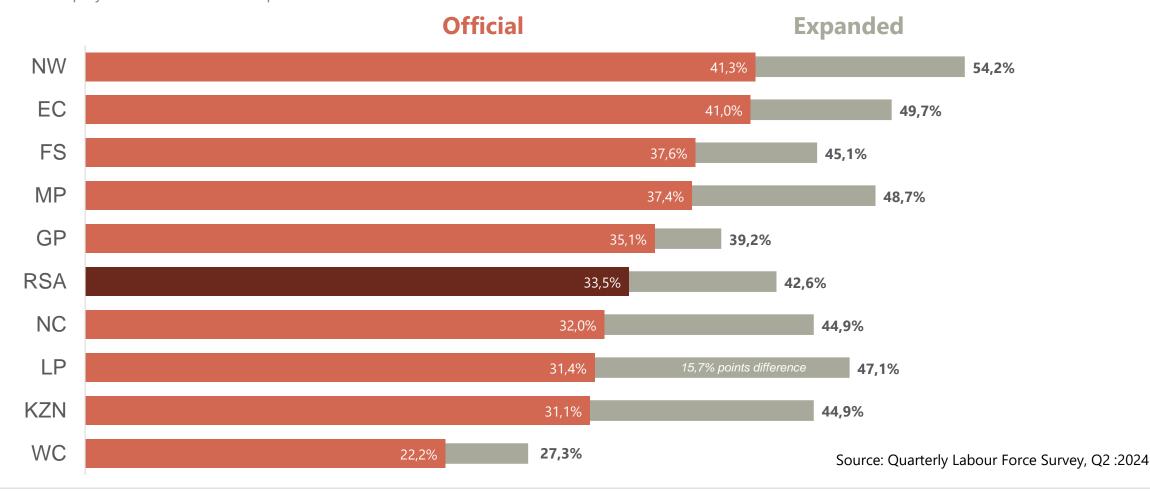




Q2:2024

#### **KZN** recorded the second lowest official unemployment rate at 31,1% in Q2:2024.

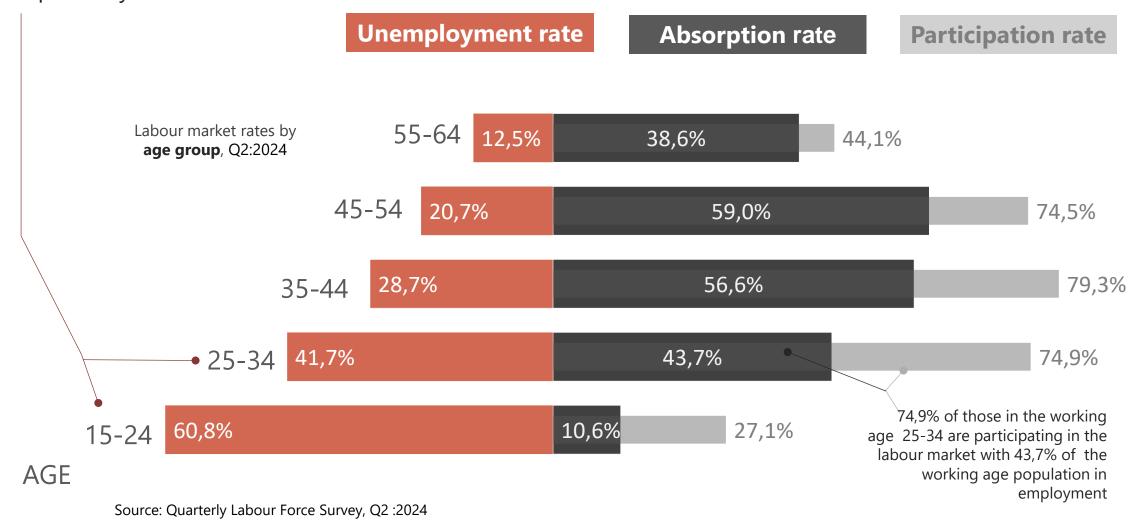
Provincial unemployment rate: Official vs Expanded Q2:2024







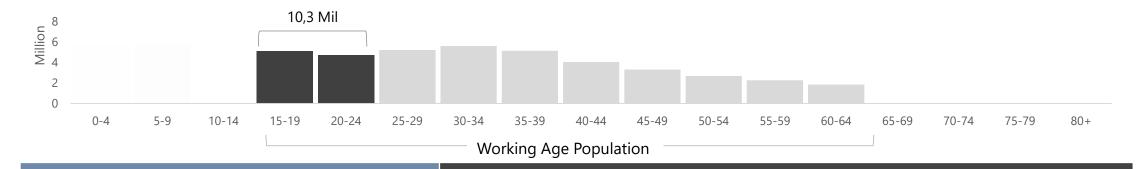
Youth aged 15-24 years and 25-34 years continue to have the highest unemployment rates at **60,8%** and **41,7%** respectively.





IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS
YEARS

# Approximately 3,6 million (35,2%) out of 10,3 million young people aged 15-24 years were not in employment, education or training (NEET).



Number of NEET for ages 15-24
Q2:2024

3,6 Million NEET

6,6 Million

**Employed or in Education or Training** 

Due to rounding numbers may not add up

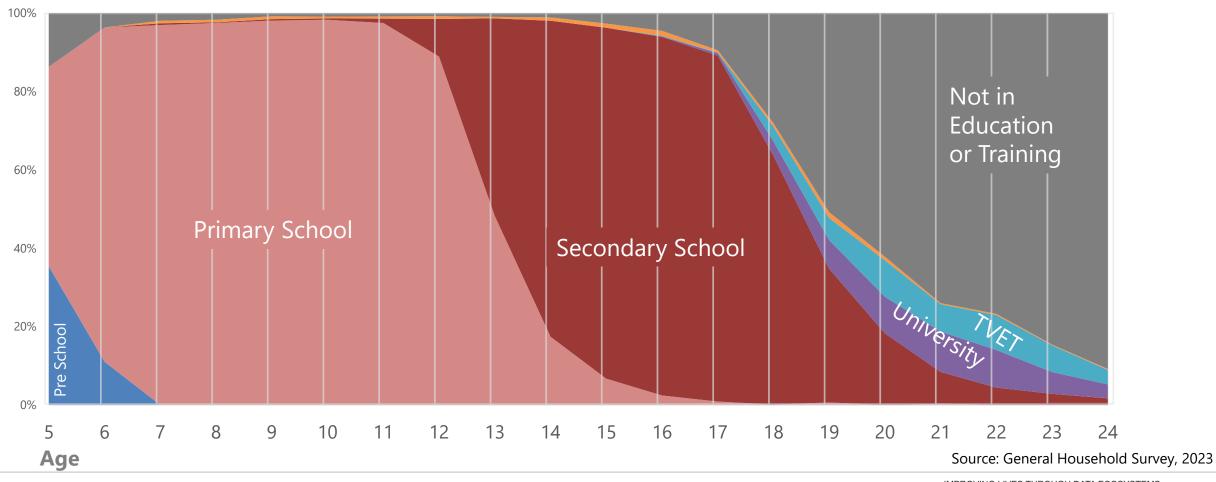
Source: Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Q2:2024





# High Transition between Primary School and **Secondary School**, however smaller transition rates to TVET or University.

