

Economic and Employment Trends in South Africa





Overview of current economic and employment trends

SARS collected R1.741 trillion in net revenues for the 2023/24 financial year, exceeding the revised estimate by nearly R10 billion (0.5%). This was driven by higher-than-expected Corporate Income Tax (CIT) and Value-added Tax (VAT) collections (Slide 8).

Growth in BankServ Africa's banking activity index (BETI) averaged 0.6 percent yearly in 2024Q1, suggesting that consumer and corporate activity has been growing very slowly (Slide 4).

According to Statistics SA's first migration profile report, in 2022 most migrant workers were employed in private households (18.4%) and construction (17.2%), while South Africans were mostly employed in electricity, gas and water supply (96.7%), followed by communities, social and personal services (96.4%) (Slide 5).

Concerning residential property prices, since December 2022 residential rentals have been growing faster than residential house prices (Slide 6).

Portfolio capital inflows have historically funded South Africa's persistent current account deficit. However, since 2020, there have been large outflows of portfolio capital (Slide 7).

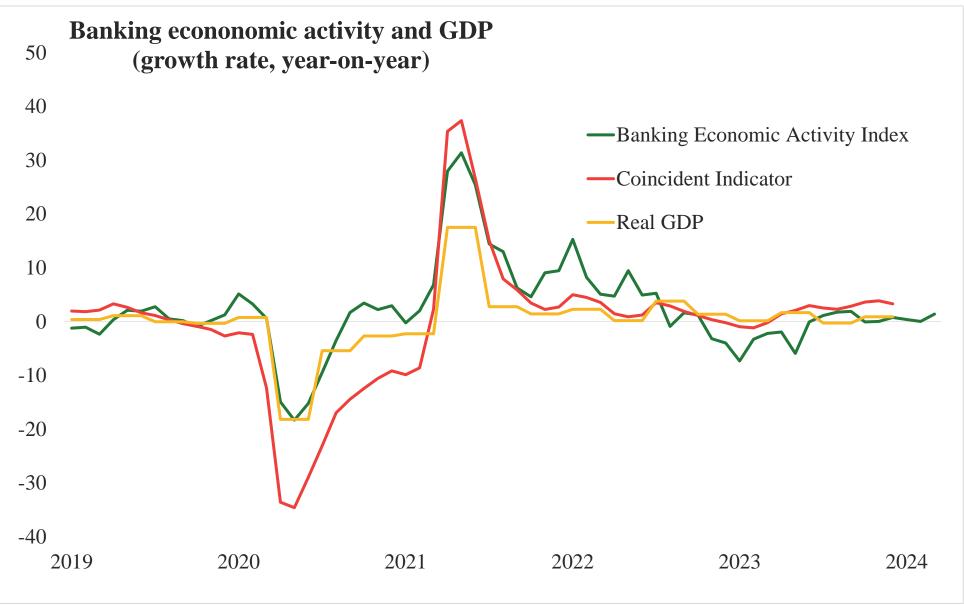
Based on Business Unity South Africa's Cargo Movement Report dated 5 April 2024, over the last year, OR Tambo experienced its busiest period in March 2024, handling 17 million kgs of incoming cargo. The highest volumes of outgoing cargo were recorded in October 2023 and March 2024 (Slide 9).

For industries, Statistics SA estimates suggest a decline in profitability across industries. A potential reason for this decline could be attributed to the cost pressures experienced by firms (Slide 10).

In terms of South Africa's water management audit results, the Blue Drop audit found that almost 30% of water systems audited are in a critical state, compared to 17% in 2014. Provinces deemed to have critically poor performance are the Free State, North West, and Northern Cape, whereas the Western Cape and KwaZulu Natal achieved the highest scores (Slide 11).

Gross Domestic Product

Growth in BankServ Africa's banking activity index (BETI) averaged 0.6 percent year on year in 2024Q1, suggesting that consumer and corporate activity has been growing very slowly. After being correlated highly with GDP during the COVID-19 pandemic and middle part of 2021, the correlation between the BETI and GDP weakened.

