

**Understanding pathways through post-school education and the labour market in South Africa: the Labour Market Intelligence Partnership (LMIP)**

**Michael Rogan  
Rhodes University  
HSRC**



**3<sup>RD</sup> HRDC  
SUMMIT 2018**

*Partnerships revitalising  
work and learning*



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Partnering to innovatively develop SA's human potential



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HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL  
of South Africa

# Labour Market Intelligence Partnership (LMIP)



LABOUR MARKET  
INTELLIGENCE PARTNERSHIP

<http://www.lmip.org.za/>

The LMIP project is undertaken by a research consortium led by the **Human Sciences Research Council**, and is funded by the **Department of Higher Education and Training**

## Theme 5:

Pathways through Education and Training  
and into the Labour Market



RHODES UNIVERSITY  
*Where leaders learn*

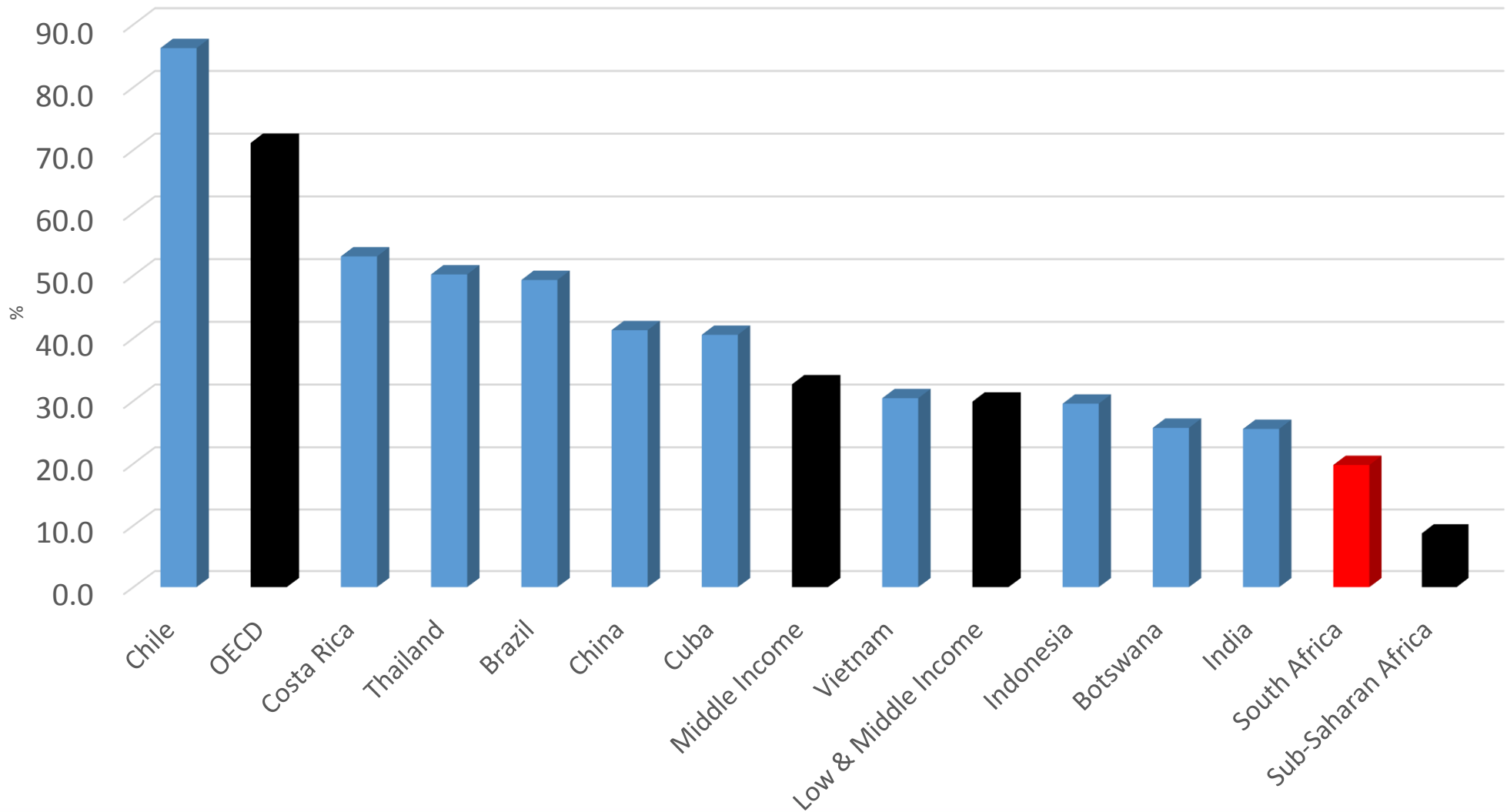


# Policy Framework:

- Increase total PSET enrolments to 5.6 million by 2030. This represents a roughly 150% increase in total enrolments between 2015 and 2030
- Increase enrolments in vocational education in particular
- Three-fold increase in university enrolments in SET (Science, Engineering and Technology) qualifications by 2030

