

Skills Development for Economic Growth

JOB OPPORTUNITY INDEX

REPORT

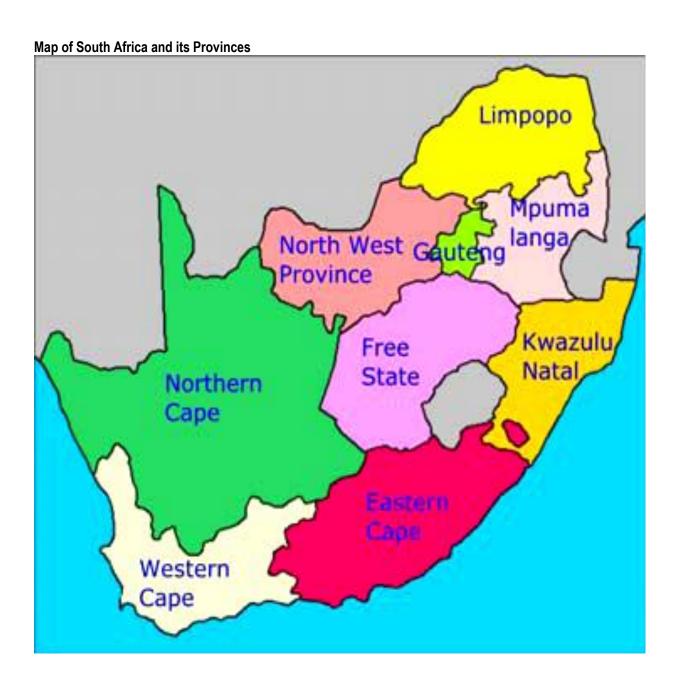
July 2011

JOB OPPORTUNITIES IN THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SECTOR in the South African Labour Market

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Executive summary

The global economic uncertainty has stifled South Africa's economic recovery. South Africa is not immune to the impact of the debt crisis in Europe and the US. All economic sectors in South Africa have been affected by the recent economic crisis and more than a million jobs have been lost. South Africa currently boasts one of the highest rates of unemployment in the world.

According to The World Bank Report, South Africa has a huge potential for growth, several factors are, however, hampering investment, including energy supply and skills shortages. The World Bank Report notes that resolving South Africa's high rate of unemployment among the youth, could go some way towards promoting economic growth in the country. The Report calls for bold and creative thinking to secure broad-based growth, and cautions that quick fixes will not produce the dramatic results that are required.

The Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG), Wholesale & Retail (W&R) sector is undergoing massive change: boundaries between wholesale and retail are blurring. Change is being driven by the internationalisation, regionalisation, consolidation and intense price competition, regulation policies, e-commerce, heterogeneous consumer and product trends.

The FMCG, W & R is a key driver in the South African economy and an important contributor to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The economic downturn has impacted on the W & R sector and employment job figures in South Africa remain lower as a consequence. Skills shortages need to be addressed as a matter of urgency, so as to ensure economic growth, competiveness and the sector's sustainability.

Skills development is top of the agenda in South Africa. There is consensus among all stakeholders that skills development needs to be driven, since it is an important factor for economic growth and sustainable development. Government, businesses and the main labour union, COSATU have signed a National Skills Accord. Government acknowledges that the improvement in education and skills development are prerequisites for advancing many of the goals of the New Growth Path.

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¹ The World Bank Report, 2011. New Report Assesses South Africa's Investment Climate. http://siteresources.worldbank.org/NAMIBIAEXTN/Resources/WorldBank_Newsletter_July_2011

The National Skills Accord is a very positive step for the broader skills development landscape. All stakeholders understand their responsibilities and relevance within the skills development landscape, and the importance of ensuring that the skills development interventions translate into real opportunities for all citizens.

The W&RSETA has demonstrated its commitment to South Africa's national skills agenda by focusing on skills development initiatives and building the skills base of both employed and unemployed learners in its sector. Most importantly, the W&RSETA has also identified scarce and critical skills within the sector. The focus of this report is on the job opportunities available in the W & R sector in South Africa. The report looks at vacancies, scarce skills, regional trends in terms of job opportunities, and most in demand occupational fields.

List of acronyms

CJI CareerJunction Index

CPI Consumer Price Index

DoE Department of Education

DoL Department of Labour

DWA Decent Work Agenda

ESDS Employment and Skills Development Service

ETD Education, Training and Development

FMCG Fast Moving Consumer Goods

GDP Gross Domestic Product

GET Global Employment Trends

KILM Key Indicators of the Labour Market

MDG Millennium Development Goals

NSA National Skills Authority

NSDS National Skills Development Strategy

SD Skills Development

SDA Skills Development Act

SSP Sector Skills Plan

W&R Wholesale and Retail

W&ESETA Wholesale and Retail Sector Education and Training Authority

WSP Workplace Skills Plan

1. Introduction

The global economic uncertainty has stifled South Africa's economic recovery. While the impact may be indirect, South Africa is not immune to the e debt crisis within the Eurozone or problems in the US economy. South Africa has one of the highest unemployment rates in is in the world (i.e. 25.7%)². It is not surprising; therefore, that government is coming under increasing pressure to create employment opportunities.