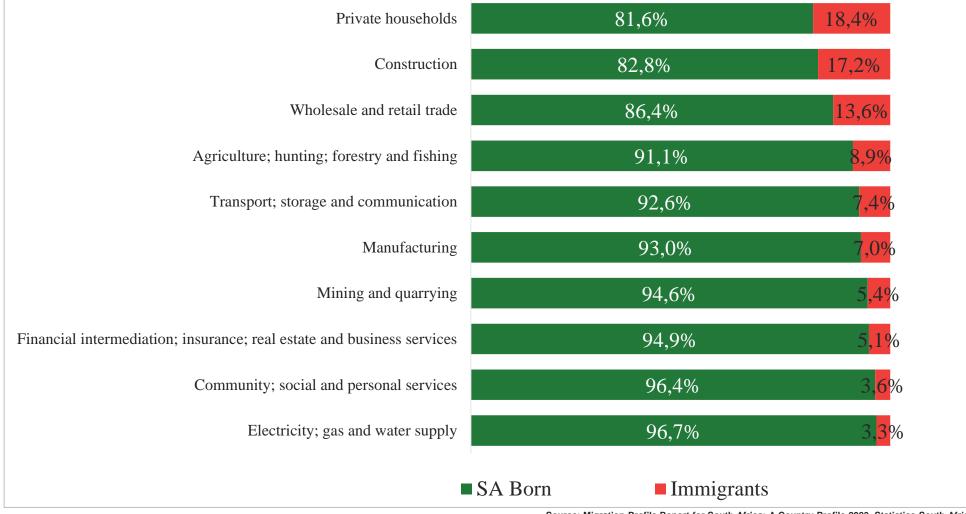


Source: Bankserv Africa, EconData, SARB.

Employment

According to Statistics SA in 2022. migrant most workers were employed in private households (18.4%) and construction (17.2%), while South Africans were mostly employed in electricity, gas and water supply (96.7%), followed by communities, social and personal services (96.4%).

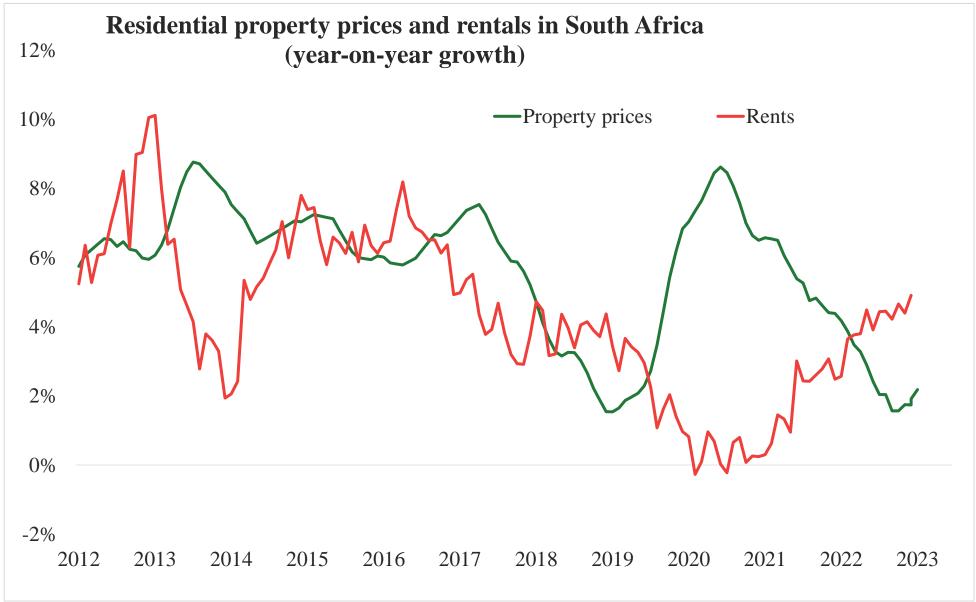
Percentage distribution of the employed by industry and migratory status, 2022



Source: Migration Profile Report for South Africa: A Country Profile 2023, Statistics South Africa