# South Africa In Global Comparison

## Gross Tertiary Enrolment Ratios (2014)

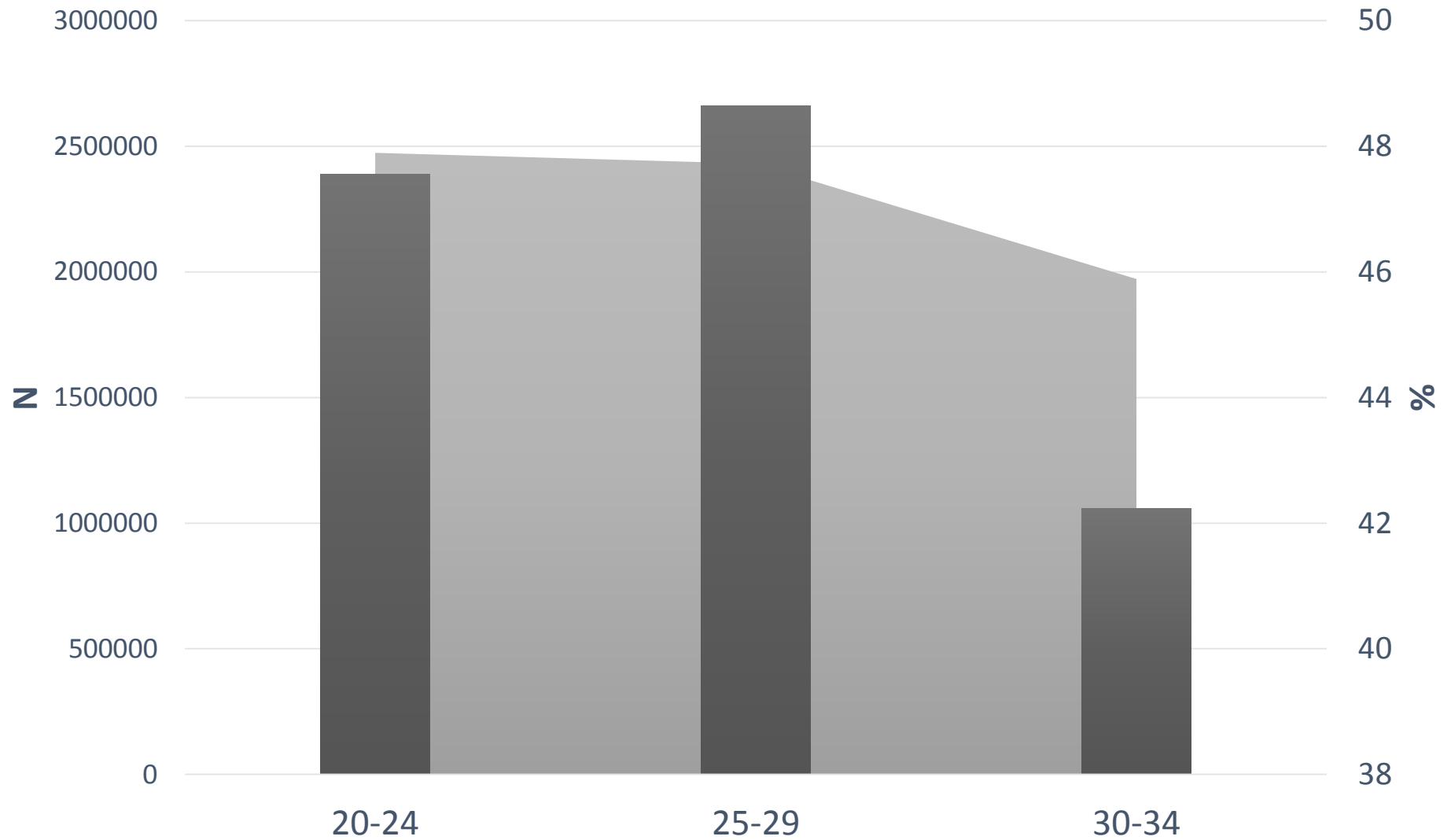


Source: World Bank Data

# South African Context:

- A low (19.4%) tertiary enrolment rate (in global comparison)
- High levels of youth (15-24 inclusive) unemployment- 54.2% - 62.5%
- Not in employment, education, or training (NEETs)

