





Technical Indicator Descriptions 2017–2018

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Strategic Outcome 1: An informed nation

Goal statement: By 2020, statistical products and services have been expanded to better meet planning, monitoring and evaluation, and policy needs through coordination, integration and innovation. Statistics is used by the nation and other stakeholders at large for knowledge, information and evidence-based decisions. We have increased stakeholder engagement to ensure that the statistical products and services are more responsive and relevant to their needs. Key indicators for success are:

- A statistics production system capable of generating integrated indicators for use
- A geo-statistical platform providing superior geo-statistics outputs for planning, monitoring and evaluation
- An informatics web-enabled environment for a new breed of unified production and use (Pro-Users of statistics)
- Five administrative registers are used as complementary data sources
- Stakeholder satisfaction index (opinion on products, services and use)

Strategic objectives under an informed nation:



1.1.1 National Accounts (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 1) Number of GDP releases

Short definition GDP measures the economic performance of a country

Purpose/importance GDP determines the growth and size of the different components of the economy

Source of information/ collection of data Internal (monthly, quarterly and annual surveys) and external data sources

Method of calculation Guided by the System of National Accounts

Data limitation Access to quality external data sources

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Quarterly

New indicator No

Desired performance Publish quality GDP releases as per release schedule in line with internationally acclaimed standards and practices

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: National Accounts

1.1.2 National Accounts (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 1)Number of national accounts reports

Short definition GDP measures the economic performance of a country and the supply and use of tables enables comparison and

estimation of the GDP from the production, expenditure and income approach

Purpose/importanceGDP determines the growth and size of the different components of the economy

Source of information/collection of data

Internal (annual and periodic surveys) and external data sources

Method of calculation Guided by the System of National Accounts

Data limitation Access to quality external data sources

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator No

Desired performance Publish quality GDP report as per release schedule in line with internationally acclaimed standards and practices

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: National Accounts

2.1.1 National Accounts (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 2) Research conducted to improve national accounts statistics

Short definition Research reports to expand national accounts statistics through reviewing data sources, redeveloping the supply

and use tables and developing plans for benchmarking of GDP estimates

Purpose/importance Research reports inform prospective courses of action on compilation of experimental and official statistics

Source of information/ collection of data Internal and external data

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation External sources

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator No

Desired performance Research report to improve national accounts to ensure the use of internationally acclaimed practices

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: National Accounts

3.1.1 Economic Analysis (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 3)Number of reports on economic activity

Short definition Compile economic analysis reports to improve and expand the relevance of national accounts statistics

Purpose/importance To improve the quality of economic statistics as well as to inform economic planning, monitoring and policy

development

Source of information/ collection of data Internal and external data

Method of calculation Guided by the System of National Accounts and any related revisions

 Data limitation
 Access to external sources of data

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator No

Desired performance Publish quality reports using the acclaimed international practices

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Economic Analysis

3.2.1 Economic Analysis (Core)

Indicator title (WP - 3) Number of flash GDP estimates

Short definition GDP flash estimates is the first preliminary estimate of domestic output in a quarter

To improve the quality of economic statistics as well as to inform economic planning, monitoring and policy Purpose/importance

development

Source of information/

collection of data

Internal and external data

Method of calculation Guided by the System of National Accounts and any related revisions

Data limitation Access to external sources of data

Type of indicators Outputs

Non-cumulative Calculation type

Reporting cycle Quarterly

New indicator No

Desired performance Publish flash GDP estimates using acclaimed international practices

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Economic Analysis

3.3.1 Research reports on factors affecting economic activates were postponed in 2017/18 and will be conducted in 2018/19

3.4.1 Economic Analysis (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 3) Research reports on improving economic statistics

Short definitionCompile integrative research reports on factors affecting economic activities

Purpose/importance To improve the quality of economic statistics as well as to inform economic planning, monitoring and policy

development

Source of information/

collection of data

Internal and external

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation External sources

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator No

Desired performance Research reports to improve national accounts to ensure the use of internationally acclaimed practices

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Economic Analysis

4.1.1 Short-term Indicator Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 4) Number of releases on mining: production and sales, 6 weeks after the reference month

Short definition Short-term indicators are sub-annual statistical information covering key industries in the economy. Mining and

quarrying refers to the extraction, dressing and beneficiating of minerals occurring naturally, for example solids

such as coal and ores; liquids such as crude oil/petroleum and gases such as natural gas

Purpose/importance Inputs into compilation of GDP and related estimates; and various policy documents assisting policymakers in

planning as well as monitoring and evaluating the performance of the economy

Source of information/
collection of data

Questionnaires are collected from all mines at the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) and results are provided in summarised format to Stats SA in order to process further for publication purposes (detail per ore, but

no individual data on mines). It is therefore considered to be an administrative source

Method of calculation Production indices are based on actual production volumes reported using various methodological

processes/documents (e.g. SNA, SDDS). Sales data are the summarised totals per type of mineral as provided by DMR and are reported for one month behind the production data. Indices are calculated at base 2010=100 and

weighed with average value added weights for the period 2012 to 2014. Weights are adjusted annually

Data limitation Respondent reluctance, data verification, external source doing the collection, thus no access to raw data

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycleQuarterly (collected monthly)

New indicator

Desired performance Publish quality mining releases within six weeks after the end of the relevant month, as per the release schedule

4.1.2 Short-term Indicator Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 4) Number of releases on manufacturing: production and sales, 6 weeks after the reference month

Short definition Short-term indicators are sub-annual statistical information covering key industries in the economy. Manufacturing

enterprises conduct activities in the manufacturing, processing, making or packing of products; the slaughtering of

animals including poultry; and installation, assembly, completion, repair and related work

Purpose/importance Inputs into the compilation of GDP and related estimates; and various policy documents assisting policymakers in

planning as well as monitoring and evaluating the performance of the economy

Source of information/
collection of data

Questionnaires received from a sample of ±3 000 enterprises in the manufacturing sector of South Africa,
collected from an annually scientifically drawn sample using an updated Business Sampling Frame (BSF). It aims at

covering activities of large, medium and small enterprises engaged in manufacturing activities. Classification of enterprises on the BSF is done using the 1993 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic

Activities (SIC), Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02

Method of calculation Data collected: Sales and inventories of own manufactured products, unfilled orders and actual volumes of

products manufactured. Estimates of sales per major group and division are published. Estimates of sales and inventories are processed further by deflating with relevant Producer Price Indices and then comparing to the same data in a base period (currently 2010=100) in order to present production indices. Based on various

methodological processes/documents (e.g. SDDS)

Data limitation Respondent reluctance, data verification, limited resources, inadequate/incorrect information on the BSF from

which the sample is draw

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Quarterly (collected monthly)

New indicator

Desired performance Publish quality manufacturing: production and sales releases (within 42 days or 6 weeks after month-end) as per

SDDS requirements and the release schedule. Required response is at 80% per month

4.1.3 Short-term Indicator Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 4)

Number of releases on manufacturing: utilisation of production capacity by large enterprises, 10 weeks after the

reference month

Short definition Short-term indicators are sub-annual statistical information covering key industries in the economy. The survey

measures the extent of utilisation of production capacity available at manufacturing enterprises; total under-

utilisation; and reasons for the under-utilisation by division and major group

Purpose/importance Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) conducts the survey of utilisation of production capacity by large enterprises mainly

engaged in the manufacturing industry. The sample was selected from the monthly sample, using the $\pm 1\,000$ largest enterprises of the manufacturing sector. The results of this survey are used to assess the degree of capacity constraint experienced in the manufacturing industry. The information in this release is a key component in the Composite Coincident Business Cycle Indicator and is used to analyse movements in gross fixed capital formation

in the national accounts

Source of information/ collection of data Questionnaires collected from respondents on a three-monthly basis, covering one calendar month as indicated

(February, May, August and November)

Method of calculation Based on various methodological processes/documents as per international practice

 Data limitation
 Respondent reluctance, data verification

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Cumulative

Reporting cycle Quarterly

New indicator No

Desired performance Publish quality manufacturing: utilisation of production capacity by large enterprises releases within 10 weeks after

the end of relevant month as per the release schedule at response rate of 80%

4.1.4 Short-term Indicator Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 4) Number of releases on generation and consumption of electricity, 5 weeks after the reference month