Government alone cannot deal with the soaring rate of unemployment in the country. A collective effort is required on the part of government, businesses, trade unions and all relevant stakeholders, to reduce high-levels of unemployment. The skills deficit is exacerbated by low levels of productivity in the country as a whole. The skills development agenda is widely supported. There is the recognition that unskilled people need to be upskilled to enable them to operate in a "knowledge economy". Government, businesses and COSATU have signed a National Skills Accord to reinforce the skills development agenda for the country.

Government acknowledges that improvements in education and skills development are prerequisites for advancing many of the goals of the New Growth Path. The National Skills Development Accord is a positive step: government understands businesses interests, and business understands where government needs to go. The explicit political commitment and goodwill on the part of all social partners to skills development is essential if South Africa is to succeed in its quest to alleviate the skills deficit in the medium-to long-term.

This report focuses on job opportunities in July 2011 in the W & R sector in South Africa. The report looks at vacancies, scarce skills, regional trends in terms of job opportunities, and most in demand occupational fields. This is done by tracking newspapers such as The Jobmail, The Sunday Times, The Citizen, The Star, The Business Day, The Pretoria News, The Cape Times, The Herald, The Volksblad, The New Age and The Mail and Guardian. Internet-based research was also conducted, and research bases such as the Career Junction Index were used.

² Statistics South Africa Quarterly Labour Force Survey. 28July 2011

The absence of a national labour market information system (LMIS) is a major impediment when conducting labour market analysis/research in South Africa. In the absence of such a database, researchers are compelled to rely on macro analysis of labour market information, diagnostic analysis, prediction trends, inferences and extrapolated data formulate normative judgement on the basis of the weighted market evidence.

2. An overview of the W & R sector

The W & R sector is changing rapidly worldwide: boundaries between wholesale and retail are blurring. Changes in the sector are driven by internationalisation, regionalisation, consolidation and intense price competition, regulation policies, e-commerce, and heterogeneous consumer and product trends. Some of these changes have altered the way in which business operates and the types of jobs for which there is a demand.

The W & R sector is one of the most important sectors in terms of value-added and employment in South Africa, and contributes 15% (2010) to the country's GDP, and more than 22% of the employees in South Africa work in the sector.³ Growth in South Africa's retail sector remains slow and employment opportunities are limited. South African businesses understand the importance of remaining competitive in order to survive within a dynamic and very competitive W & R sector, globally. Irrespective of size, business success is premised on vision, execution, and a powerful, scalable business platform.

The South Africa retail landscape is gaining prominence on the international stage. The South African Competition Commission recently approved Walmart's acquisition of a 51% stake in Massmart, a South African firm, which owns 265 wholesale and retail stores in South Africa and an additional 25 stores in 13 countries in Africa. After the competition authority gave the deal the go ahead,' government appealed the decision. Government claims that the appeal decision to allow Wal-Mart to buy control of Massmart is driven and motivated by public interest.

South African retailers such as Shoprite, Pick n' Pay, Spar and Woolworths are highly sophisticated. Whether these retailers will be able to match Walmart's scale, global sourcing network or logistical brilliance⁴, remains to be seen. Walmart's move into South Africa signals a vote of confidence for the

³ Sector Skills Plan, 2011. Wholesale and Retail Sector: Skills Development for Economic Growth: Pretoria, Centurion. Republic of South Africa, pp6

⁴ Business Day, Wal-Mart first attack on price war. 19 June 2011, pp1

South African retail economy and for South Africa as a whole. It is important to note, however, that this move means there is a new competitor on the block. This has lots of pricing and competition implications for the South African retail sector.

Existing retailers will have to compete at a new level. Businesses will need to revisit and assess their models and strategies to better position their businesses. As its market share declines, Pick 'n Pay has been contemplating shedding around 3, 137 jobs. The company argues that the decision to retrench was not made on the basis of Wall-Mart's entry, but was required to ensure the viability of the retail business.⁵

3. An overview of the W&RSETA

The principal goal of the W&RSETA is to drive and oversees skills development within the W & R sector. The W&RSETA has demonstrated its commitment to South Africa's national skills agenda by focusing on skills development initiatives and building the skills base for both employed and unemployed learners within its sector. Most importantly, the W&RSETA has identified the scarce and critical skills within its sector.

Scarce skills, in the vernacular of Sector Education and Training Authority (SETA), referred to occupations in which there is 'a scarce qualified and experience people, currently or anticipated in the future, either (a) because such skilled people are not available, or (b) because they are available, but do not meet employment criteria.' This shortage might be the due to relative scarcity (i.e. suitable skilled people are available, but do not meet other job requirement such equity consideration, geographic location and replacement demand), or absolute scarce (i.e. there are few people, if any in the country with requisite skills, education and training). Critical skills, refers to specific skills within an occupations such as numerical skills, solving problems and communication skills.

The W&RSETA is associated with Economic Sector 27: Wholesale and Retail. The Fifth Edition of the Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (SIC) published by the Statistical Office of the United Nations is used for classifying the activities of the various wholesale and retail business types (see annexure B).