Type of educational institution attended by individuals aged 5-24 years, 2023

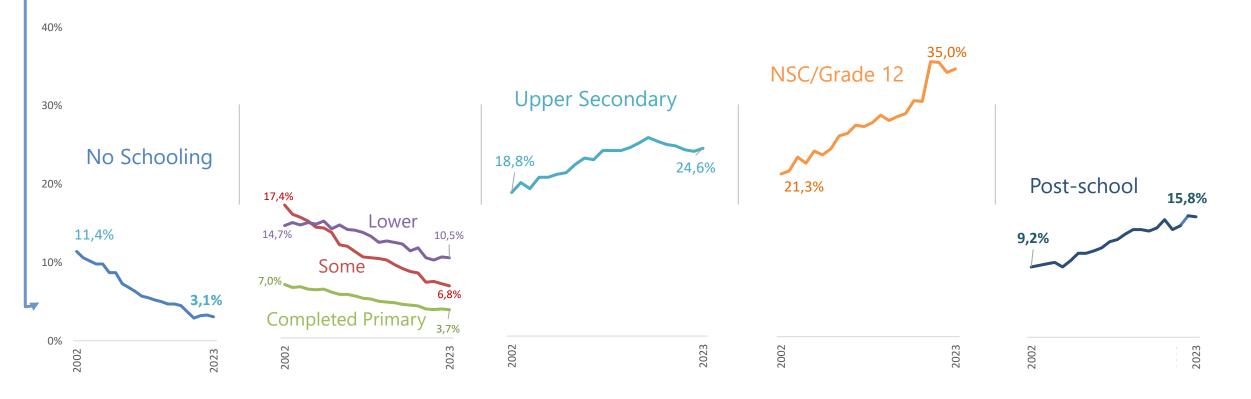




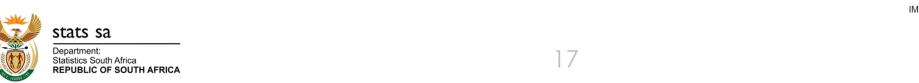


# The percentage of individuals aged 20 years and older who **did not have any education** decreased from **11,4% in 2002 to 3,1% in 2023**. Those with grade 12 qualification or higher increased from 30,5% to 50,8% over the same period.

Educational attainment for persons aged 20 years and older, 2002-2023



Source: General Household Survey, 2023



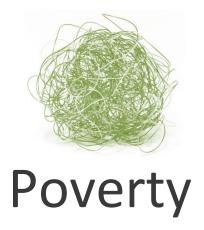


# Poverty, Grants and sources of income









Poverty is a complex issue that manifests itself in economic, social and political ways

No single definition will ever be suitable to measure all facets and dimensions of poverty



# Stats SA applies and measures various definitions



Money-metric (lack of income)



Multidimensional poverty (lack of basic services, education, etc.)



Subjective poverty (self-perceived)

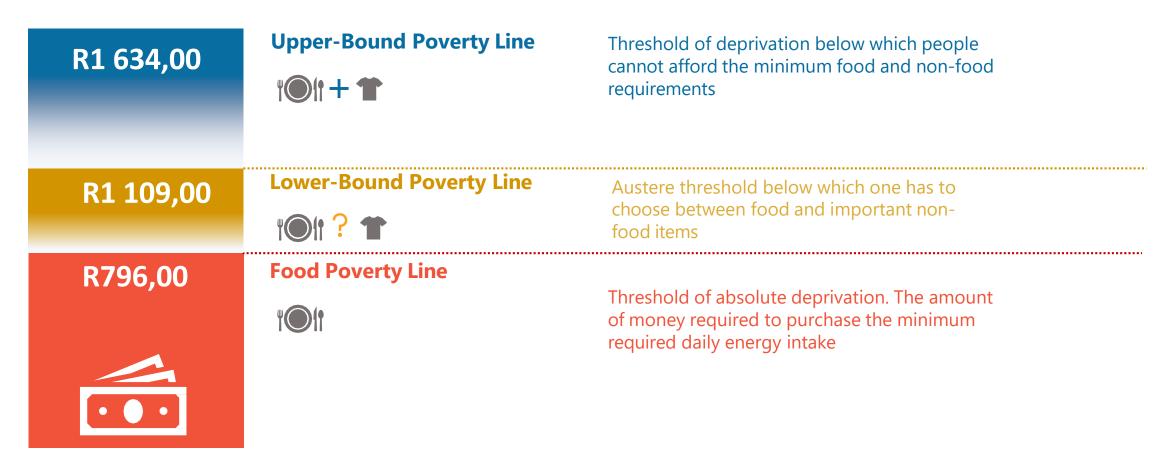


Inequality (Gini coefficient, share of expenditure, etc.)





## Inflation-adjusted national poverty lines for 2024 (MAY) (per person per month in Rands)



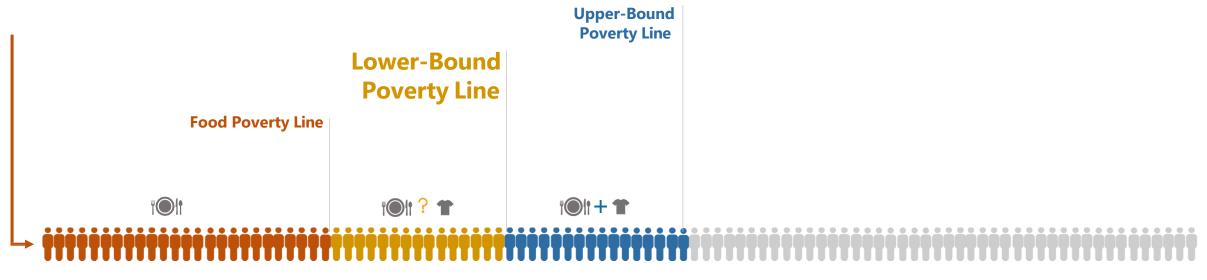
The NPLs for 2023 are set to May 2023 prices. The LBPL and UBPL lines contain both food and non-food components of household consumption expenditure.