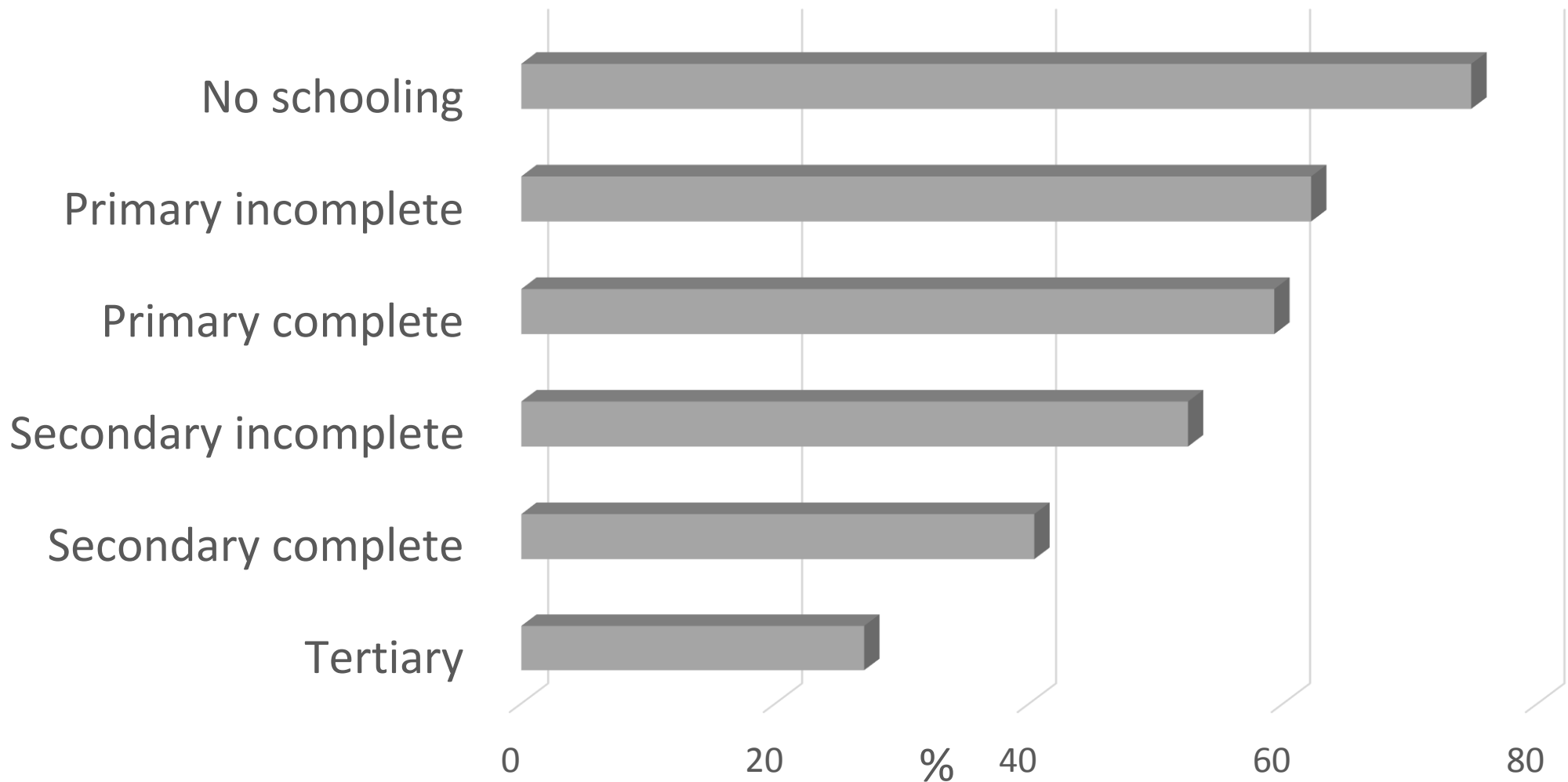
# 'NEETs' by age group, 2016



Source: Own calculations from the QLFS (2016:3)