Short definition Short-term indicators are sub-annual statistical information covering key industries in the economy. The survey

covers the production of electric energy and the transmission of own-generated power. Electricity may be generated conventionally, hydro-electrically, thermally, geo-thermally, or by means of solar energy, nuclear energy or tidal energy, gas turbine, diesel and renewable energy. It includes the generation, transmission and/or

distribution of electric power mainly for own use (e.g. manufacturing and mining enterprises)

Purpose/importance Inputs into compilation of GDP and related estimates; and various policy documents assisting policymakers in

planning as well as monitoring and evaluating the performance of the economy

Source of information/
collection of data

Questionnaires received from 25 respondents. Eskom also provides information on generation by Independent
Power Producers (IPPs) feeding their generation into the national grid (generated by wind, water, and solar)

Method of calculation

Based on various methodological processes/documents (e.g. SNA, SDDS)

Data limitation N/A. Full data collection every month. Eskom provides additional data on Independent Power Producers (IPPs) who

provide electricity to the national grid

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycleQuarterly (collected monthly)

New indicator

Desired performance Publish quality generation and consumption of electricity releases as per the release schedule at 95% or higher

collection rate

4.1.5 Short-term Indicator Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 4) Number of releases on building plans passed, 7 weeks after the reference month

Short definition Short-term indicators are sub-annual statistical information covering key industries in the economy. Building

statistics are compiled using reported data of the largest local government institutions which are responsible for the approval of building plans as per municipal legislation before building work can commence; as well as issuing

building certificates after final inspection of completed buildings by the local government authority

Purpose/importance The monthly survey data are used in monitoring the state of the economy and formulation of economic policy;

private sector analysts. Inputs into compilation of GDP and related estimates; calculation of the Leading Business

Cycle Indicator as compiled by the SARB

Source of information/ collection of data Questionnaires received from respondents

Method of calculation Data are collected and summarised per province and South Africa without weighing. Only the largest local

government institutions in South Africa take part in this monthly survey, representing approximately 85% of the total

value of all privately funded buildings completed

Data limitation Respondent reluctance, limited resources at the source of our information (local government institutions)

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Quarterly (collected monthly)

New indicator

Desired performance Publish quality building statistics releases within 5 weeks after month-end as per the release schedule

4.1.6 Short-term Indicator Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 4) Number of releases on construction statistics 6 months after year-end report

Short definition Short-term indicators are sub-annual statistical information covering key industries in the economy. See description

in indicator 4.1.5

Purpose/importance | Statistical release: The annual statistical release summarises the monthly published data (see previous item 4.1.5)

in detail per province and local government unit for the latest calendar year both for plans passed as well as buildings completed main categories. Data are extensively used in monitoring the state of the economy and formulation of economic policy; private sector analysts. Inputs into compilation of GDP and related estimates;

regional estimates of capital spending by the private sector

Source of information/
Questionnaires for the annual summary release are received monthly from respondents and summarised on an collection of data

annual basis to be published within six months after year-end. Categories of buildings covered: Residential

annual basis to be published within six months after year-end. Categories of buildings covered: Residential buildings (various sub-categories); non-residential buildings (various sub-categories); and additions and alterations

to existing buildings

Method of calculation Annual release: Collected monthly data are summarised and published for the latest calendar year per building

category and large local government institution; provincial and total South Africa at nominal prices. No weighting

done to source data

Data limitation Respondent reluctance, limited resources at the source of our information (local government institutions)

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annual

New indicator

Desired performance Publish quality building statistics annual release as per the release schedule

4.1.7 Short-term Indicator Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 4) Number of reports on construction statistics, 20 months after year-end report

Short definition Short-term indicators are sub-annual statistical information covering key industries in the economy. See description

in indicator 4.1.5

Purpose/importance Statistical report: The statistical report summarises the data as received from the smaller local government

institutions (not in monthly survey) as collected on an annual basis regarding buildings reported as completed only. Data are published in detail per province and local government unit for the calendar year two years ago (ending 20 months ago). Data are extensively used in monitoring the state of the economy and formulation of economic policy; private sector analysts. Inputs into compilation of GDP and related estimates; regional estimates of capital

spending by the private sector

Source of information/ collection of data Questionnaires for the annual report are collected annually from smaller local government institutions regarding only buildings completed for the detail as per the monthly survey

Method of calculation Annual report: Collected annual data are summarised and published for the prior calendar year per building

category and small local government institution; provincial and total South Africa at nominal prices. No weighting done to source data. Additionally, the results of the relevant period's monthly data are merged with the annual data collected (only buildings completed categories) in order to represent the complete South African data

regarding buildings completed

Data limitation Respondent reluctance, limited resources at the source of our information (local government institutions)

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator

Desired performance Publish quality building statistics annual report as per the release schedule

4.1.8 Short-term Indicator Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 4) Number of releases on retail trade sales, 7 weeks after the reference month

Short definition

Short-term indicators are sub-annual statistical information covering key industries in the economy. Retailers are

enterprises deriving more than 50% of their turnover from sales of goods to the general public for household use

Purpose/importance Inputs into compilation of GDP and related estimates; and various policy documents assisting policymakers in

planning as well as monitoring and evaluating the performance of the economy

Source of information/ collection of data Questionnaires received from respondents as drawn into annual sample selected from the Business Sampling Frame, using scientific sampling methodology as per specifications provided by the survey area

Method of calculation Based on various methodological processes/documents (e.g. SNA, SDDS). Received data are summarised and

weighed with relevant sampling weights per strata and classification category in order to represent the full

population for the retail trade industry

Data limitation Respondent reluctance, data verification, limited resources

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycleQuarterly (collected monthly)

New indicator No

Desired performance Publish quality releases within 7 weeks after month-end on retail trade sales as per the release schedule

4.1.9 Short-term Indicator Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 4)

Number of releases on motor trade sales, 7 weeks after the reference month

Short definition Short-term indicators are sub-annual statistical information covering key industries in the economy. Enterprises in

the motor trade survey are predominantly involved in sales of motor vehicles, filling stations and workshops; motorcycle dealers; spares and accessories; tyre dealers; automotive electricians; radiator repairs; panel beaters

and spray painters; "other" specialised motor trade, including motor vehicle dealers

Purpose/importance Inputs into compilation of GDP and related estimates; and various policy documents assisting policymakers in

planning as well as monitoring and evaluating the performance of the economy

Source of information/ collection of data Questionnaires received from respondents

Method of calculation Based on various methodological processes/documents (e.g. SNA). Received data summarised and weighed with

relevant sampling weights per strata and classification category in order to represent the full population for the

motor trade industry

Data limitation Respondent reluctance, data verification, limited resources

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Quarterly (collected monthly)

New indicator No

Desired performance Publish quality releases on motor trade sales within 7 weeks after month-end as per the release schedule

4.1.10 Short-term Indicator Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 4) Number of releases on wholesale trade sales, 7 weeks after the reference month

Short definition Short-term indicators are sub-annual statistical information covering key industries in the economy. Wholesale

> trade represents enterprises deriving 50% or more of their turnover from sales of goods to other businesses and institutions. It includes the resale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods and products to other wholesalers, retailers, agricultural, industrial, commercial, institutional and professional users either directly or

through agents on a fee or contract basis

Purpose/importance Inputs into compilation of GDP and related estimates; and various policy documents assisting policymakers in

planning as well as monitoring and evaluating the performance of the economy

Source of information/ Questionnaires received from respondents in a sample of ± 1 260 enterprises, which is drawn annually from the collection of data

updated Stats SA Business sampling Frame at the 4-digit SIC level

Method of calculation Based on various methodological processes/documents (e.g. SNA). Received data are captured, verified,

summarised and weighed with relevant sampling weights per strata and classification category in order to represent

the full population for the wholesale trade industry

Data limitation Respondent reluctance, data verification

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Quarterly (collected monthly) Reporting cycle

No New indicator

Desired performance Publish quality releases on wholesale trade sales within 7 weeks after month-end as per the release schedule at

80% response rate

Chief Director: Short-term Indicator Statistics Indicator responsibility

4.1.11 Short-term Indicator Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 4)

Number of releases on land transport, 8 weeks after the reference month

Short definition

Short-term indicators are sub-annual statistical information covering key industries in the economy. Stats SA conducts a monthly survey of the land transportation industry, covering passenger and freight transportation by rail and road.