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

Money-metric Poverty headcounts in 2015



25,2% below this Line

Threshold of absolute deprivation.
The amount of money required to purchase the minimum required daily energy intake

40,0% below this line

Provides an austere threshold below which one has to choose between food and important non-food items 55,5% below this line

Threshold of deprivation below which people cannot afford the minimum food and non-food requirements 45% Non Poor

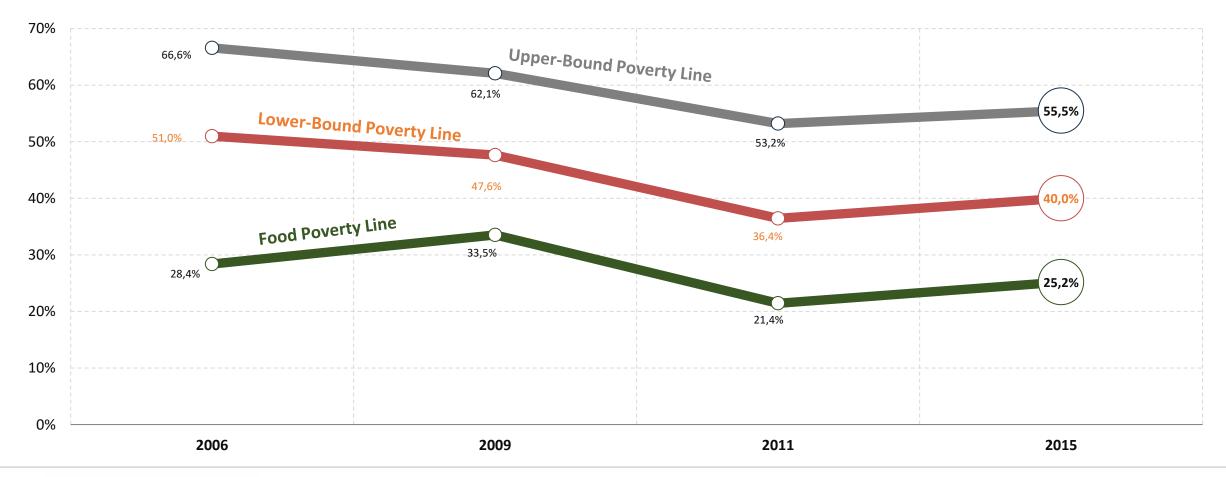
Source: Living Conditions Survey 2015





# Approximately **13,8 million South Africans were living below the FPL in 2015**, down from a peak of 16,7 million in 2009.

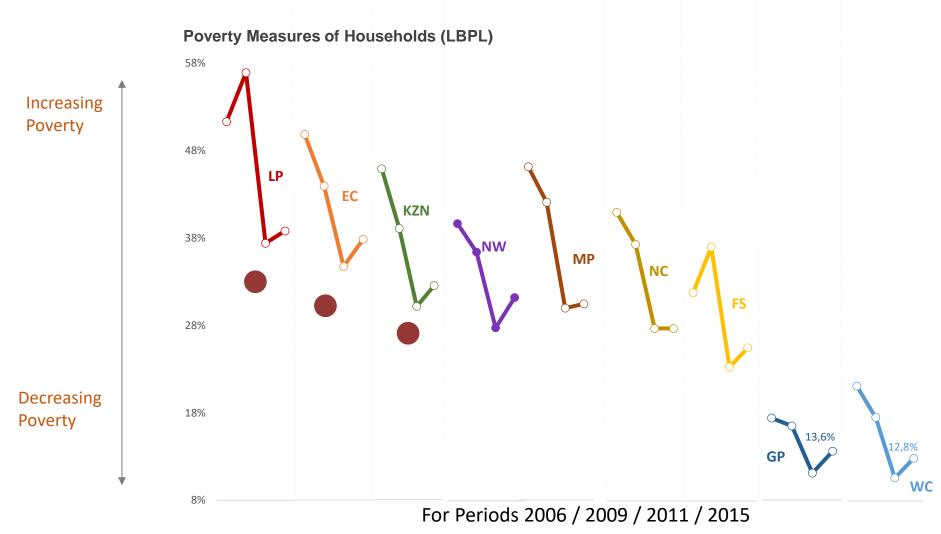
#### Poverty headcounts based on the FPL, LBPL and UBPL