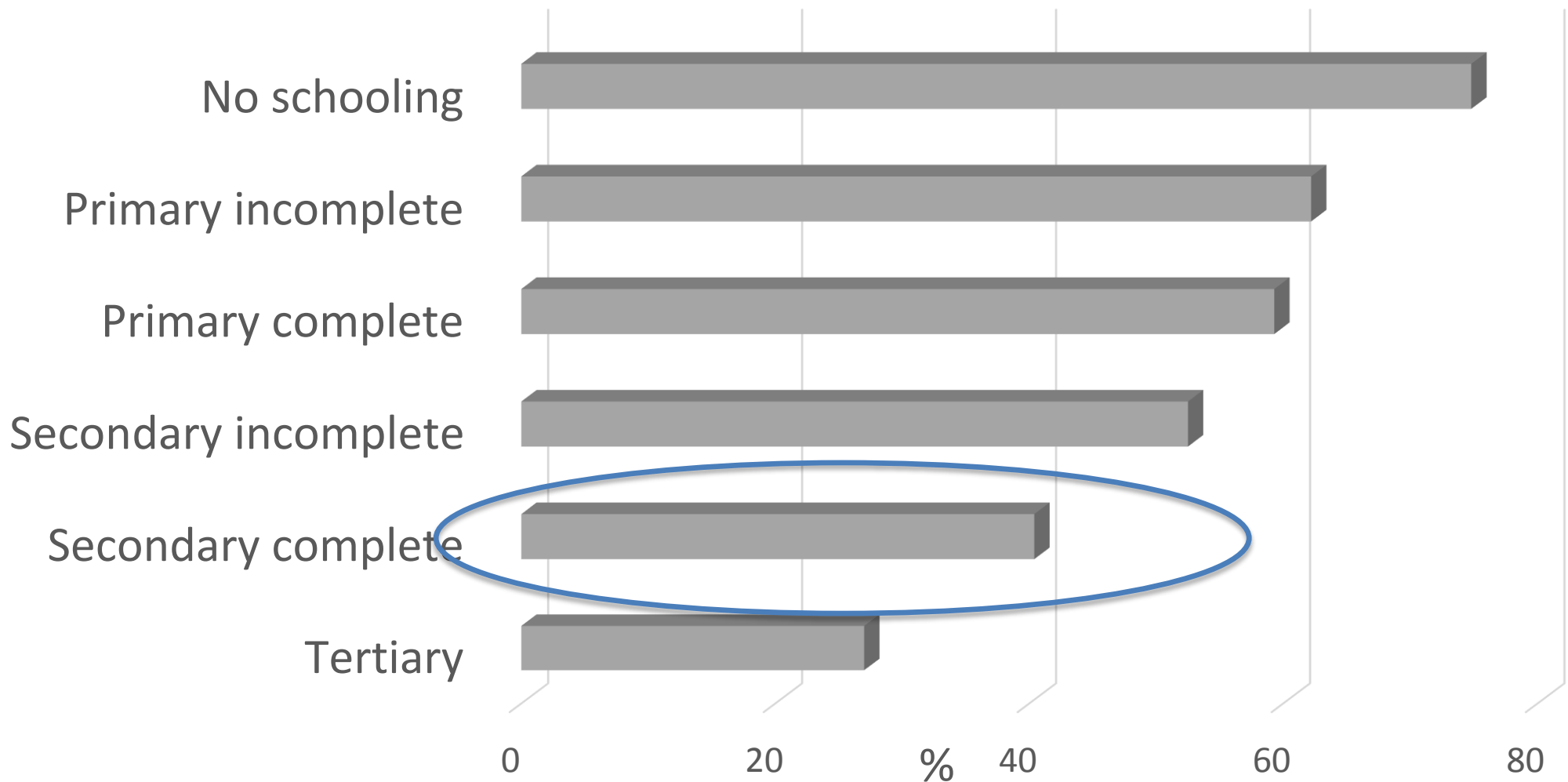
■ N ■ %

# 'NEETs' status by levels of education (age 20-34)



Source: Own calculations from the QLFS (2016:3)