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⁵ Pretoria News, Pick n' Pay to axe up to 3000 staff as market share slides, 11 July 2011, pp6

⁶ Sector Skills Plan, 2011. Scarce and Critical Skills in the Wholesale and Retail (W&R) Sector. pp124

4. Sector skills plan

The W&RSETA has been pursuing various skills development programmes in an attempt to improve the current skills crisis within the sector. A closer analysis of all occupational fields within the FMCG, W&R sector; reveals major skills shortages. As work in the FMCG, W & R sector becomes more knowledge-intensive, advanced skilling for senior-level labour such as managers, technicians, procurement, supply chain management and logistics and merchandiser/sale representatives has become of paramount importance.

It is imperative that businesses invest in strategic long-term planning in order to combat a possible skills crisis and to maintain their competitiveness and profitability of their businesses. The skills deficit within the sector places a heavy burden on skills facilitation institutions such as the W&RSETA, which is tasked with ensuring that there is an appropriately-skilled skills pool as well as sufficient numbers of new entrants, wanting to pursue a career path within the W & R sector.

The FMCG, W & R sector plays a critical r role in the South African economy. Scarce and critical skills needs need to be addressed as a matter of urgency, not only to ensure the sector's competitiveness, but to enable the sector to contribute to South Africa's economic growth. The top ten of categories of scarce skills in the sector remain⁷:

- retail manager
- retail assistant/buyers
- office cashier
- merchandisers preferred visual merchandisers*
- sellers salesperson/representative*8
- training & development professionals assessors
- sales & marketing manager
- supply & distribution managers

 $^{^{7}}$ W&R Seta, 2011. Sector Skills Plan (SSP) Report 2011/16. pp132

⁸ Note that the star (*) occupations are not absolute scarce occupations as per the definition, but they are the core to the retail industry and the effective & efficient operation of the business

5. Employment outlook in the W & R sector (July 2011)

In July 2011, there were approximately 654 jobs opportunities in the FMCG, W & R sector⁹. This gives credence to the fact that the industry is still suffering from the effects of the economic downturn, and as a consequence, businesses are reluctant to expand their workforce. Recruiters are finding it difficult to source suitable candidates. Job opportunities have decreased by 29.2% month-on-month from the previous month.

Permanent employment is the preferred type of employment among businesses, which employ within the FMCG, W & R sector, followed by contract and part-time employment. Recruiters presently face challenging conditions for the recruitment of permanent staff and contract staff, due to the limited pool of career seekers available for these types of positions. Table 1 provides a summary of the contract type of job opportunities available in the FMCG, and W & R sector:

Table.1: Employment trends (July 2011)

Contract Type	Number of jobs
Permanent	610
Contract	28
Part- time	16
Temporary	0
Total	654

The 93.3% of the jobs opportunities are on permanent contract, followed by contract and part-time with 4.3% and 2.4% respectively. Gauteng, Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal are the leading provinces. These are also the provinces where the majority of FMCG, W & R businesses are located. Most provinces are currently experiencing a challenging recruitment environment.

However, Gauteng is leading with 49.1% of job opportunities, followed by Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal with 28% and 14.4% respectively. The pie chart below reflects regional percentage of job distribution opportunities.

⁹ CareerJunction & Careerjet, 2011. Online jobs Index. Available at: http://www.careerjet.co.za/jobs-retail-wholesale.html. [Accessed on 25 July 2011].

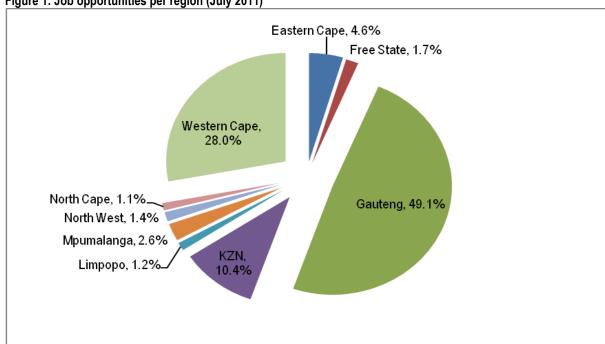


Figure 1: Job opportunities per region (July 2011)

Source: Own calculations from CJI & Careerjet Index (2011)

6. Most in demand occupational fields

The Career Job Index (CJI) for the FMCG, W & R is currently sitting above 100 index points. This means that there are more job opportunities for potential career seekers, but fewer potential career seekers per job advert. This makes recruitment more difficult.

Gauteng, Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal are the leading provinces where FMCG, W &R businesses are located. Demand for jobs in these provinces is highest. Figure 2 provides an overview of the trends experienced by the various occupational fields, in which skills are in high demand.