#### The poorest three provinces in the country have consistently been Limpopo, Eastern Cape & KwaZulu-Natal



**Gauteng & Western Cape** remain the two provinces with the lowest poverty headcounts at 13,6 % & 12,8% respectively.

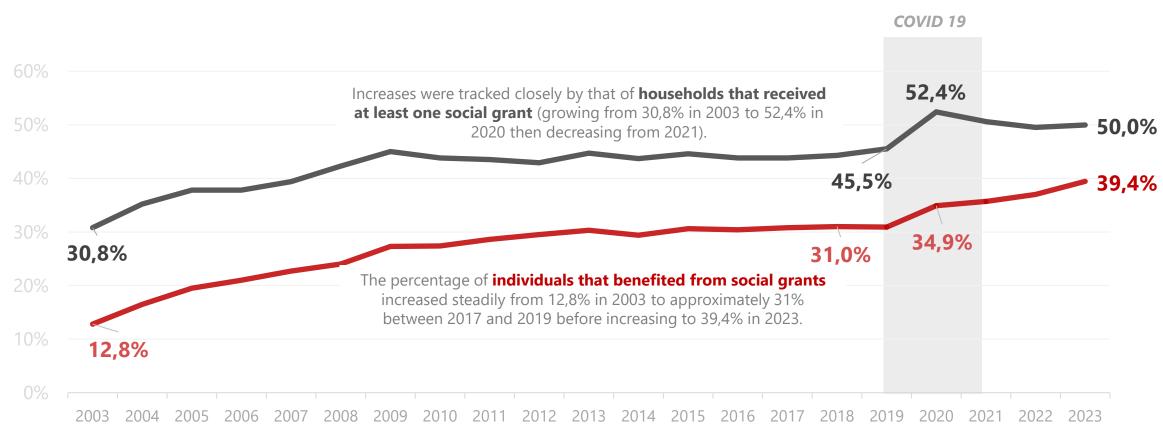
Source: Poverty Trends Report





An increase in the percentage of individuals who accessed social grants in 2023 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, 2003-2023