Types of transportation covered:

- Railway transportation (passenger and freight); other scheduled land transport urban, sub-urban, and interurban bus and coach passenger lines and school buses; non-scheduled passenger land transport – safaris and sightseeing bus tours, metered taxis and other passenger transport including renting of motor cars with drivers; freight transport by road
- Passenger transport excludes minibus taxis, metropolitan buses (including BRT system) and rental of private cars and buses without drivers
- Freight transportation excludes renting of trucks without drivers and in-house transportation

Purpose/importance

Inputs into compilation of GDP and related estimates; and various policy documents assisting policymakers in planning as well as monitoring and evaluating the performance of the economy

Source of information/ collection of data Questionnaires received from respondents in the stratified random sample of 702 enterprises, drawn annually from the updated Stats SA Business Sampling Frame at the 4-digit SIC level

Method of calculation

Based on various methodological processes/documents (e.g. SNA). Received data are captured, verified, summarised and weighed with relevant sampling weights per strata and classification category in order to represent the full population for the land transport industry

Data limitation

Respondent reluctance, data verification, limited resources

Type of indicators

Outputs

Calculation type

Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle

Quarterly (collected monthly)

New indicator

No

Desired performance

Publish quality statistical releases on land transport within 8 weeks after month-end as per the release schedule, at 80% response rate

Indicator responsibility

Chief Director: Short-term Indicator Statistics

4.1.12 Short-term Indicator Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP - 4) Number of releases on liquidations and insolvencies, 8 weeks after the reference month

Short definition Short-term indicators are sub-annual statistical information covering key industries in the economy.

- A liquidation takes place when the affairs of a company or close corporation are wound up by order of the court (compulsory liquidation); or when a company or close corporation resolves to wind up its affairs by own choice (voluntary liquidation)
- Insolvency refers to an individual or partnership which is unable to pay its debt and is placed under final sequestration

Purpose/importance

Published data are used by the private and public sectors to measure economic performance and are also an important indicator of the scope of unpaid debt in South Africa

Source of information/
collection of data

Stats SA collects administrative information on liquidations from the Companies and Intellectual Property
Commission, and the Department of Trade and Industry; while information on insolvencies is gathered from
Notices of the Master of the Supreme Court that appear in the Government Gazette

Method of calculation

Data on liquidations published as received from DTI; data on insolvencies summarised from data sourced on the internet

Data limitation Administrative data

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Quarterly (collected monthly)

New indicator

Desired performancePublish guality releases on liquidations and insolvencies as per the release schedule within five weeks after month-

end

4.1.13 Short-term Indicator Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 4) Number of releases on civil cases for debt, 7 weeks after the reference month

Short definition Short-term indicators are sub-annual statistical information covering key industries in the economy. Stats SA

conducts a monthly sample survey on the number and value of civil cases reported and civil summonses for debt

issued in South Africa

Purpose/importance The results of this survey provide users with information on the extent of unpaid debt in South Africa. The results are

used by the private and public sectors as an indicator of economic performance

Source of information/ collection of data Questionnaires received from selected magistrates' courts

Method of calculation Summarised data as collected cover number of cases recorded; number of civil summonses issued for debt;

number of civil judgements recorded for debt; and value of civil judgements for debt. Data are presented per

category of debt (e.g. goods sold, money lent) as well as in total per province

Data limitation Limited resources at the magistrates' courts

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Quarterly (collected monthly)

New indicator No

Desired performance Publish quality releases on civil cases for debt within 8 weeks after month-end at 80% response rate as per the

release schedule

4.1.14 Short-term Indicator Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 4) Number of releases on food and beverages, 8 weeks after the reference month

Short definition Short-term indicators are sub-annual statistical information covering key industries in the economy. The food and

beverages survey covers a sample of public and private enterprises involved in the preparation of meals and drinks

for immediate consumption in South Africa

Purpose/importance The purpose of this survey is to monitor trends in the food and beverages industry. The results of this survey are

used to compile estimates of the tourism satellite accounts (TSA) and the GDP; and its components which are used

to develop and monitor government policy; the analysis of comparative business and industry performance

Source of information/ collection of data Questionnaires received from a sample of ± 950 respondents in the monthly survey. The sample is drawn annually

from the Stats SA Business Sampling Frame according to 5-digit SIC classification

Method of calculation Based on various methodological processes/documents (e.g. SNA). Received data are summarised and weighted

using sampling design weights

Data limitation Respondent reluctance, data verification

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Quarterly (collected monthly)

New indicator No

Desired performance Publish quality releases on the food and beverages industry within 8 weeks after month-end at 80% response rate,

as per the release schedule

4.1.15 Short-term Indicator Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 4) Number of releases on tourist accommodation, 8 weeks after the reference month

Short definition Short-term indicators are sub-annual statistical information covering key industries in the economy. The tourist

accommodation survey is a monthly survey covering a sample of public and private enterprises involved in the

short-stay commercial accommodation industry in South Africa

Purpose/importance The results of this survey are used to compile estimates of the tourism satellite accounts (TSA) and the GDP and its

components which are used to develop and monitor government policy; the analysis of comparative business and

industry performance

Source of information/ collection of data Questionnaires received from respondents in the sample as drawn annually from the Stats SA Business Sampling

Frame at 5-digit SIC level

Method of calculation Based on various methodological processes/documents (e.g. SNA). Received data are summarised and weighted

using sampling design weights

Data limitation Respondent reluctance, data verification

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Quarterly (collected monthly)

New indicator No

Desired performance Publish quality releases on tourist accommodation within 8 weeks after month-end at minimum 80% response rate

as per the release schedule

4.2.1 Short-term Indicator Statistics (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 4) Reports on improving short-term industry statistics

Short definition Compile research reports on publishing seasonal adjustment using X-12 (Land transport), SASQAF self-assessment

(Mining), review M&E research findings on imputing size group 4 cases, weights for indices (Manufacturing [2014];

Mining [2014]; Manufacturing production capacity [2014]), base year changes: Mining index (2015);

Manufacturing index (2015)

Purpose/importance Inputs into compilation of GDP and related estimates; and various policy documents assisting policymakers in

planning as well as monitoring and evaluating the performance of the economy

Source of information/ collection of data Internal and external data

Method of calculation Various methodological methods used or researched

Data limitation External data

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator No

Desired performance Research reports to improve short-term industry statistics to ensure the use of internationally acclaimed practices

5.1.1 Structural Industry Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 5) Number of periodic reports on wholesale trade statistics, retail trade statistics and motor trade statistics

Short definition Structural industry statistics inform the structure and products of the various industries

Purpose/importance Structural industry statistics are used in informing the growth of the economy, stabilising prices, creating jobs and

promoting investment

Source of information/ collection of data Periodic collection of structural and product data from enterprises

Method of calculation Estimation consistent with the stratified sampling method used

Data limitationUnregistered retail businesses, especially in the rural areas and informal settlements. Enterprises that are registered

only for income tax (IT) and those that are not registered for either value added tax (VAT) or income tax (IT)

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic (every three to five years)

New indicator No

Desired performance Publish quality releases on wholesale trade statistics, retail trade statistics and motor trade statistics as per the

release schedule

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Structural Industry Statistics

5.1.2 Structural Industry Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 5) Number of reports on food and beverages statistics

Short definition Structural industry statistics inform the structure and products of the various industries

Purpose/importance Structural industry statistics are used in informing the growth of the economy, stabilising prices, creating jobs and

promoting investment

Source of information/ collection of data Periodic collection of structural and product data from enterprises

Method of calculation Estimation consistent with the stratified sampling method used

Data limitationUnregistered retail businesses, especially in the rural areas and informal settlements. Enterprises that are registered

only for income tax (IT) and those that are not registered for either value added tax (VAT) or income tax (IT)

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic (every three to five years)

New indicator No

Desired performance Publish quality releases on food and beverages statistics as per the release schedule

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Structural Industry Statistics

5.1.3 Structural Industry Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 5) Number of reports on tourist accommodation statistics