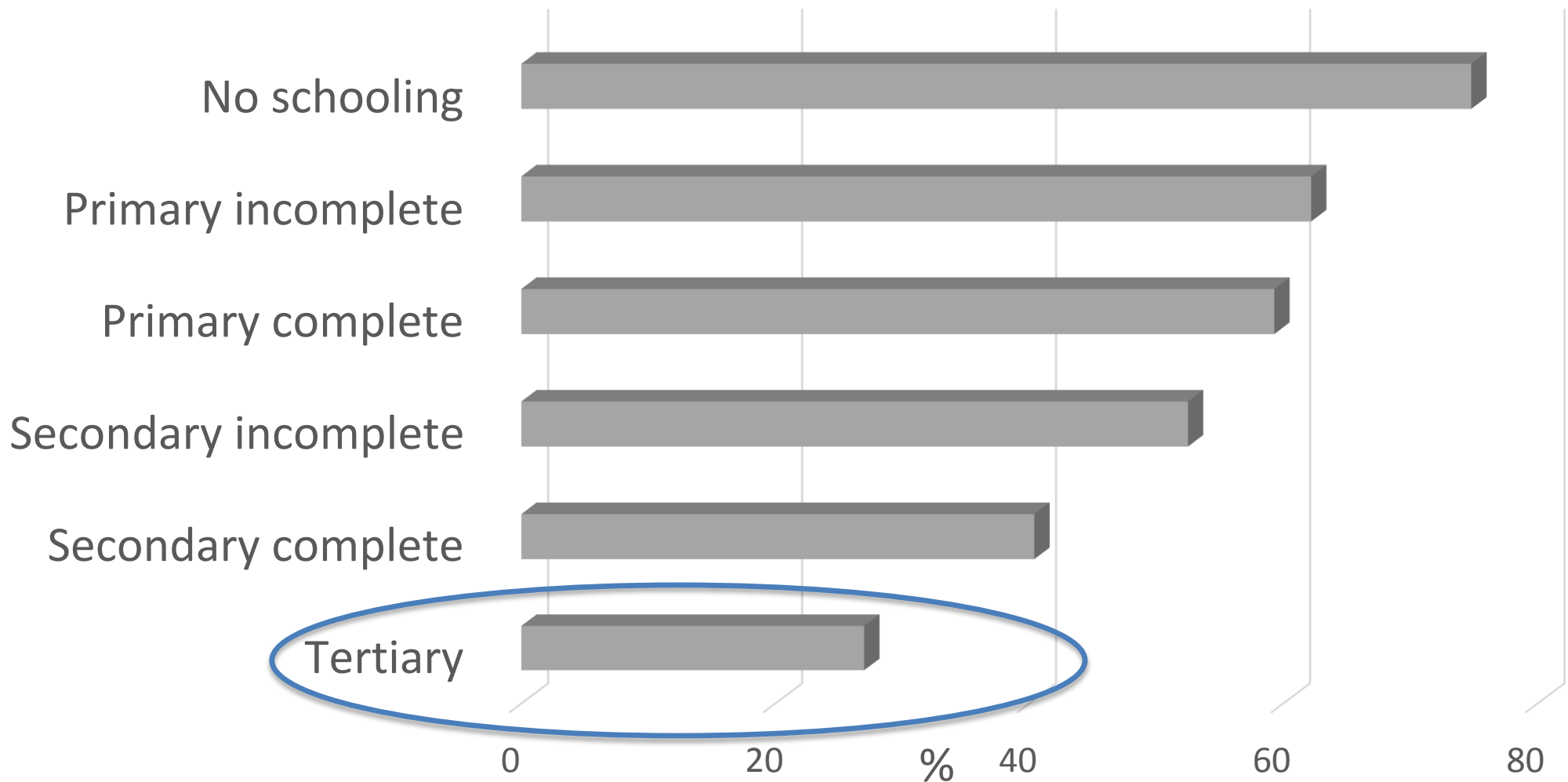
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Source: Own calculations from the QLFS (2016:3)



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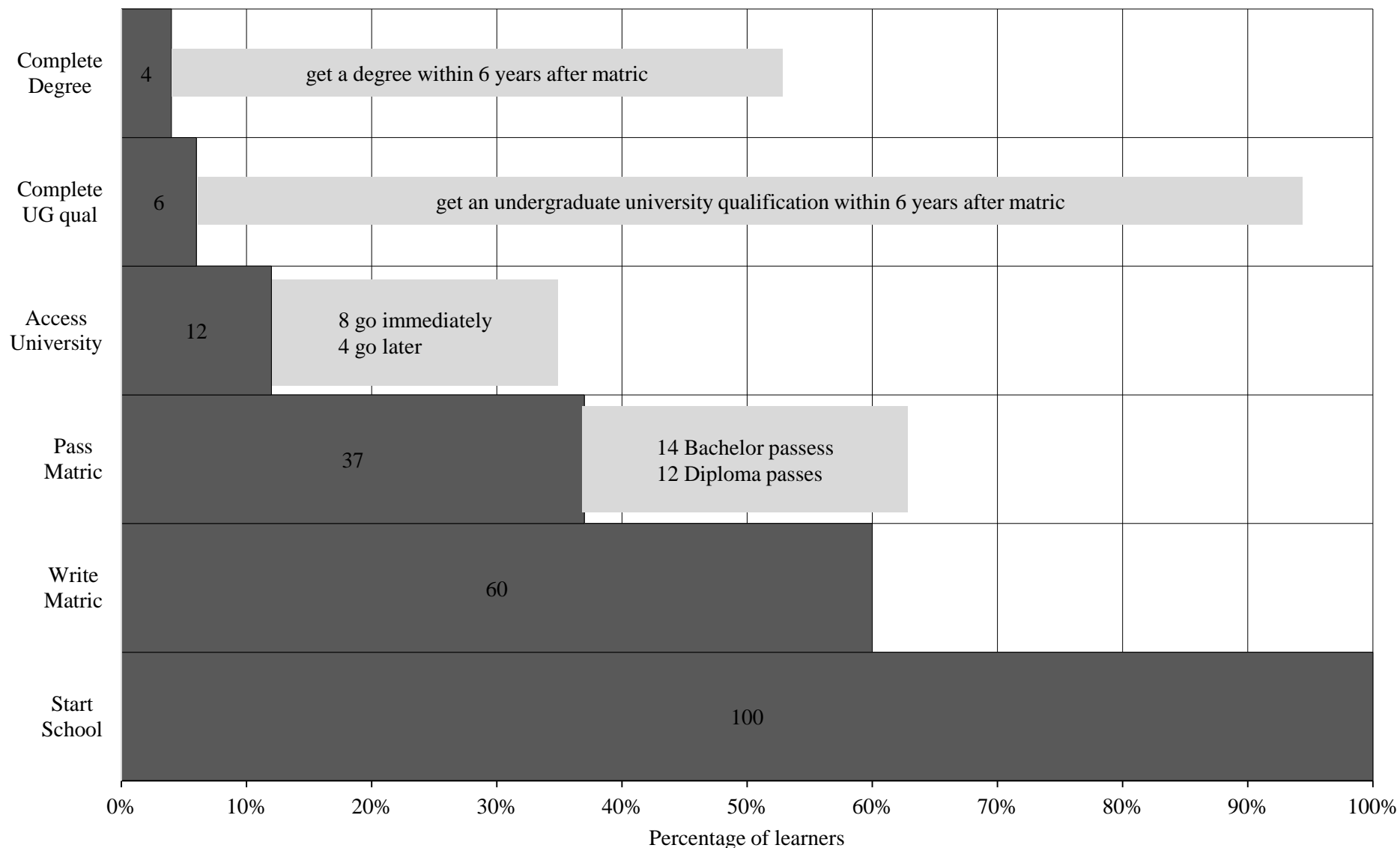
## Theme 5 questions:

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- Why are so many young people not in either employment or education?
- Why are some young people with a post-schooling education not in employment or education?

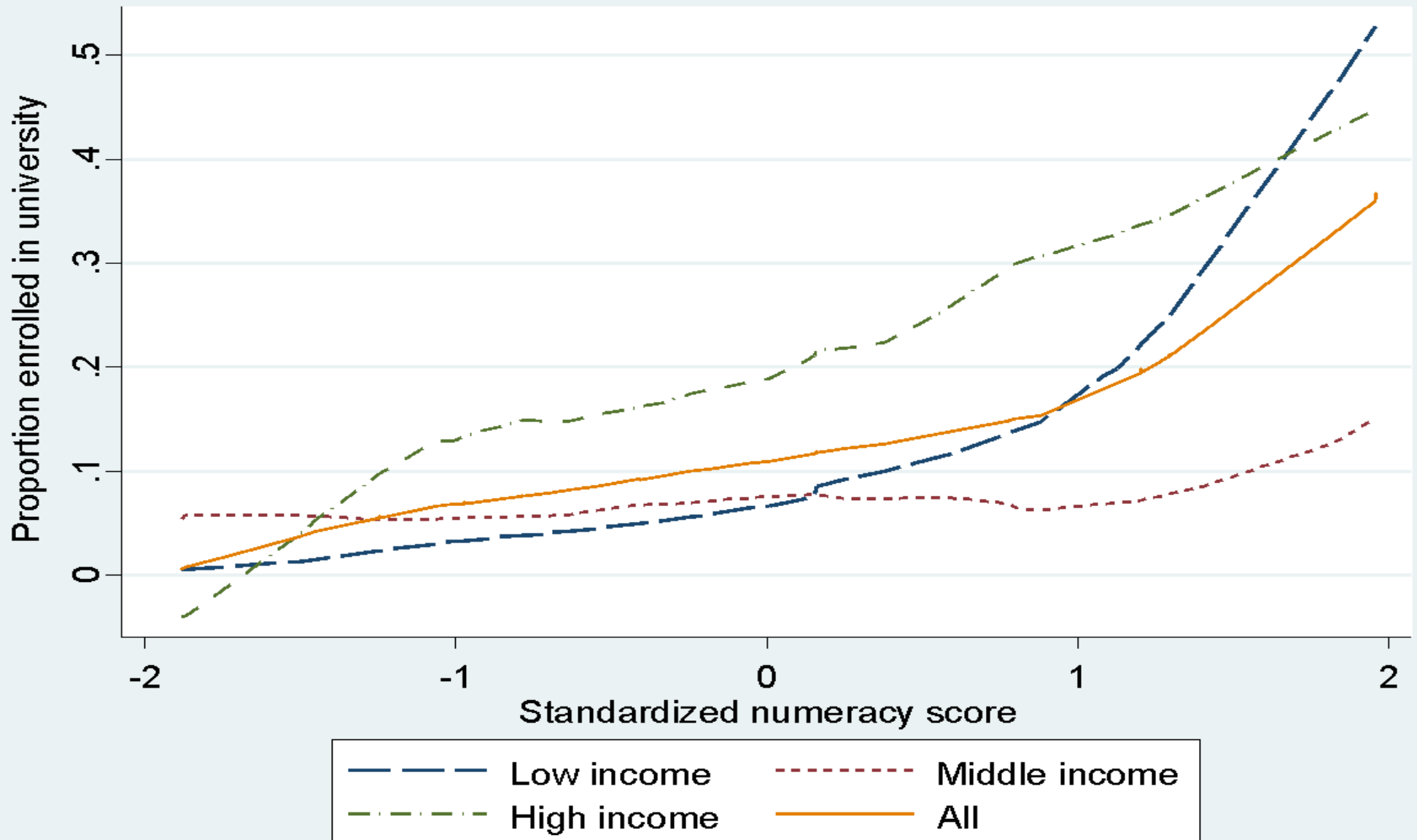
# Selected Findings

# The 2008 NSC cohort (van Broekhuizen et al.)



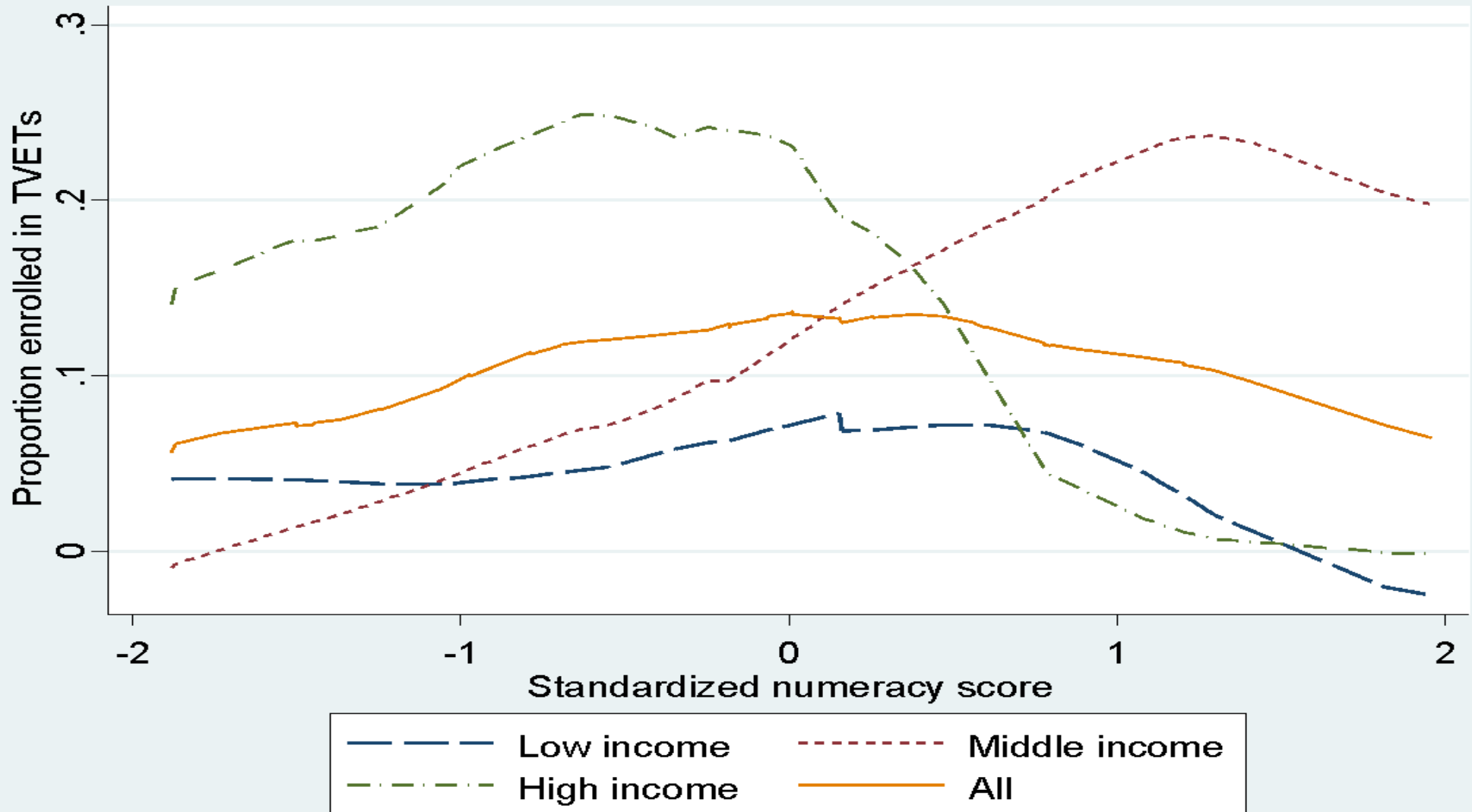
Source: Authors' own calculations using integrated unit-record 2008 NSC and 2009 – 2014 HEMIS data.