Households

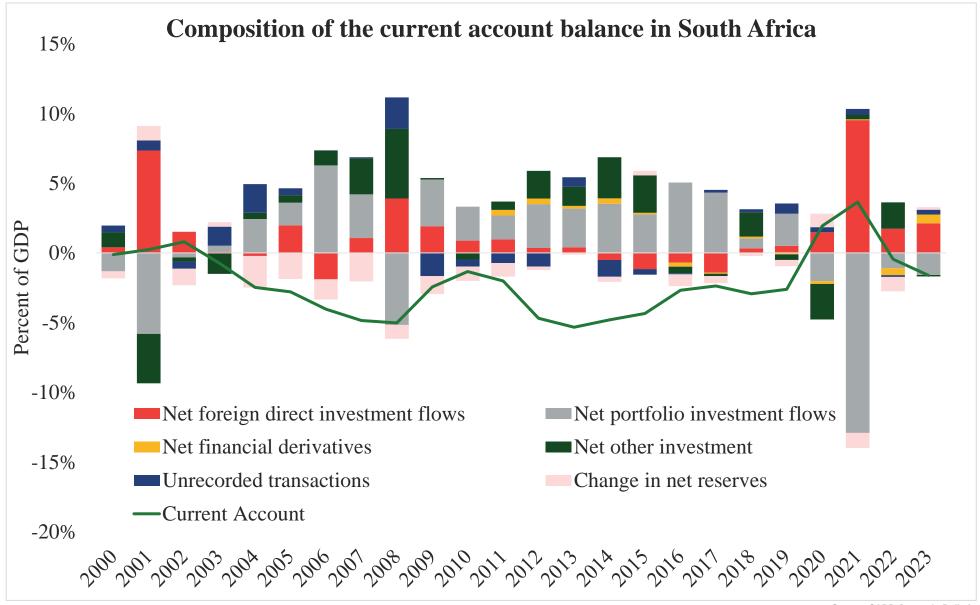
Since December 2022, residential rentals have been growing faster than residential house prices.



Source: PayProp, Statistics South Africa D0160

Investment

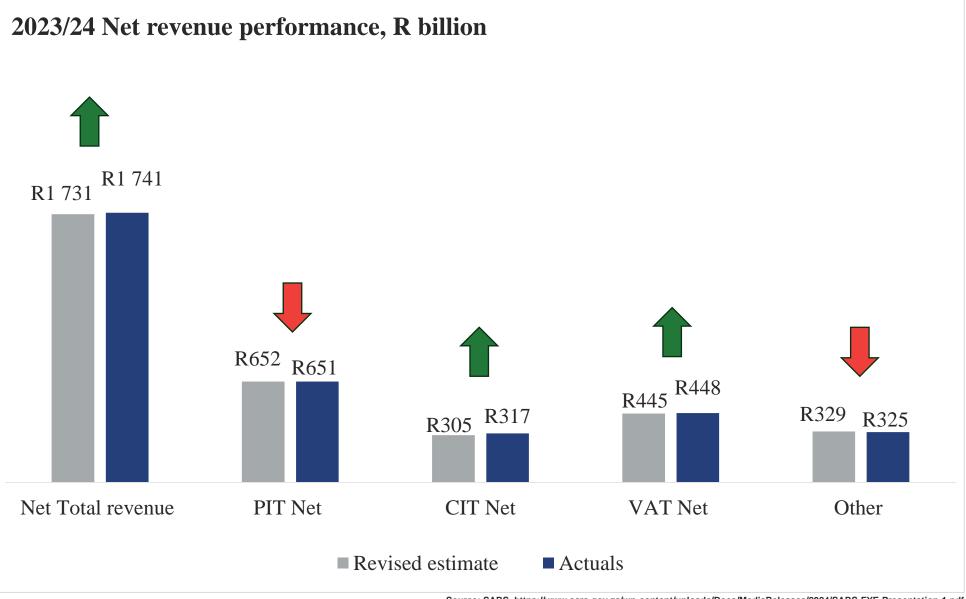
South Africa's persistent current account deficit has historically been funded by portfolio capital inflows. However, since 2020, there have been large outflows of portfolio capital.



Source: SARB Quarterly Bulletin

Government

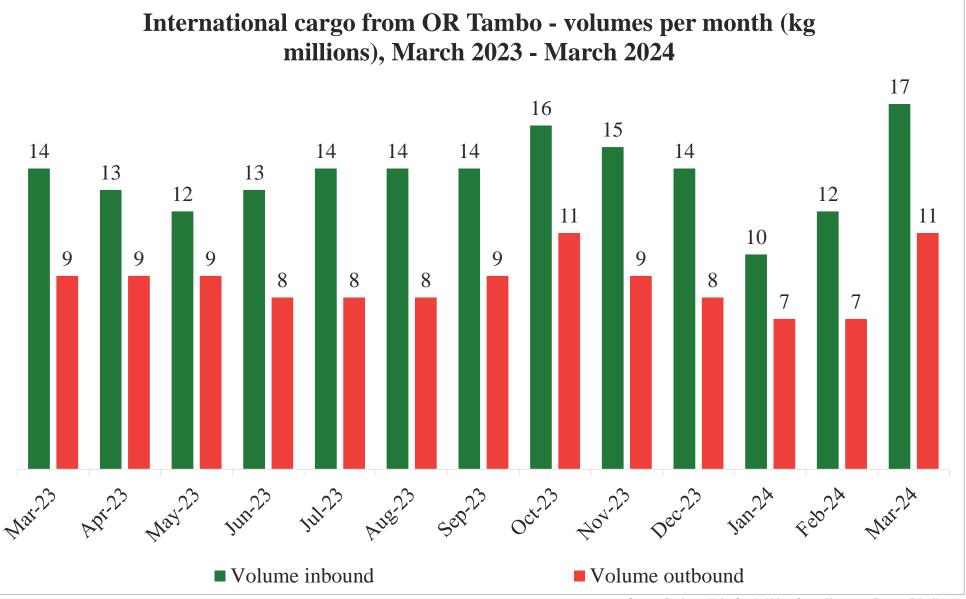
SARS collected R1.741 trillion in net for the revenues 2023/24 financial year, exceeding the revised estimate by R10 billion nearly (0.5%). This was driven by higher-thanexpected Corporate Income Tax (CIT) and Value-added Tax (VAT) collections, which exceeded estimates by R11.7 billion (3.8%) and R2.5 billion (0.6%), respectively.