Short definition Structural industry statistics inform the structure and products of the various industries

Purpose/importance Structural industry statistics are used in informing the growth of the economy, stabilising prices, creating jobs and

promoting investment

Source of information/ collection of data Periodic collection of structural and product data from enterprises

Method of calculation Estimation consistent with the stratified sampling method used

Data limitationUnregistered retail businesses, especially in the rural areas and informal settlements. Enterprises that are registered

only for income tax (IT) and those that are not registered for either value added tax (VAT) or income tax (IT)

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic (every three to five years)

New indicator No

Desired performance Publish quality releases on tourist accommodation statistics as per the release schedule

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Structural Industry Statistics

6.1.1 Domestic Tourism (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 6) Number of reports on domestic tourism statistics

Short definition Domestic tourism travel and expenditure patterns are studied in the Domestic Tourism Survey. Statistical releases

containing basic statistical summaries of the findings of the DTS are produced within six months after data

collection ends. Thematic reports are produced as planned

Purpose/importance These documents are used by partners in government, academia and private enterprises for strategy and policy

formulation, planning and monitoring and evaluation, as it relates to domestic tourism

Source of information/ collection of data Household survey data and other relevant sources in the case of thematic reports

Data limitation Timeliness, accuracy and relevance of survey data. Partnerships with support divisions within Stats SA: Survey

Operations, Corporate Data Processing, Methodology and ADAPT

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually and biannually

New indicator No

Desired performance Publish quality domestic tourism reports as per the release schedule

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Social Statistics

6.2.1 Domestic Tourism (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 6)

Assessment and evaluation report on domestic tourism statistics

Short definition Research reports on assessing and evaluating the future of domestic tourism statistics (DTS)

Purpose/importance These documents are used by our partners in government, academia and private enterprises for strategy and policy

formulation, planning and monitoring and evaluation, as it relates to domestic tourism

Source of information/collection of data

Household survey data and other relevant sources

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Timeliness, accuracy and relevance of survey data

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator No

Desired performance Research reports to improve tourism statistics to ensure the use of internationally acclaimed practices

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Social Statistics

7.1.1 International Tourism (Core)

Indicator title (WP - 7) Number of releases on international tourism, 3 months after the reference period

Short definition International tourist statistics deal with foreigners who visit and spend at least one night in South Africa. Statistics on

documented immigrants (permanent and temporary)

Purpose/importance Data can be used for monitoring the tourism contribution to the economy through the development of the tourism

> satellite account. They are also used to monitor government's bilateral and multi-lateral relationships with other countries. Data provide information on the flow of immigrants – volumes and some characteristics (nationality and

age structure)

Source of information/

Method of calculation

Administrative records of data collected by the Department of Home Affairs immigration officials at all the air, land collection of data and sea ports of entry into the country. The data are stored in the department's Movement Control System

Actual observations provided in releases and reports as frequencies, percentage distributions and medians

Data limitation Timeliness and missing cases of variables in the traveller data. Dependency on the Department of Home Affairs to

provide data from the Movement Control System. Stats SA does not have control over the quality and timeliness of

the data received

Type of indicators Outputs

Cumulative Calculation type

Reporting cycle Monthly

New indicator No

Desired performance Publish quality releases on international tourism as per the release schedule

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Health and Vital Statistics

7.2.1 International Tourism (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 7) Number of reports on international tourism

Short definition International tourist statistics deal with foreigners who visit and spend at least one night in South Africa. Statistics on

documented immigrants (permanent and temporary). NB: The explanation of 7.1.1 and 7.2.1 are similar except

that the former is compiled on a monthly basis while the latter is done annually

Purpose/importance Data can be used for monitoring the tourism contribution to the economy through the development of the tourism

satellite account. They are also used to monitor government's bilateral and multi-lateral relationships with other countries. Data provide information on the flow of immigrants – volumes and some characteristics (nationality and

age structure)

Source of information/

collection of data

Administrative records of data collected by the Department of Home Affairs immigration officials at all the air, land

and sea ports of entry into the country. The data are stored in the department's Movement Control System

Method of calculation | Actual observations provided in releases and reports as frequencies, percentage distributions and medians

Data limitationTimeliness and missing cases of variables in the traveller data. Dependency on the Department of Home Affairs to

provide data from the Movement Control System. Stats SA does not have control over the quality and timeliness of

the data received

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator

Desired performance Publish quality report on international tourism as per the release schedule

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Health and Vital Statistics

7.3.1 International Tourism (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 7) Research reports on improving international tourism statistics

Short definition Research on availability of other data sources on international tourism

Purpose/importance

Data can be used for monitoring the tourism contribution to the economy through the development of the tourism

satellite account. They are also used to monitor government's bilateral and multi-lateral relationships with other countries. Data provide information on the flow of immigrants – volumes and some characteristics (nationality and

age structure)

Source of information/ collection of data Administrative records of data collected by the Department of Home Affairs immigration officials at all the air, land and sea ports of entry into the country. The data are stored in the department's Movement Control System

Method of calculation Single count

Data limitationTimeliness and missing cases of variables in the traveller data. Dependency on the Department of Home Affairs to

provide data from the Movement Control System. Stats SA does not have control over the quality and timeliness of

the data received

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator No

Desired performance Research reports to improve international tourism statistics to ensure the use of internationally acclaimed practices

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Health and Vital Statistics

8.2.1 Transport Statistics (Strategic initiative)

Indicator title (WP – 8) Technical support provided to improve transport statistics

Short definition Transport statistics are currently collected through a number of administrative data sources, one of which is the

RTMC data. In this instance the provision of technical support to improve RTMC data systems will be documented

Purpose/importance These documents are used by our partners in government, academia and private enterprises for strategy and policy

formulation, planning and monitoring and evaluation as it relates to transport statistics

Source of information/ collection of data Household survey data and other relevant sources in the case of thematic and technical reports

Method of calculation Single count

Data limitation Timeliness, accuracy and relevance of survey data. Partnerships with support divisions within Stats SA: Survey

Operations, CDPC, Methodology and ADAPT

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator

Desired performance Technical support to improve transport statistics to ensure the use of internationally acclaimed practices

9.1.1 Private Sector Financial Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 9) Number of releases on financial statistics of private sector enterprises

Short definition Quarterly financial statistics are about tracking financial performance and financial position of selected private

sector and public corporations

Purpose/importance Information from the surveys conducted by the Financial Statistics division is primarily used in the compilation of

the GDP. It is also used by economic policy advisors and business analysts to understand the dynamics of the

economy

Source of information/ collection of data Selected private sector and public corporations (information obtained from financial records)

Method of calculation

Based on various accounting and other methodological processes and data estimations to represent a population

Data limitation Respondent reluctance, data verification, limited resources, timeliness, other sampling and non-sampling aspects

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Quarterly

New indicator

Desired performance Publish quality quarterly releases on private financial statistics as per the release schedule

9.1.2 Private Sector Financial Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 9) Number of releases on financial statistics

Short definition Annual financial statistics are about tracking financial performance and financial position of selected private sector

and public corporations. NB: The explanations of 9.1.1 and 9.1.2 are similar except that the former is compiled

on a quarterly basis while the latter is done annually

Purpose/importance Information from the surveys conducted by the Financial Statistics division is primarily used in the compilation of

the GDP. It is also used by economic policy advisors and business analysts to understand the dynamics of the

economy

Source of information/

collection of data

Selected private sector and public corporations (information obtained from financial statements)

Method of calculation Based on various accounting and other methodological processes and data estimations

Data limitation Respondent reluctance, data verification, limited resources, timeliness, other sampling and non-sampling aspects

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator

Desired performance Publish quality annual release on private financial statistics as per the release schedule

9.2.1 Private Sector Financial Statistics (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 9) Capital expenditure data compiled

Short definition Detailed quarterly capital expenditure data on selected private sector enterprises and public corporations to

improve private sector financial statistics

Purpose/importance Information from the capital expenditure survey conducted by the Private Sector Financial Statistics division is

primarily used in the compilation of the GDP (expenditure approach). It will also be used by economic policy

advisors and business analysts to understand the dynamics of the economy

Source of information/ collection of data Selected private sector and public corporations (information obtained from financial reports/records)