Source: General Household Survey (GHS) 2023

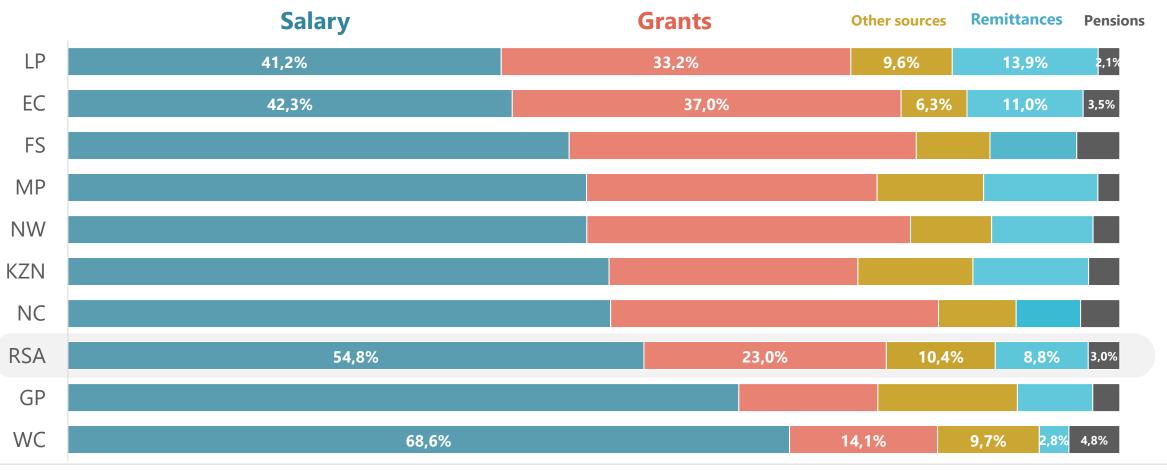




# **Grants** are the main source of income for almost one-quarter (23,0%) of households nationally.

Percentage distribution of main sources of household income by province, 2023

Source: General Household Survey (GHS) 2023

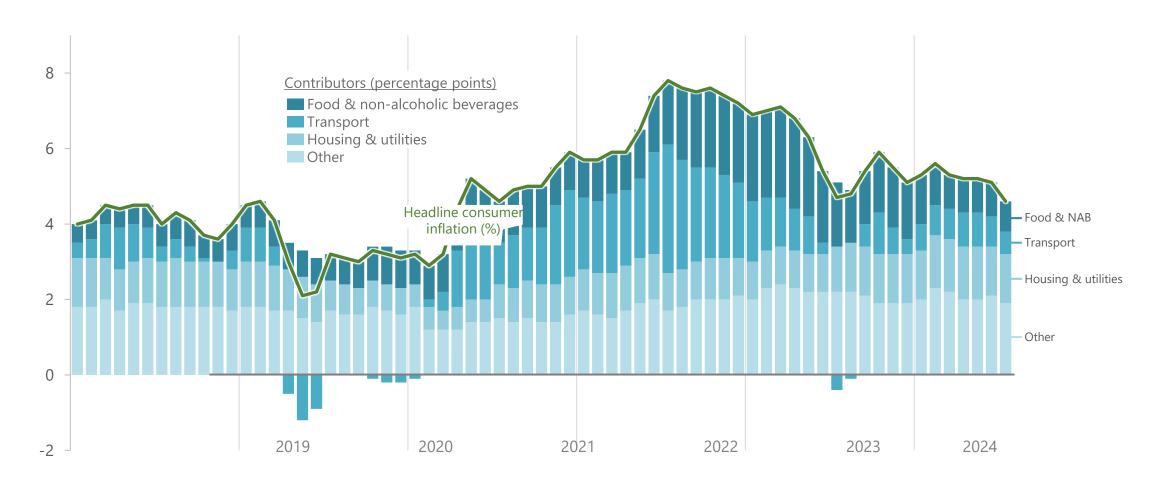






## What drives consumer inflation?

Major contributors to the headline rate (January 2019 to July 2024)



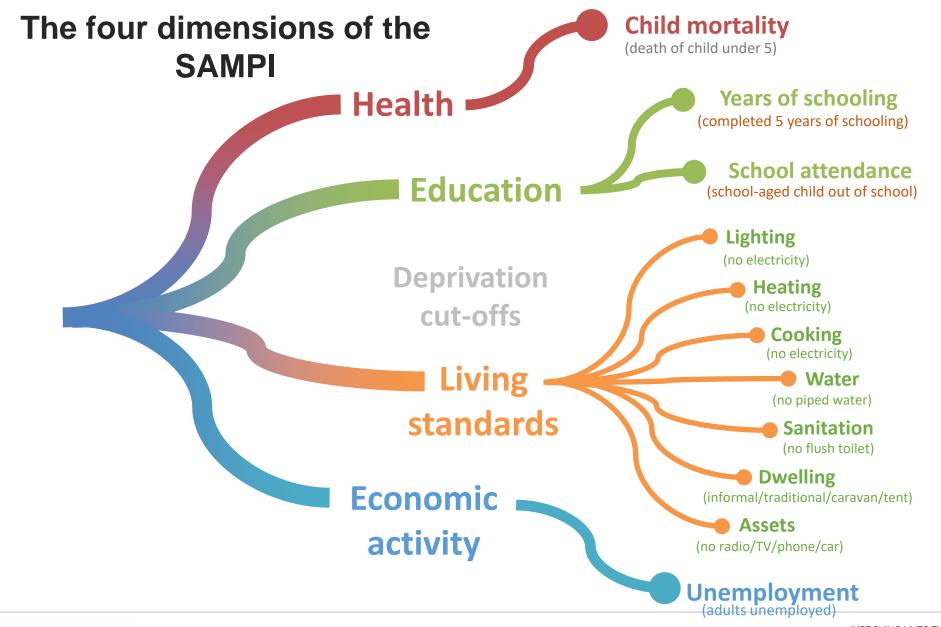
Source: Consumer Price Index (CPI), July 2024