Source: SARS, https://www.sars.gov.za/wp-content/uploads/Docs/MediaReleases/2024/SARS-FYE-Presentation-1.pdf

International Trade

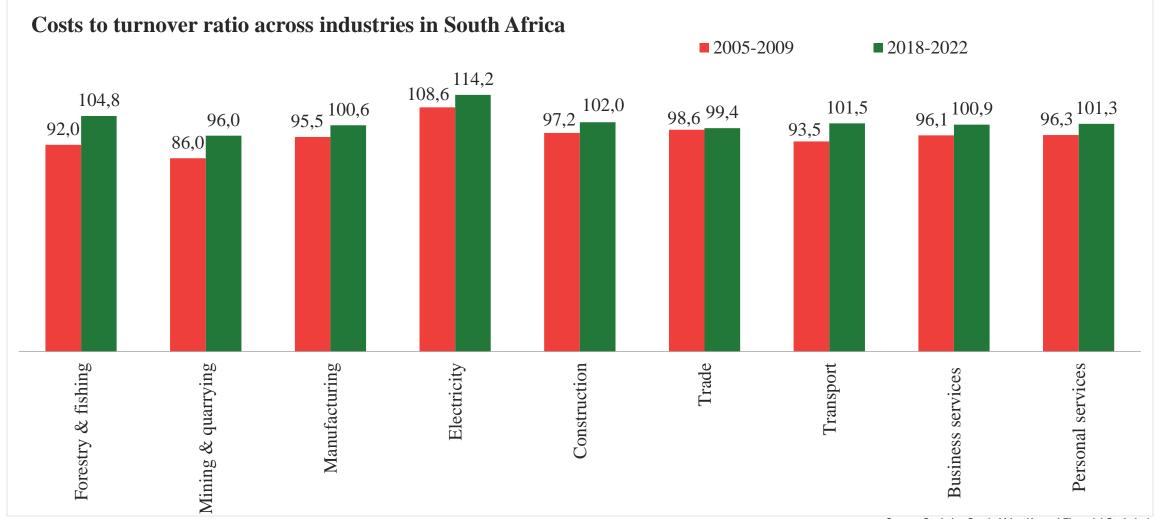
According to **Business Unity South** Africa, in the last OR Tambo year, experienced its month in busiest March 2024, handling 17 million of incoming kgs cargo. The highest volumes of outgoing cargo were recorded in October 2023 and March 2024.



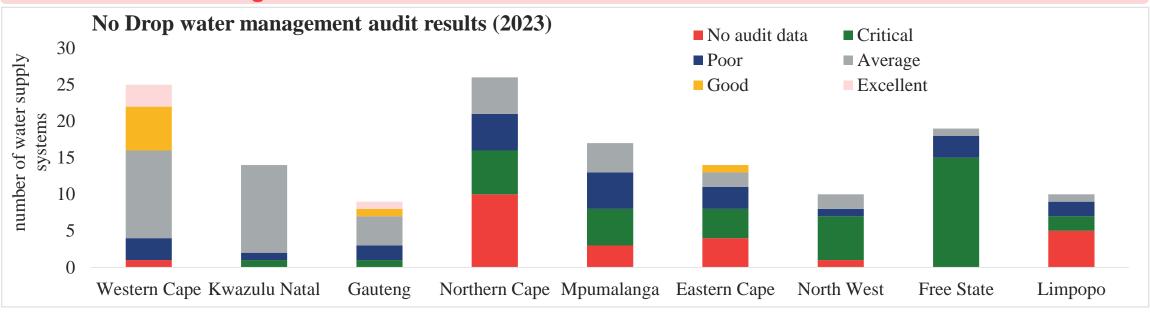
Source: Business Unity South Africa. Cargo Movement Report. 5 April 2024.