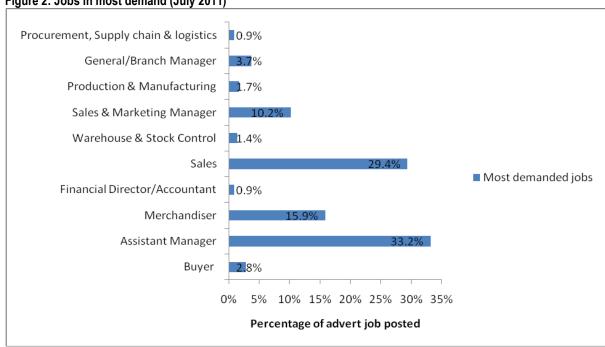


Figure 2: Jobs in most demand (July 2011)

Source: Own calculations from CJI & Careerjet (2011)

There is a high demand for skilled and senior-level FMCG, W & R professionals. Almost 40% of the posted job adverts require a skilled and more senior-level labour force. This presents a major challenge for the growth and competitiveness of the sector as the skills deficit remains a serious challenge for the sector.

There is a high demand for the following skills: branch/store manager, merchandiser, retail assistant manager, sales representative and merchandiser as well as sales & marketing manager. There is a correlation between these skills, and the W&RSETA's scarce skills profile.

Table 2: Job opportunities in the wholesale & retail sector, regional trends and skills needs (July 2011)

	The William William Could be recall	, ,									
Occupations Advertised	OFO Code Link	OFO Codes	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KZN	Limpopo	Mpumala- nga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape
Buyer	Junior/Perishables/ Pharmaceutical Buyer	639201	2		10	6					
Assistant Manager	Retail Assistant Manager	142103	6	8	95	23	2	3	4	5	62
Merchandiser	Visual Merchandiser	343203	16		32	18					38
Financial Director/Accountant	Accountants	221101			15						
Sales	Sales Representative	3339903	6		99	15	6	7	5	2	52
Warehouse & Stock Control	Warehouse Manager	132404			9						
Sales & Marketing Manager	Sales & Marketing Manager	131102		3	37	5		7			15
Production & Manufacturing	Manufacturing Manager	132101			11						
General/Branch Manager	General Manager/Branch Store Manager	1421			13	2					10
Procurement, Supply Chain & Logistics	Supply and distribution Manager	133601									6

Table 3: Occupational requirements (July 2011)

Occupations	OFO Code Link	OFO .	Experience	Educational requirements	Special requirements	Salary/wages	Frequency	
Advertised		Codes	des			From:	To:	
Buyer	Junior/Perishable s/ Pharmaceutical Buyer	639201	1 years experience	Matric and equivalent post qualification/NQF 2	Forecasting, budgeting, staff management, buying, product & industry knowledge, interactive buyer or supplier merchandiser	R 35,000	R45,000	18
Assistant Manager	Retail Assistant Manager	142103	2 years experience	Matric and equivalent post qualification/NQF 2	Budgeting skills, ability to manage staff performance	Negotiable		217
Merchandiser	Visual Merchandiser	343203	1 years experience	Matric and relevant post qualification	Have a passion for sales & good communication skills & experience in marketing	R9,000	R12,000	104
Financial Director/Accountant	Accountants	221101	3-5 years experience	BCom Accounting plus qualified CA	CA (SA) – SAICA, hands-on financial control or audit	-	-	6
Sales	Sales Representative	3339903	None/ experience	Matric and equivalent post qualification	Good communication skills & a passion for sales	R45,000	R50,000	192
Warehouse & Stock Control	Warehouse Manager	132404	2-3 years experience	Matric and equivalent post qualification	Strong leadership skills, planning & organising & communication skills	Negotiable	Negotiable	9
Sales & Marketing Manager	Sales & Marketing Manager	131102	1-3 years experience	Matric and diploma/ degree in marketing	Experience in consumer insights, marketing and market research	R200,000	R240,000	67
Production & Manufacturing	Manufacturing Manager	132101	3-5 years experience	Matric and equivalent post qualification	Strong leadership skills, planning & organising & communication skills	Negotiable	Negotiable	11
General/Branch Manager	General Manager/Branch Store Manager	1421	3-5 years experience	Matric and equivalent NQF	Previous hand-on experience on retail management, proficient in MS Office (Word, Excel & Outlook), planning & budgeting	Negotiable	Negotiable	24
Procurement, Supply Chain & Logistics	Supply and Distribution Manager	133601	1-2 years experience	Matric and equivalent post qualification/NQ2	Good planning & communication skills, experience in supply chain & distribution management	Negotiable	Negotiable	6

Table 4: Cities with job opportunities in the wholesale and retail sector (July 2011)

Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KZN	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North Cape	North West	Western Cape
East London	Bloemfontein	Alberton	Durban	Pietersburg	Nelspruit	Kimberley	Potchefstroom	Cape Town
Port Elizabeth		Bedfordview	Pietermaritzburg		Witbank		Rustenburg	Somerset West
		Benoni						
		Boksburg						
		Brakpan						
		Carltonville						
		Centurion						
		Germiston						
		Johannesburg						
		Kempton park						
		Krugersdrop						
		Midrand						
		Nigel						
		Pretoria						
		Randfontein						
		Sasolburg						
		Springs						
		Vanderbijlpark						
		Vereeniging						
		Westoniria						
30	11	321	78	8	17	9	7	183

7. Key Findings - General overview

South Africa has a very high unemployment rate. The unemployment rate increased by 0.7% between Quarter One (25%) and Quarter Two (25.7%).¹⁰ Some experts contend that the South African labour laws have suppressed job creation. However, the general consensus is that the roots of the crisis lie in structural factors such as low education levels, mismatches between the kind of jobs available and workers' skills, and considerable distances between population centers and areas where businesses are located.