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

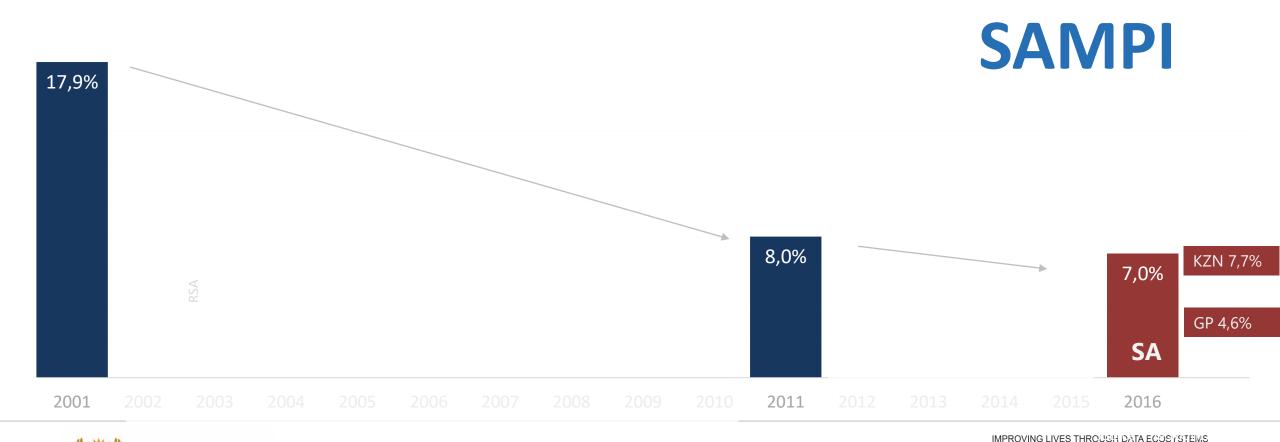






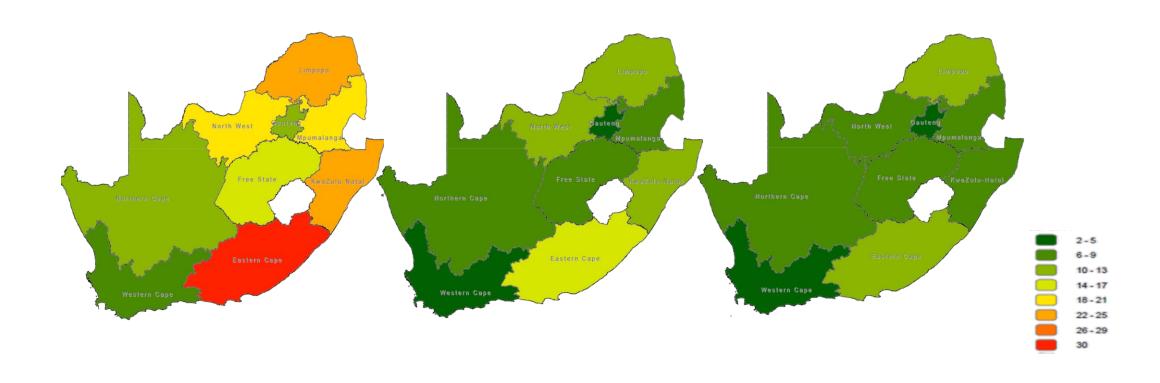
# National headcount poverty decreased from 17,9% in 2001 to 7,0% in 2016