Industry margins

Statistics SA estimates suggest a decline in profitability across South African industries. A potential reason for this decline could be attributed to the cost pressures experienced by firms. Evidence from expenditure-to-turnover ratios supports this notion.



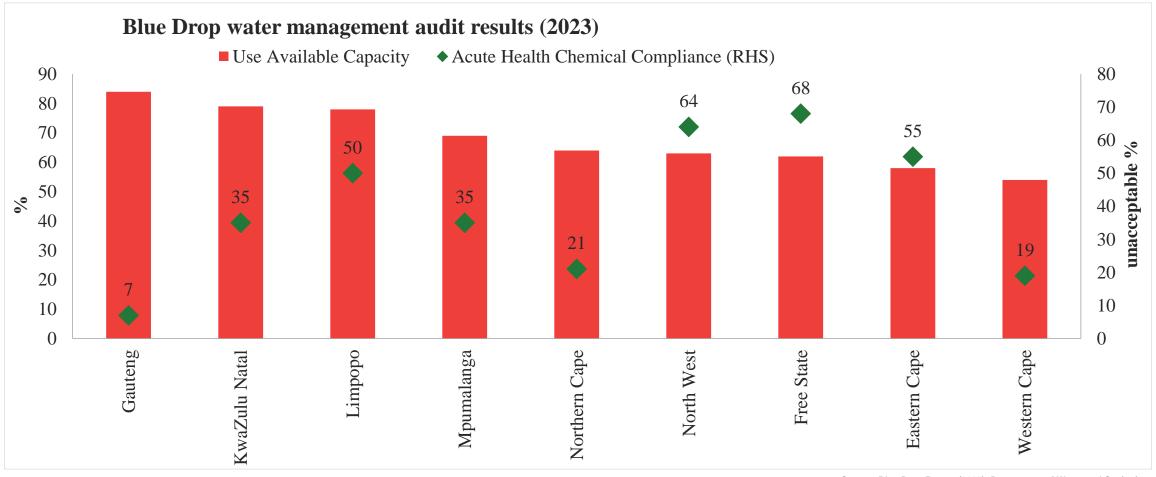
Provincial water management audit outcomes



Source: No Drop Report (2023). Department of Water and Sanitation.

- The Blue Drop audit for South Africa found that almost 30% of water systems audited are in a critical state, compared to 17% in 2014.
- Over half of Water Services Authorities in South Africa either failed to respond to the 2023 No Drop audit or achieved poor or critical scores.
- Compliance was lowest in the Northern Cape, with almost 40% of Water Services Authorities not submitting audit data. Provinces with high percentages of Water Services Authorities deemed to have critically poor performance are the Free State, North West, and Northern Cape.
- The best achievement scores were achieved by the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal, with over 80% of their water supply systems achieving scores above 50% in the 2023 No Drop audit.

Provincial water management audit outcomes



Source: Blue Drop Report (2023). Department of Water and Sanitation.

- According to the Blue Drop audit, Gauteng water management achieved the highest capacity availability and the lowest acute health compliance problems.
- The Free State recorded the highest number of unacceptable acute health compliance audit outcomes, whereas the Western Cape received the lowest availability score.

Economic and Employment Trends in South Africa

May 2024 Issue 14

Purpose of this Report

This report has been prepared in support of the NEDLAC Social Partners' Economic Recovery Action Plan. The report provides a snapshot of key macro-economic and employment trends based on official statistics and other relevant sources of data.

Disclaimer

This document was independently prepared by DNA Economics and Codera Analytics. The opinions and recommendations expressed in this document represent the independent views of DNA Economics and Codera Analytics and are not necessarily the views of NEDLAC or its Social Partners. While every care has been taken to ensure the accuracy and completeness of this document, no liability will be accepted by DNA Economics, Codera Analytics and NEDLAC for any loss incurred by any person or entity acting or failing to act as a result of the contents and opinions expressed in this document. The facts, estimates and opinions are taken from sources believed to be reliable but which we cannot guarantee.



National Economic Development and Labour Council

- 14a Jellicoe Avenue, Rosebank, Johannesburg
- & +27 11 328 4200
- mojalefa@nedlac.org.za
- medlac.org.za

This report was produced in partnership with