The Career Junction Index increased in June 2011. The index is currently positioned at 116.71 index point. The positioning of the online index above the 100 mark indicates more challenging recruitment conditions, as a result of fewer potential career seekers per job advert. In other words, while potential career seekers have more employment opportunities, recruiters have fewer candidates available for placement. Employment prospects were better in June 2011 (1583 job opportunities) compared to July2011 (654 job opportunities). However, due to the increasing demand for labour, job search activity is expected to pick up. Figure 3 provides a broader view of demand trends in terms of what has happened in the last 25th months in the sector.

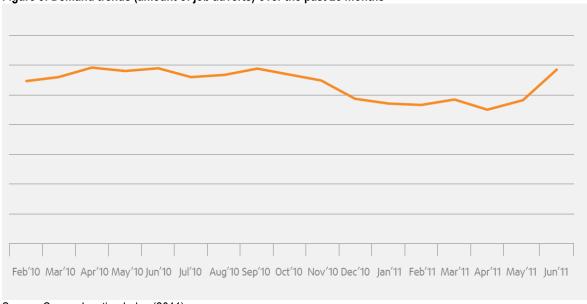


Figure 3: Demand trends (amount of job adverts) over the past 25 months

Source: Career Junction Index (2011)

¹⁰ Statistics South Africa Quarter Labour Force Survey July 2011

¹¹ Career Junction Index, June Report 2011. Cape Town, Republic of South Africa, pp15

The sector is still experiencing difficult conditions: these are expected to remain unchanged for the foreseeable future. Recruitment activity picked up during the month of June 2011. However, recruiters are struggling to find certain professionals with adequate skills. Figure 4 reflects annual recruitment activities in the FMCG, W & R sector.



Figure 4: Annual recruitment trends in FMCG, wholesale and retail

Source: Career Junction Index (2011)

The FMCG, W & R and Manufacturing, Production & Trade sectors were greatly affected by the economic downturn. However, the FMCG, W & R sector is now showing evidence of stabilising. Demand for labour increased in June 2011.

7.1. An overview of the Second Quarter

Recruitment conditions were moderate in the 2nd Quarter of 2011. The CJI for FMCG, W & R sector is currently positioned at 84.26 index points, signalling easing recruitment conditions and therefore, greater access to available labour¹². Demand for labour decreased by over 12% over the last six months. The supply of labour has increased by 4% during this period.

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¹² Ibid2

The Career Junction Report, "...ranks the FMCG, Retail & Wholesale industry in the 3rd (supply) and the 4th (demand) positions. The industry comprises just over 7% of online job advertising as well as job search activity in the online job market."

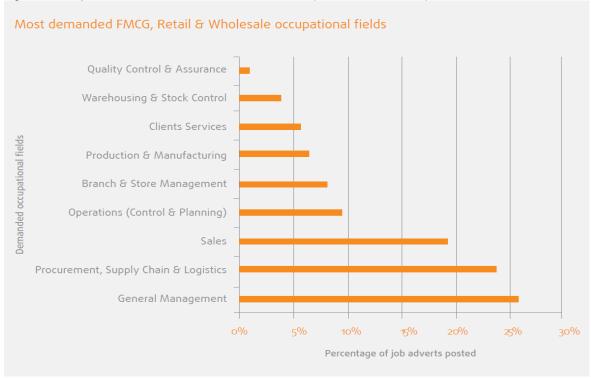


Figure 5: Occupational fields most in demand in the sector (Second Quarter 2011)

Source: Career Junction Index (2011)

General/store/branch management skills, followed by procurement, supply chain & logistics and sales skills were the most demanded occupational fields during the second quarter. Quality control & assurance and warehousing & stock control are marked as the occupations least in demand; each constitutes less than 3% of overall online labour demand. Despite the relatively low demand for production & manufacturing and client service skills, recruitment is the most challenging. Figure 6 provides an overview of the trends experienced by the various occupational fields in high demand:

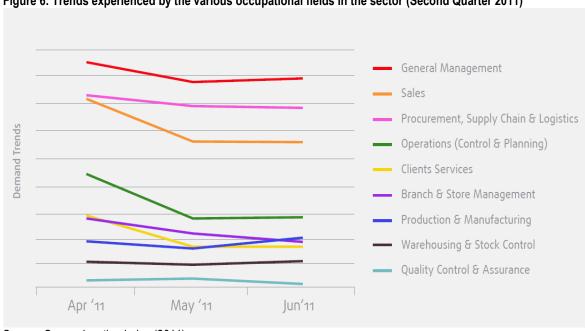


Figure 6: Trends experienced by the various occupational fields in the sector (Second Quarter 2011)

Source: Career Junction Index (2011)

Fluctuations in demand for labour were minimal during the Second Quarter of 2011. Overall job advertising has decreased by over 12% from 1st Quarter 2011 to 2nd Quarter 2011. When narrowing this down into occupation-specific trends, the fields of operations (control & planning) and client services appear to have contributed to the declining trend. On the other hand, increases in job advertising were experienced in the fields of production & manufacturing and warehousing & stock control.