# University enrolment (Branson and Kahn)

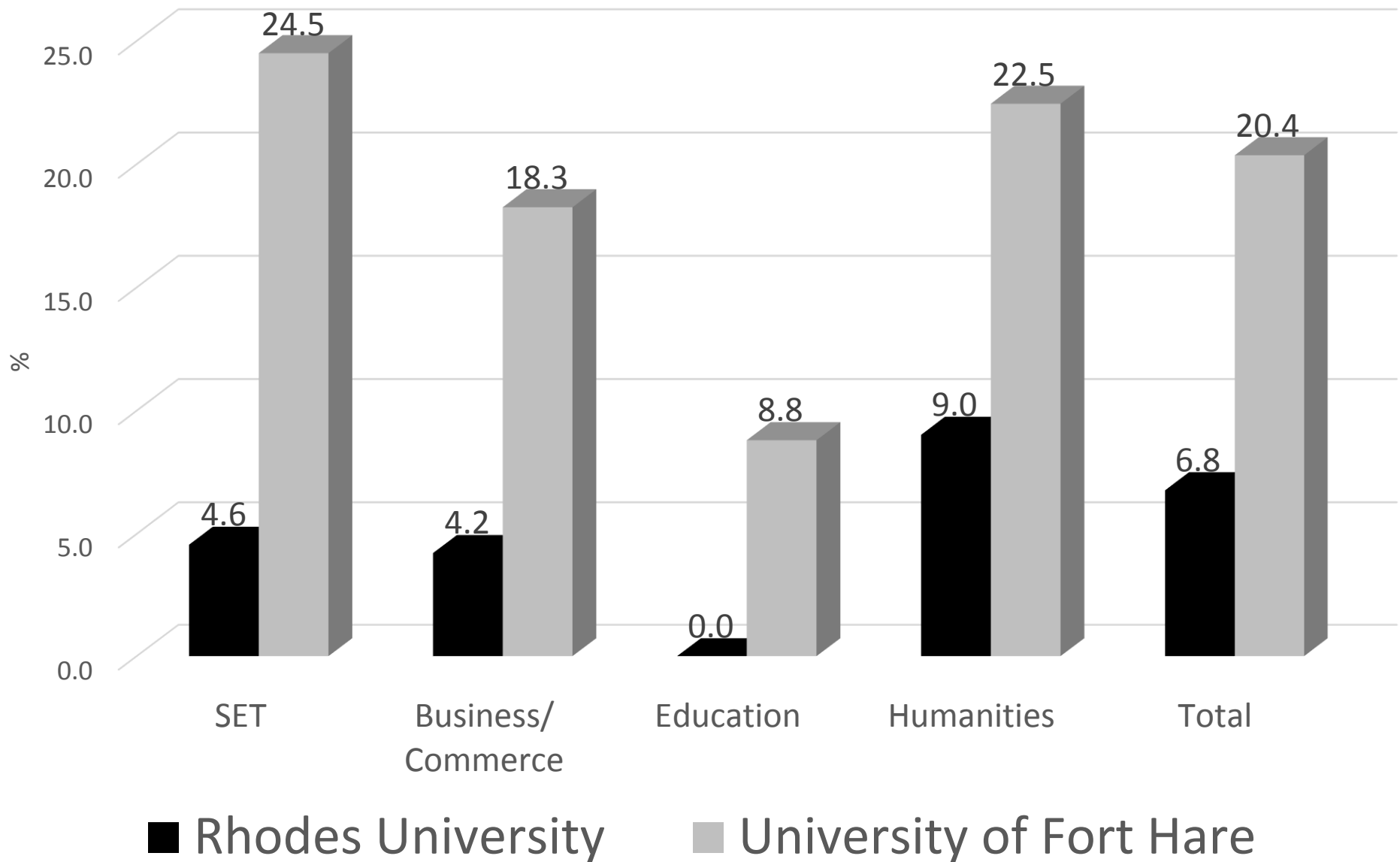


Source: Authors' own calculations from the National Income Dynamics Study

# TVET enrolment (Branson and Kahn)



# Unemployment rates among university graduates (Rogan & Reynolds)



Source: Authors' own calculations

# Conclusions:

- Unevenness in access to higher education and vocational training
- Inequalities persist in race and in schooling quality
- Some of these disadvantages carry over into the labour market
- Strong differences across the components of the PSET as well as between institutions (e.g. HBUs vs. HWUs)
- An urgent need to improve the quality of data in order to monitor the outcomes of the 'massification' of the PSET system



# Questions??



Thank you