Method of calculation Based on various accounting and other methodological processes and data aggregation

Data limitation Reliant on external data, respondent reluctance, data verification, limited resources, timeliness, different

accounting standards, other sampling and non-sampling aspects

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator

Desired performance Capital expenditure data compiled to improve private sector financial statistics

9.3.1 Private Sector Financial Statistics (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 9) Private sector financial surveys promoted

Short definition Engaging stakeholders and promoting surveys to improve response and usage of private sector financial statistics

Purpose/importance To improve the quality and usage of private sector financial statistics and for economic policy advisors including

business analysts to understand the dynamics of the survey

Source of information/collection of data

Selected private sector and public corporations

Method of calculation Single count

Data limitation Reliant on external data, respondent reluctance to engage, lack of interest, internal support, limited resources,

timeliness and availability

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator No

Desired performance Private sector financial surveys promoted to improve private sector financial statistics to ensure better usage

10.1.1 Government Financial Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 10) Number of releases on government financial statistics

Short definition Government Financial Statistics tracks government revenue and spending and the financial performance of

government

Purpose/importance To inform evidence-based economic development and transformation in line with internationally recognised

practices and to help policy decision-makers in monitoring and assessment of performance of government programmes and policies, and to enable them to make better informed decisions for fair and accurate budget

allocations. The statistics are also used as input for GDP and related estimates

Source of information/
collection of data

Local government institutions (LGIs) statistics are collected from local government institutions, and other public sector institutions through questionnaires and financial statements. National and provincial government institutions through questionnaires and financial statements.

sector institutions through questionnaires and financial statements. National and provincial government institutions (NPGIs) source the actual revenue and expenditure figures from administrative data of national and provincial

government departments from SITA, audited annual reports of national and provincial government departments, and the fiscal documents as published by National Treasury with national and provincial government department

financial information

Method of calculation Current prices for income and expenditure and historical prices for balance sheet items – based on various

accounting and other methodological processes/documents (SNA, GFS, MFMA, GRAP/GAMAP, SDDS, etc.)

Data limitation Respondent reluctance, data verification, limited resources, unaudited financial statements, and unclean audit

reports (LGIs)

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator No

Desired performancePublish quality annual release on financial statistics of municipalities as per the release schedule

10.1.2 Government Financial Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 10)

Number of releases on financial statistics of municipalities, published with a quarterly lag

Short definition The quarterly and annual financial statistics of municipalities are intended to provide users with preliminary details

of expenditure and income on a quarterly basis (QFSM); while the annual survey (FCM) details both balance sheet and income and expenditure details. Both publications form an integral part of the consolidated general

government statistical release, and is used in the compilation of the GDP

Purpose/importance To inform evidence-based economic development and transformation in line with internationally recognised

practices and to help policy decision-makers in monitoring and assessment of performance of government programmes and policies, and to enable them to make better informed decisions for fair and accurate budget

allocations. The statistics are also used as input for GDP and related estimates

Source of information/ Local

collection of data

Local government institutions (LGIs) statistics are collected from local government institutions, and other public

sector institutions through questionnaires and financial statements

Method of calculation Current prices for income and expenditure and historical prices for balance sheet items – based on various

accounting and other methodological processes/documents (SNA, GFS, MFMA, GRAP/GAMAP, SDDS, etc.)

Data limitation Respondent reluctance, data verification, limited resources, unaudited financial statements, and unclean audit

reports (LGIs)

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Quarterly

New indicator No

Desired performance Publish quality quarterly release on financial statistics of municipalities as per the release schedule

10.2.1 Government Financial Statistics (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 10)Time series data published for GFS surveys

Short definition Research report to improve Government Financial Statistics by publishing time series data for GFS surveys/releases

Purpose/importance To inform evidence-based economic development and transformation

Source of information/ collection of data Local government institutions (LGIs) statistics are collected from local government institutions, and other public sector institutions through questionnaires and financial statements. National and provincial government institutions (NPGIs) source the actual revenue and expenditure figures from administrative data of national and provincial government departments from SITA, audited annual reports of national and provincial government departments, and the fiscal documents as published by National Treasury with national and provincial government department financial information

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation External data

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator

Desired performance Time series data published for GFS surveys to improve government financial statistics to ensure the use of

internationally acclaimed practices

11.1.1 Consumer Price Index (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 11) Number of consumer price index (CPI) releases published on the second last Wednesday of every month

Short definitionThe consumer price index measures consumer inflation in the economy

Purpose/importance The consumer price index is the primary measure of price stability and is an input into monetary policy decision-

making; it is an index of changes in the cost of living for the purpose of adjusting contracts, wages and grants

Source of information/ collection of data Monthly collections of price data from businesses

Method of calculation The consumer price index is compiled as the geometric mean of price changes per lowest product group and the

weighted arithmetic mean of aggregated indices

Data limitation Partially (only food products are collected in rural and informal markets)

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Quarterly

New indicator

Desired performance Publish quality CPI releases as per the release schedule

11.2.1 Consumer Price Index (Strategic initiative)

Indicator title (WP – 11)

Research report on improving CPI

Short definition Research report on alternative collection methodologies to improve the CPI

Purpose/importance Research report to improve the quality of consumer price index and for economic policy advisors and business

analysts to understand the dynamics of the economy

Source of information/ collection of data Internal data

Method of calculation Simple count

 Data limitation
 External factors impacting the project

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator No

Desired performance Research reports to improve the CPI to ensure the use of internationally accepted practices

12.1.1 Producer Price Index (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 12) Number of producer price index (PPI) releases published on the last Thursday of every month

Short definition PPI is a measure of the change in the prices of goods; either as they leave their place of production or as they

enter their place of production. CPAP measures the change in the prices. UVIs measure the overall change in the prices of transactions in goods between the residents of RSA and residents of the rest of the world (exports and

imports)

Purpose/importance Producer prices measures inflation in the manufacturing, mining, agricultural and electricity and gas industries to

escalate contracts, inform economic policy-making and deflate the national accounts, while CPAP measures inflation in the construction industry and UVI is a deflator in the compilation of national accounts and is an

indicator of some inflationary trends

Source of information/ collection of data PPI and CPAP: Monthly collections of price data from businesses. UVI: Customs data from South African Revenue

Service (SARS)

Method of calculation Producer prices: PPI, CPAP and UVIs are compiled as the geometric mean of price changes per lowest product

group and the weighted arithmetic mean of aggregated indices

Data limitation Producer prices: PPI Unregistered businesses. CPAP: Unregistered businesses/producers. UVI: Secondary data

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Quarterly

New indicator No

Desired performance Publish quality producer prices releases as per the release schedule

12.2.1 Producer Prices (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 12)

Research reports on improving PPI

Short definition Research report on Services PPI to improve the coverage and quality of the PPI

Purpose/importance Research report to improve the quality of producer price index and for economic policy advisors and business

analysts to understand the dynamics of the economy

Source of information/

collection of data

Internal and external data

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation External data

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator No

Desired performance Research reports to improve the PPI to ensure the use of internationally accepted practices

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Price Statistics

13. Services Producer Price Index (Included in No. 12)

14.1.1 Employment and Earnings Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 14) Number of releases on employment and earnings and average monthly earnings 12 weeks after the reference

month

Short definition Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) is a survey of businesses and organisations that collects statistical information

on employment and earnings in the formal and non-agricultural sector

Purpose/importance | Measures employment and gross earnings. The survey provides data essential for estimating key economic statistics

of employment and gross earnings

Source of information/ collection of data Quarterly collection of labour statistics from businesses

Method of calculation Count of weighted observations and ratios

Data limitation Inability to produce lower level industry estimates and geographical spread limited

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Quarterly

New indicator No

Desired performance Publish quality quarterly releases on employment and gross earnings and average monthly earnings as per the

release schedule

14.2.1 Employment and Earnings Statistics (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 14)

Report on improving employment and earnings statistics

Short definition Research report on industry data (at a 2/3-digit level) to improve the employment and earnings statistics

Purpose/importance Research report to improve the measurement of employment and gross earnings