The CJI analysis of demanded job levels reveals a lack of skills of various occupational fields in the FMCG, W & R sector.¹³ Skilled and senior-level labour displays high levels of demand. However; the supply of these professionals is limited across most related occupations within the sector.

There is an over-supply of entry and junior-level labour. The limited supply of skilled and senior level professionals creates a competitive and challenging environment for recruiters. This phenomenon is particularly evident within Gauteng, the Western Cape and Northern Cape. The following FMCG, W & R related occupations show evidence of skills gaps¹⁴:

¹³ Career Junction Index, May Report 2011. Cape Town, Republic of South Africa,pp19

¹⁴ Ibid2

- production & manufacturing
- quality control & assurance
- warehousing & stock control
- branch & store management
- client services
- general management

7.2. Regional skill shortages during the Second Quarter

Many provinces are currently experiencing a shortage of various skills sets. Gauteng, Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal are the provinces where the majority of FMCG, W & R businesses are located. Figure 7 illustrates the supply and demand rates for various job types within the FMCG, W &R sector.

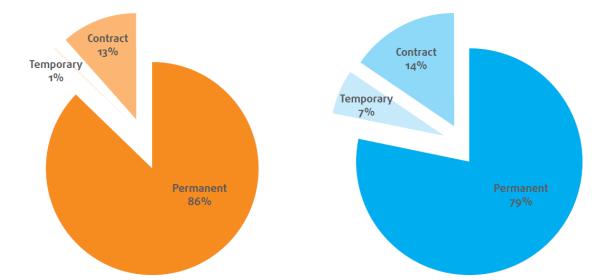


Figure 7: Supply and demand for various job- types (Second Quarter 2011)

Demand

Permanent employment is the preferred type of employment among businesses, followed by contract employment. Despite the relatively even distribution of labour supply and demand for contract and permanent employees, the limited supply of these professionals makes placement somewhat challenging. A significant oversupply of temporary staff is evident. Employers, who struggle to find suitable talent, should consider offering temporary employment as an alternative recruitment solution. The graphs below illustrate the demand and supply of online labour across all provinces. A

Supply

comparative breakdown per province assesses the availability of online labour supply to meet the online labour demand.

Figure 8: Distribution of supply and demand per province (Second Quarter 2011)

i iguie o. Distribution of sup	opiy and demand per provinc	e (Second Quarter 2011)	
Demand - Gauteng	Supply - Gauteng	Demand - Free State	Supply - Free State
63%	54%	196	2%
Demand - Western Cape	Supply - Western Cape	Demand - Mpumalanga	Supply - Mpumalanga
3	3	3%	2%
Demand - KwaZulu-Natal	Supply - KwaZulu-Natal	Demand - Northern Cape	Supply - Northern Cape
196	•	1%	1%
Demand - Limpopo	Supply - Limpopo	Demand - North West	Supply - North West
1%	2%	2%	2%
Demand - Eastern Cape	Supply - Eastern Cape		
3%	5%		

Source: Career Junction Index (2011)

The analysis of online labour supply and demand provides the positioning for each province, based on the average number of potential career seekers available per job advert. Integrating the number of job adverts and the number of potential career seekers per job advert, reflects the online labour supply, versus demand per province.

7.3. Age profile

The age profile of the online labour supply provides valuable information regarding the supply of younger, future generations. Age may also be used as an indication of professional expertise and skills.

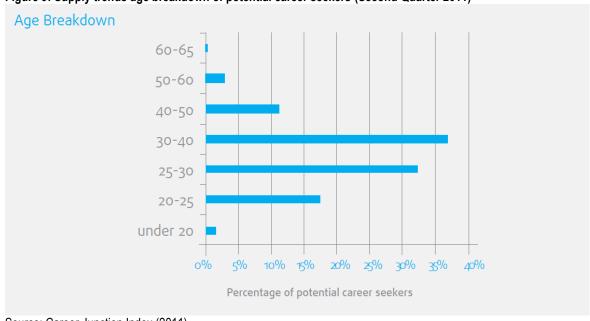


Figure 9: Supply trends age breakdown of potential career seekers (Second Quarter 2011)

Source: Career Junction Index (2011)

There is an abundance of professionals between the ages of 20 and 50. Supply of professionals older than 50 and younger than 65, is much lower. The high volume of professionals "between the ages of 20 and 25 suggests that there is a large talent pool of less-experienced candidates." These could potentially be used in areas where an access to intermediate-level candidates is limited. This could be done by training and up-skilling professionals to the required skills- level.

8. Conclusion

South Africa is not immune from the debt crisis in the Eurozone and problems in the US: the global economic uncertainty has stifled South Africa's economic recovery. South Africa's unemployment rate is currently one of the highest in the world (i.e. 25.7%). It is not surprising therefore, that government is under increasing pressure to create employment opportunities.