Multidimensional Poverty headcount by Geographic Various levels 2001-2016





## Multidimensional Poverty headcounts by Province 2001/2011/2016

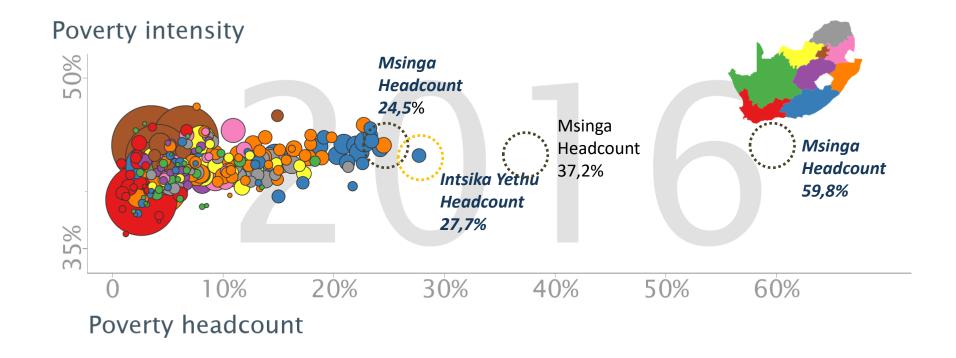


Source: Census 2001/2016/CS 2016





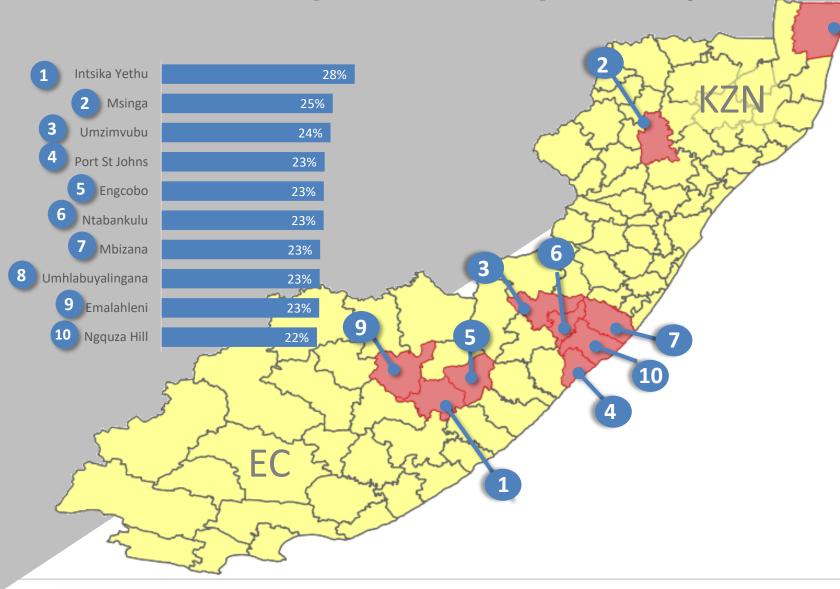
# Multidimensional Poverty by Municipalities 2001-2016







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



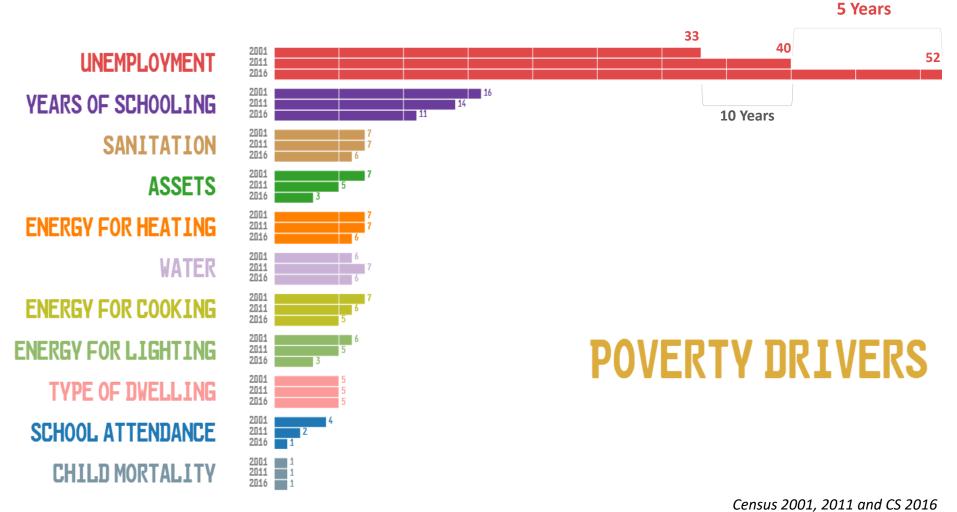
High levels of multidimensional poverty in rural areas of SA

Source: The South African MPI





## **Multidimensional Poverty Drivers**





·



# Improvements on the SAMPI

Inclusion of a new dimension on the environment

New methodological developments applied to the global MPI

Current socio-economic issues to be addressed by the government



Data challenges and limitations on available data sources

Additional indicators under the Health dimension include Food Adequacy (Food Insecurity), General Health and Functioning, Medical Aid Coverage, and Hunger.

04







# The future of SAMPI

- Exploring the option of updating SAMPI with survey data, particularly the Envisage Continuous Population Survey instead of Census data.
- This survey will provide more detailed disaggregation and will be collected more frequently.



# Thank You

ADDG: Population and Social Statistics
Solly Molayi