Source of information/collection of data

Internal and external data

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation External data

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator No

Desired performance Research reports to improve the employment and earnings statistics to ensure the use of internationally acclaimed

practices

15.1.1 Labour Market Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 15)

Number of releases on labour market information 4 weeks after the end of the quarter (last publication will be

released 8 weeks after the end of the quarter)

Short definitionThe labour market statistics scope is to measure and produce work statistics through the following surveys:

Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Survey of Activities of Young People (child labour), Survey of Employers and the Self-Employed (informal sector), Volunteer Activities Survey (volunteer work), Time Use Survey, School to Work

Transition Survey and other labour market-related modules

Purpose/importance Measuring the labour market indicators (these include employment, unemployment and the descriptors of

employment), other forms of work and the labour market dynamics through longitudinal analysis

Source of information/

collection of data

Quarterly collection of labour statistics from households and four-yearly collection of other work statistics from

households

Method of calculation Count of weighted observations and ratios

Data limitation Inability to produce small-area estimates lower than provincial level

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Quarterly

New indicator No

Desired performance Publish quality quarterly releases on labour market statistics as per the release schedule

15.2.1 Labour Market Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 15)

Number of reports on labour market statistics

Short definition The labour statistics scope is to measure and produce work statistics through the following surveys: Quarterly

Labour Force Survey, Survey of Activities of Young People (child labour), Survey of Employers and the Self-Employed (informal sector), Volunteer Activities Survey (volunteer work), Time Use Survey, School to Work Transition Survey and other labour market-related modules. NB: The explanations of 15.1.1 and 15.2.1 are

similar except that the former is compiled on a monthly basis while the latter is done annually

Purpose/importance Measuring the labour market indicators (these include employment, unemployment and the descriptors of

employment), other forms of work and the labour market dynamics through longitudinal analysis

Source of information/
Annual collection of labour statistics from households and four-yearly collection of other work statistics from

collection of data households

Method of calculation Count of weighted observations and ratios

Data limitation Inability to produce small-area estimates

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator

Desired performance Publish quality annual releases on labour market statistics as per the release schedule

15.3.1 Labour Market Statistics (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 15)

Reports on expanding labour market statistics

Short definition Research report on Volunteer Activities Survey to expand labour market statistics

Purpose/importance To measure and value volunteer work in order to create a satellite account, i.e. to measure its contribution to the

GDF

Source of information/

collection of data

Household Survey

Method of calculation Simple count

 Data limitation
 Reports at national and provincial levels only

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle 4-year cycle

New indicator

Desired performance Research report 8–12 months after the reference period

16.1.1 Agricultural Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 16)

Number of reports on agriculture

Short definition Annual agricultural statistics informs the annual financial performance (trends) of agricultural industries

Purpose/importance Annual agricultural statistics report is used to inform economic growth, creating jobs and promoting investment

Source of information/ collection of data Annual collection of forestry and fisheries data from enterprises

Method of calculation Estimation consistent with the stratified sampling method used

Data limitationUnregistered retail businesses, especially in the rural areas and informal settlements. Enterprises that are registered

only for income tax (IT) and those that are not registered for either value added tax (VAT) or income tax (IT)

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator No

Desired performance Publish quality report on agriculture as per the release schedule

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Structural Industry Statistics

17.1.1 Environmental Economic Accounts (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 17) Number of EEA compendiums

Short definition EEA reflects the impact of using natural resources in the production process

Purpose/importance EEA identifies specific activities undertaken to prevent or combat the environmental impact of human activity

Source of information/collection of data

Internal and external data sources (research-related work)

Method of calculation Guided by the System of Environmental Economic Accounts (SEEA)

Data limitation Access to quality external data sources

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator Integrated Economic Accounts

Desired performance Publish quality EEA compendium release as per the release schedule

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Economic Analysis

18.1.1 Life Circumstances and Household Service Delivery Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 18)

Number of releases on social and household service delivery statistics

Short definition | Statistical releases containing basic statistical summaries of the findings on the General Household Survey (GHS)

are produced within six months after data collection ends. These reports include statistics on education, access to social services, household food security, access to housing, basic services and attitudes of households in relation to

the quality and reliability of these services. Thematic and technical reports are produced as planned

Purpose/importance These documents are used by our partners in government, academia and private enterprises for strategy and policy

formulation, planning and monitoring and evaluation as it relates to social matters and service delivery

Source of information/

collection of data

Household survey data and other relevant sources in the case of thematic reports

medians

Data limitation Timeliness, accuracy and relevance of survey data. Partnerships with support divisions within Stats SA: Survey

Operations, CDPC, Methodology and ADAPT

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator No

Desired performance Publish quality release/report on social and household service delivery statistics as per the release schedule

18.2.1 Life Circumstances and Household Service Delivery Statistics (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 18)

Reports on improving social and household service delivery statistics

Short definition Report on development indicators, METRO development indicators an thematic report on the environment

Purpose/importance Report to measure social and household service delivery statistics

Source of information/ collection of data Internal and external data

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Timeliness, accuracy and relevance of survey data. Partnerships with support divisions within Stats SA: Survey

Operations, CDPC, Methodology and ADAPT

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator

Desired performance Research reports to improve the social and household service delivery statistics to ensure the use of internationally

acclaimed practices

19.1.1 Poverty and Inequality Statistics (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 19) Reports on life circumstances, poverty and inequality statistics

Short definition Research on poverty reduction programmes, emerging issues on poverty and inequality statistics to inform content

development of new survey modules/data items towards measuring poverty and inequality in South Africa through

the Continuous Population Survey (CPS)

Purpose/importance To provide improved and relevant information on poverty and inequality aligned to government priorities

Source of information/collection of data

Desk-top research and Internal and external stakeholders (research-related work)

Method of calculation Simple count

 Data limitation
 Availability of stakeholders

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator No

Desired performance Relevant information on poverty and inequality to enable planning, monitoring and evaluation

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Poverty and Inequality Statistics

20.1.1 Government Financial Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 20) Number of releases on the non-financial census of municipalities

Short definition Statistical information on service delivery by municipalities

Purpose/importance Provide information that can serve as a framework to stakeholders and policymakers in planning, as well as

monitoring and evaluating the performance of municipalities. Also used by national and provincial government

departments to analyse the actual services provided by municipalities

Source of information/ collection of data Local government institutions (LGIs) statistics are collected from local government institutions through

questionnaires

Data limitation Respondent reluctance, lack of proper records, and lack of verification tools

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator

Desired performance Publish quality report on the non-financial census of municipalities statistics as per the release schedule

21.1.1 Population Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 21)

Number of reports on population statistics

Short definition

- a) NPR: Estimate the size and age structure of the population as at reference night of Census/ Community Survey;
- b) Report on living arrangements of persons with disabilities: Living arrangements of persons with disabilities;
- c) Report on emerging population and socioeconomic issues: Investigate emerging population and socioeconomic issues within South Africa;
- d) Research on emerging population and socioeconomic issues: Investigate emerging population and socioeconomic issues within Southern Africa (SADC); and
- e) Report on household definition in SA (PAPI and CAPI): Concept note explaining household terminology to data collectors, planners and researchers and the suggested change in this term

Purpose/importance

- a) To enable comparison of population size and age structure between enumerated data and the NPR;
- b) Development of in-depth thematic report on population dynamics provides critical indicators required for evidence-based planning and policymaking as well as evaluation of the impact that various policies and programmes have on targeted groups;
- c) Emerging issues bring along new challenges and hence the need for different policy response;
- d) Emerging issues bring along new challenges and regional strategy; and
- e) Harmonization of household concept among stakeholders in SA and international arena

Source of information/ collection of data

- a) The National Population Register
- b) Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016
- c) Census 2001, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016
- d) Sample survey data
- e) Literature review on concepts utilised in SA and international arena

Method of calculation

- a) Data assessment, application of demographic techniques and comparison with other data;
- b) Use of UN-recommended disability index;
- Application of established demographic techniques dependent on the type of analysis being conducted
- d) Application of established demographic techniques dependent on the type of analysis being conducted; and
- e) Simple count

Data limitation

- a) NPR data are not regularly evaluated;
- b) Data not comparable with Censuses 1996 and 2001
- c) Data may not be comparable with Censuses
- d) Data may not be comparable with Censuses
- e) None