The skill deficit in various sectors remains a challenge. According to the World Bank Report, South Africa has considerable potential for growth. However, several factors are hampering investment, including energy supply and skills shortages. The latter, creates pressure on the skills development facilitators such as W&RSETA to accelerate delivery.

¹⁵ Career Junction Index, May Report 2011. Cape Town, Republic of South Africa,pp33

The June CJI increased to the 116.71 index point, signalling more job opportunities for potential career seekers, but fewer potential career seekers per job advert. Recruiters are finding it difficult to find suitable candidates. Due to an increasing demand for labour, job search activity is expected to pick up. In July 2011, there were approximately 654 job opportunities in the W&R sector. Placement options are restricted to skilled and senior level staff.

By monitoring the labour (i.e. supply & demand) within various skill-level categories, training facilitators such the W&RSETA can obtain additional insights into current skills shortages and skills over-supply. This process also provides an opportunity to reflect on the W&RSETA's interventions, functioning and performance, in terms of its ability to meet NSDS III objectives.

Skills deficits in the W&R sector place a heavy burden on e skills development facilitators such as the W&RSETA to rapidly address this phenomenon. The greening economies will also affect skills demands within the sector.

The imbalance of supply and demand within the various skill level categories creates difficult recruitment conditions for HR professionals and recruiters. The undersupply of certain skills becomes evident in the following occupational fields:

- production & manufacturing
- quality control & assurance
- warehousing & stock control
- branch & store management
- client services
- general management

Annexure A

Salary-level per skills-level

	Junior Level	Skilled Level	Senior Level	Management Level	Executive Level
Branch & Store Management					
From		R 13,567.13	R 12,740.74	R 16,645.24	
То		R 15,887.45	R 16,468.75	R 23,248.67	
Procurement, Supply Chain & Logi	stics				
From	R 11,848.96	R 23,860.73	R 28,201.67	R 39,230.16	
То	R 14,989.81	R 29,082.70	R 34,451.26	R 48,658.97	
Operations (Control & Planning)					
From		R 21,212.15	R 24,390.35	R 32,442.98	
То		R 25,933.38	R 33,212.96	R 40,563.49	
Production & Manufacturing					
From		R 22,746.03	R 30,773.81	R 32,861.11	
То		R 29,628.79	R 35,092.60	R 43,111.11	
Client Services					
From		R 18,196.67	R 26,363.64	R 33,803.92	
То		R 22,324.82	R 30,818.18	R 40,715.69	
Quality Control & Assurance					
From		R 13,520.83	R 20,571.43		
То		R 17,312.50	R 26,333.33		
Sales					
From	R 5,771.43	R 17,713.05	R 22,234.52	R 27,083.33	
То	R 11,687.50	R 19,859.25	R 29,736.11	R 33,556.71	
Warehousing & Stock Control					
From		R 16,370.37	R 18,106.06	R 27,800.00	
То		R 20,351.85	R 24,591.67	R 31,400.00	
General Management					
From	R 12,904.76	R 28,404.20	R 33,892.95	R 33,121.75	R 62,012.82
То	R 18,239.58	R 37,207.51	R 37,063.15	R 42,647.26	R 83,000.0

Source: Career Junction Index (2011)

Annexure B

Wholesale and retail businesses in South Africa

SIC Code	SIC_Code_Description
	Wholesale
61000	Wholesale and commission trade, except for motor vehicles and motor cycles
61100	Wholesale trade on a fee or contract basis
61220	Wholesale trade in food, beverages and tobacco
61310	Wholesale trade in textiles, clothing & footwear
61391	Wholesale trade in household furniture requisites & appliances
61392	Wholesale trade in books & stationery
61393	Wholesale trade in precious stones, jewellery and silverware
61394	Wholesale trade in pharmaceuticals, toiletries & medical equipment
61420	Wholesale trade in metal & metal ores
61430	Wholesale trade in construction materials, hardware, plumbing & heating equipment
61501	Office machinery and equipment including computers
61509	Other machinery
61901	General wholesale trade
61909	Other wholesale trade n.e.c.
	Retail
62000	Retail trade; except of motor vehicles and motor cycles; repair of personal and household goods
62110	Retail trade in non-specialised stores with food; beverages and tobacco predominating
62190	Other retail trade in non-specialised stores
62201	Retail trade in fresh fruit & vegetables
62202	Retail trade in meat & meat products
62203	Retail trade in bakery products
62204	Retail trade in beverages (bottle stores)
62209	Other retail trade in food; beverages and tobacco n.e.c.
62321	Retail trade in men's and boy's clothing
62322	Retail sale of used motor vehicles
62323	Retail trade by general outfitters & by dealers in piece goods, textiles, leather & travel accessories
62324	Retail trade in shoes
62330	Retail trade in household furniture appliances; articles and equipment
62340	Retail trade in hardware, paints & glass
62391	Retail trade reading matter and stationery
62392	Retail trade in jewellery, watches & clocks
62393	Retail trade in sports goods & entertainment requisites
62399	Retail trade by other specified stores
62400	Retail trade in second-hand good in stores
63122	Retail sales of used motor vehicles
63311	Sales of tyres
63500	Retail sales of automotive fuel