21.1.1 Population Statistics (Core) (concluded)

Indicator title (WP – 21) Number of reports on population statistics

Type of indicators Outputs:

a) Assessment reports and population counts by age for citizens and non-citizens;

b) Disability prevalence and living circumstances of persons with disabilities;

c) Socioeconomic indicators in South Africa;

d) Socioeconomic indicators in SADC; and

e) Output

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually and (periodic) five-year intervals

New indicator Yes

Desired performance Publish reports timeously

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Population Statistics

21.2.1 Population Statistics (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 21) Planning and development documents for Census 2021 compiled

Short definition Strategic and operational plan document for first Census 2021 test: Document describing key activities,

dependencies and timelines of content related testing of Census 2011 and report on findings of first

Census 2021 test: Report on findings on Census content/questions that did not work

Purpose/importanceOutlining major activities, milestones and timeframes and testing of Census 2021 tool

Source of information/ collection of data Literature on Census content in terms of core and non-core topics and data collected through online

questionnaire

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitationOnline questionnaire tested on households with access to internet

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator Yes

Desired performance Test report on content and publications published on time

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Population Statistics

22.1.1 Demographic Profile (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 22)

Number of reports on projected population estimates

Short definition Projected population estimates refers to dynamics of population estimates and in-depth reports around

demographic themes. This provides comprehensive demographic information on the population dynamics at all

levels of society

Purpose/importance The demographic profile is critical for planning purposes to know how the population of the country is at a

particular point in time. Demographic reports provide more in-depth analysis around demographic themes which

give users more insight and which provide intellectuals with a platform from which to perform further research

Source of information/

collection of data

Census, household surveys with demographic data and administrative data

Method of calculation | Assessment of data and application of established demographic techniques dependent on the type of analysis

being conducted

Data limitation Fieldwork quality that contributes to poor data and geographic depth of data that is limited by the sample from

which the data come

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator

Desired performance Publish quality projected population estimates (national and sub-provincial level) statistics as per the release

schedule

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Demographic Analysis

22.2.1 Demographic Profile (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 22) Research reports on improving demographic statistics

Short definition Thematic demographic report on population dynamics at all levels of society and content and methodology

research report

Purpose/importance The demographic profile is critical for planning purposes to know how the population of the country is at a

particular point in time. Demographic reports provide more in-depth analysis around demographic themes that

give users more insight and that provide intellectuals with a platform from which to perform further research

Source of information/ collection of data Census, household surveys with demographic data and administrative data

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Fieldwork quality that contributes to poor data and geographic depth of data that is limited by the sample from

which the data come

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator

Desired performance Research reports to improve the demographic statistics

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Demographic Analysis

23.1.1 Vital Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 23) Number of releases on vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages, divorces, and immigrants)

Short definition Vital events include live births, deaths (including foetal deaths), marriages (civil and customary), civil unions, and

divorces that occurred and that were registered for a specific year

Purpose/importance Data used as key input to population projections (birth and death data); provide accurate statistics on health status

of the population, and used to assess census data; the data can be used for assessing the registration of marriages/unions and divorces in the country. The data also provide information on the formation and dissolution

of marriages/unions in South Africa

Source of information/

collection of data

Administrative records of vital events from civil registration (births and civil and customary marriages) from the Department of Home Affairs. Deaths as registered at DHA, coded and processed by Stats SA. The data on divorces are obtained (using the Stats SA Divorce Form) from the Department of Justice – regional courts have been

designated to deal with divorce matters in South Africa

Data limitation Dependency on the Department of Home Affairs to submit civil registration data: Births (not all fields are

completed, not all fields are accurately completed); Deaths (not all fields are completed, not all fields are accurately completed); Dependency on the national postal system for the delivery of completed forms from the courts to Stats SA. Stats SA does not have control over the quality and timelines of secondary data received

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator

Desired performance Publish quality births, deaths, marriages and divorces statistics as per the release schedule

Indicator responsibilityChief Director: Health and Vital Statistics

23.2.1 Vital Statistics (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 23)

Strategic initiatives executed to improve health and vital statistics

Short definition Strategic reports on road traffic accidents, acquisition of additional variables for immigrants, conducting a quality

self-assessment on marriages and recorded live births to improve health and vital statistics and CRVS strategic plan

Purpose/importance Strategic reports to improve the measurement of health and vital statistics

Source of information/collection of data

Internal and external data

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation External data

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator

Desired performance Strategic reports to improve health and vital statistics to ensure the use of internationally acclaimed principles

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Health and Vital Statistics

24.1.1 Vulnerable Groups Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 24)

Statistical reports on vulnerable groups

Short definition Statistical reports are produced about the life circumstances and activities of the elderly, youth, women, children

and the disabled. Vulnerable group reports are produced as planned using data from the GHS, QLFS, LCS and

I&E surveys, censuses, as well as administrative records

Purpose/importance Specific themes that are addressed include demographics, education, health, and labour force participation.

Indicators related to these themes are used by our partners in government, academia and private enterprises for strategy and policy formulation, planning and monitoring and evaluation as it relates to elderly, youth, women,

children and the disabled

Source of information/

collection of data

Household survey data and other relevant sources in the case of thematic reports

Method of calculation | Actual observations provided in statistical releases and reports as frequencies, percentage distributions and

medians

Data limitation Timeliness, accuracy and relevance of survey and administrative data. Stats SA does not have control over the

quality and timeliness of data from administrative sources

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator No

Desired performance Publish quality reports on vulnerable groups statistics as per the release schedule

25.1.1 Gender Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 25)

Statistical report on gender

Short definition Gender statistics focus on the life circumstances and activities of men and women. Releases on gender are

produced as planned using data from the GHS, QLFS, LCS and I&E surveys, censuses, as well as administrative

records

Purpose/importance | Specific themes that are addressed in gender statistics include demographics, education, health, and labour force

participation. Indicators related to these themes are used by our partners in government, academia and private enterprises for strategy and policy formulation, planning and monitoring and evaluation as it relates to men and

women

Source of information/ collection of data Household survey data and other relevant sources in the case of thematic reports

medians

Data limitation Timeliness, accuracy and relevance of survey and administrative data. Stats SA does not have control over the

quality and timeliness of data from administrative sources

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator

Desired performance Publish quality reports on violence against women as per the release schedule

26.1.1 Crime and Safety Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 26)Number of statistical releases on crime

Short definition Crime and safety statistics are recognised as a tool to assist government and the general public to understand the

dynamics of crime. The information is quite critical as it examines crime from the victim's point of view. The official reports include statistics on public perceptions on crime and safety, the performance of the criminal justice system,

as well as the incidence and circumstances surrounding reported and unreported crime

Purpose/importance It examines the extent of reporting or underreporting of crime, complements crime statistics provided by

administrative sources, explores the perceptions about the police service, and acts as a benchmark against which future surveys of the same nature can be compared. These documents are used by our partners in government, academia and private enterprises for strategy and policy formulation, planning and monitoring and evaluation as it

relates to crime and safety

Source of information/
collection of data

Household survey data and other relevant data sources in the case of thematic reports

medians

Data limitation Timeliness, accuracy and relevance of survey data. Partnerships with support divisions within Stats SA: Survey

Operations, CDPC, Methodology and ADAPT

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator

Desired performance Publish quality release on crime as per the release schedule

26.2.1 Crime and Safety Statistics (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 26) Research reports on improving crime statistics

Short definition Research reports on crime against women, technical support provided to stakeholders to improve crime statistics

Purpose/importance Research report to improve the measurement of crime statistics

Source of information/collection of data

Internal and external data

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation External data

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator No

Desired performance Research reports to improve crime statistics to ensure the use of internationally acclaimed practices

26.3.1 Crime and Safety Statistics (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP - 26) Technical support provided to improve crime statistics

Short definition Technical support provided to stakeholders to improve crime statistics

Purpose/importance To improve the measurement of crime statistics

Source of information/

Internal and external data collection of data

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation External data

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Periodic Reporting cycle

No New indicator

Desired performance Improved crime statistics to ensure the use of internationally acclaimed practices