Annexure C
Wholesale and retail businesses per region in SIC CODES

SIC	Number of	Factorn									14/4
Code	Enterprise per SIC Code	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng North	Gauteng South	KZN	Limpopo	Mpumala- nga	Northern Cape	North West	Western Cape
Wholesale											
61000	837	73	42	294	80	65	37	67	7	34	138
61100	275	27	19	88	12	58	9	2	8	6	46
61220	1795	192	78	768	91	299	61	100	24	46	136
61310	1593	95	81	560	72	209	59	91	36	60	330
61391	724	67	32	296	39	94	34	38	13	14	97
61392	471	29	19	162	12	96	17	28	5	14	89
61393	231	41	8	82	11	29	13	8	4	6	29
61394	738	99	17	297	35	94	20	44	7	26	99
61420	350	40	24	139	10	28	21	32	6	10	40
61430	1599	140	75	605	66	260	59	118	14	33	229
61501	1050	61	51	415	49	132	33	62	12	28	207
61509	788	78	56	266	19	93	44	10	25	169	28
61901	6538	484	371	2888	319	1211	261	462	112	200	230
61909	1836	223	112	608	53	223	75	108	66	70	298
					Ret	ail					
62000	3456	399	213	1220	127	479	208	242	34	78	456
62110	751	29	78	297	20	85	72	45	10	25	90
62190	491	33	33	179	13	81	34	46	5	15	52
62201	1898	131	69	643	62	387	104	140	38	51	273
62202	1894	123	91	644	70	223	74	144	32	53	440
62203	288	13	17	104	11	47	9	16	3	9	59
62204	380	29	26	147	14	56	17	2	9	71	9
62209	685	84	48	182	9	90	37	57	22	32	124
62311	1501	122	108	419	54	228	81	118	48	62	261
62321	363	13	23	138	13	51	13	30	7	9	66
62322	1591	94	70	610	50	277	61	96	31	56	246
62323	2074	132	131	757	88	342	98	121	41	49	315
62324	438	26	18	145	13	81	17	42	8	17	71
62330	500	31	25	177	23	82	19	36	5	12	90
62340	701	40	37	227	33	135	30	50	14	26	109
62391	3273	254	161	1078	117	530	176	254	46	79	578
62392	528	50	20	198	18	71	24	40	15	14	78
62393	1515	100	56	509	54	353	42	123	12	38	228
62399	1613 640	88	42	305 204	18	607 92	265 30	179	6	16	87
62400 63122	5441	42 356	47 275	1850	30	816	210	73	5	27	90
63310	1968	109	275 99	587	227 71	360	109	319 127	140 58	202 95	1046 353
61210	1900	5	0	5	1	0	109	127	1	0	2
63500	3430	361	204	1251	118	429	175	241	63	77	511

Annexure D

Glossary of terms

Career Junction Index (CJI) A numerical scale used to compare relative changes of online labour

supply and demand. It represents shifts and trends of the overall "potential career seekers per job advert" ratio comparing the current three month period to the previous three month period. The CJI point of 100 is

used as a reference number indicating changes over time.

CJI equals 100 No changes regarding the potential career seekers per job advert ratio.

Supply and demand are following the same trend

CJI is greater than 100 More jobs opportunities for potential career seekers and less potential

seekers per job advert. Recruitment is more difficult, due to less potential

career seekers per job advert.

CJI is smaller than 100 Fewer job opportunities for potential career seekers and more potential

seekers per job advert. Recruitment is less difficult, due to more potential

career seekers per job advert

Career seekers Individuals who are actively using their career seeker accounts to search

for career opportunities on the CareerJunction website. All career seekers considered in this research are registered with complete and searchable resumes and have been actively using the CareerJunction website during

the previous 12 months.

Career seekers per job advert Less than 5 potential career seekers per job advert; means

recruitment is very difficult.

Between 5 and 10 potential career seekers per job advert; means

recruitment is difficult.

Between 10 and 20 potential career seekers per job advert; means

recruitment is moderate.

Between 20 and 30 potential career seekers per job advert; means

recruitment is easy.

More than 30 potential career seekers per job advert; means

recruitment is very easy.

Demand Measures the need of online labour to fill vacancies advertised on the

CareerJunction website.

Industry/sector Represents an industry, which specifies the employment environment of

businesses, e.g. the Finance Industry, FMCG, Retail and Wholesale

industry.

Job adverts Posted vacancies on the CareerJunction/Careerjet website or

newspapers by recruiters. Indicates the position to be filled within a

certain organisation/industry

Occupational field Refers to a specific occupational group, which summarises specific skills

within a profession

Online labour market The market in which workers compete for jobs and employers compete

for workers by means of the Internet.

Profession/professional field(s) Refers to a vocation requiring knowledge of some department of

learning or science, e.g. FMCG, Retail & Wholesale and

Finance.

current demand.

Recruiters Businesses, employers, organisations or individuals who advertise

vacancies through the CareerJunction/Careerjet website or newspapers

Supply Measures the level and composition of available online labour based on

the number of career seekers in the CareerJunction database.

Adjustments are applied to the online labour supply data to remove

seasonal fluctuations.