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Social Statistics

27.1.1 Health Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 27) Number of reports on SADHS

Short definition Publishing a thematic report on emerging issues from the SADHS

Purpose/importance Provide accurate and timely health statistics for South Africa by providing information on status of health services

access and utilisation

Source of information/collection of data

Completed questionnaires from the General Household Survey (GHS), Living Conditions Survey (LCS) and the

South Africa Demographic and Health Survey (SADHS)

Method of calculation Data from respondents are provided in reports as frequencies and percentage distributions

Data limitation Information not provided at lower geographical level

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator No

Desired performance Collaboration with National Department of Health (NDoH) and the South African Medical Research Council

(SAMRC) in publishing the main SADHS report

Indicator responsibilityChief Director: Health and Vital Statistics

28.1.1 Education Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 28)

Research reports on expanding education statistics

Short definition Education statistics focus on measuring educational inputs, problems and outcomes in relation to early childhood,

and primary, secondary and tertiary education. Thematic reports on education are produced as planned using

data from the GHS, censuses and other household surveys, as well as administrative records

Purpose/importanceDue to the current limited scope and incompleteness of administrative records, information related to education

derived from household surveys and census records provides important complementary information about the state of education in the country. These documents are used by our partners in government, academia and private enterprises for strategy and policy formulation, planning and monitoring and evaluation as it relates to education

Source of information/
collection of data

Household survey data and other relevant sources in the case of thematic reports

Method of calculation | Actual observations provided in statistical releases and reports as frequencies, percentage distributions and

medians

Data limitation Timeliness, accuracy and relevance of survey and administrative data. Stats SA does not have control over the

quality and timeliness of data from administrative sources

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator

Desired performance Publish quality education statistics as per the release schedule

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Social Statistics

29.1.1 Governance Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 29) Report on establishing a governance statistics unit

Short definition Governance statistics include indicators related to policy coherence and effectiveness, strategies underpinning the

> performance of government at all spheres, the structure of the civil service, the performance and operational outputs of civil servants and increasingly, the emerging issue of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and e-governance. Reports on governance statistics are produced as planned using data from consultative

processes, surveys and administrative records

Purpose/importance Due to the current limited scope of information on governance, it has become important to diagnose the

> coverage, potential gaps and quality of the current governance statistics system. This is necessary in order to measure governance statistics in a more consistent and systematic way and according to SASQAF standards. Data obtained from surveys and administrative records information can be used by our partners in government, academia and private enterprises for strategy and policy formulation, planning and monitoring and evaluation as it

relates to governance

Source of information/ collection of data

Stakeholder consultation, survey data and other relevant administrative data sources

Method of calculation Actual observations provided in statistical releases and reports as frequencies, percentage distributions and

Data limitation Timeliness, accuracy and relevance of survey and administrative data. Stats SA does not have control over the

quality and timeliness of data from administrative sources

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator No

Desired performance Report on measuring governance statistics and establishing a governance, public safety and justice component,

using existing resources

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Social Statistics

30.1.1 Integrative Research and Analysis (Target discontinued)

31.1.1 Integrative Research and Analysis - Policy Research and Analysis (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 31) Research reports on improving government's socioeconomic planning

Short definitionAny study involving statistics from both the social cluster and/or economics cluster

Purpose/importance To develop new and innovative statistical products to inform government planning, monitoring and evaluation,

policy development and decision-making, e.g. Zipf's rule which provides estimates from spatially aggregated Stats

SA surveys for disaggregated local municipality planning (IDPs)

Source of information/collection of data

Statistics produced mostly in the various divisions of Stats SA data and administrative data from other departments

Method of calculation Usage of scientific statistical methods and theories for the development of findings

Data limitationGeneral scarcity of available official socioeconomic data in the country

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator No

Desired performance Research reports on application of internationally acclaimed statistical practices and use of latest trends in terms of

methodologies approved on time

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Policy Research and Analysis

31.2.1 Integrative Research and Analysis - Policy Research and Analysis (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 31) Research reports on spatial analysis

Short definition Research reports on spatial analysis related to geographical analysis

Purpose/importance To develop new and innovative statistical products to inform government planning, monitoring and evaluation,

policy development and decision-making; otherwise Stats SA provides only raw data statistics

Source of information/ collection of data Statistics produced mostly in the various divisions of Stats SA data and administrative data from other departments

Method of calculation Usage of scientific statistical methods and theories for the development of findings

Data limitation General scarcity of available official spatial data in the country

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator No

Desired performance Research reports on application of internationally acclaimed statistical practices and use of latest trends in terms of

methodologies approved on time

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Policy Research and Analysis

31.3.1 Growth Accounting Framework (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 31) Growth Accounting Framework (GAF) refined

Short definitionGAF is an instrument to monitor the general behaviour of average incomes through the symptomatic drivers

influencing them

Purpose/importance Principally the purpose of the GAF is to analyse the consistency and coherence of National Accounts in a country

as a whole

Source of information/

collection of data

Economic, social and population surveys

Method of calculation Consistency in averaging and weighting to observed and derived totals in the studied construct

Data limitation Availability of relevant and accurate data, particularly from external sources

Type of indicators Average income

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator Yes

Desired performanceUse of accepted international practices on economic statistics

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Methodology and Evaluation

32.1.1 Integrative Research and Analysis (Poverty and Inequality Statistics) (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 32)Document on poverty, expenditure and income

Short definition Discussion document is based on data sources collected by other organisations. This includes mainly administrative

data sources from different sources from different government departments

Purpose/importance To expand the statistical information base and also bridge the gap left by surveys, i.e. estimates at lower levels of

geography

Source of information/ collection of data External data sources mainly administrative data

Method of calculation Simple count and compilation of indices

Data limitation Data quality and accessibility

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator

Desired performance Discussion document on information and accurate provincial, municipal and ward poverty maps as well as a

report highlighting drivers of poverty in different areas

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Poverty and Inequality Statistics

33.1.1 Data Revolution (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 33) Planning documents on data revolution initiatives

Short definition Developing a data revolution framework and strategy to define the explosion of data in terms of speed, number of

producers, the dissemination of data, coming from new technologies

Purpose/importance The purpose is to close the data gaps and strengthen the capability of the national statistics system

Source of information/collection of data

International, regional and national documents on data revolution

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation New emerging concept internationally which is still in an exploratory stage

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator

Desired performanceData revolution framework and strategy implemented

Indicator responsibility Office of the SG

Strategic Outcome 2: Trusted statistics

Goal statement: By 2020, the statistics value chain is based on sound statistical quality principles in line with international standards and classifications that engender trust in our products. Key indicators for success are:

- 10% of statistical series are certified as official
- · Five independent evaluations have been conducted
- Two international standards adopted and implemented
- Delighted users of statistical products

Strategic objectives under Trusted statistics:



34.1.1 Quality Management System (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 34) Quality management system planning conducted

Short definition Outlines practices and procedures on running a quality management system by data quality management through

an integrated quality management strategy and plan

Purpose/importance Institutionalising quality management

Source of information/collection of data

Scientific and applied specialised literature on quality management and data quality

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Availability of all the stakeholders

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator No

Desired performance Effective and efficient quality management system

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Methodology and Evaluation

34.1.2 Quality Management System (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 34)

Report on SASQAF assessment

Short definition Piloting of SASQAF-assessed surveys to test the implementation of the quality management system

Purpose/importance Institutionalisation of quality assessment procedures, processes and outputs for better efficiency and compliance

Source of information/ collection of data Survey area reports, electronic documents and file management system on the intranet, scientific literature and

assessment manuals

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Accuracy and completeness of supplied information

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator No

Desired performance SASQAF-assessed surveys piloted under the quality management system

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Methodology and Evaluation

35.1.1 Methodology and Evaluation (Not applicable in 2017/18 but will be done in (2018/19)

36.1.1 Survey Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 36)

Number of survey monitoring and evaluation reports

Short definition Continuously monitor and conduct process evaluations for the population and household-based surveys within the

population, and forward recommendations to decisions-makers for quality improvements

Purpose/importanceTo identify the population and household surveys input, process and output indicators, and monitor their

implementation continuously, with the aim of reporting on how the population and household-based surveys were conducted and the quality thereof. M&E reports are about quality assurance and controls of household surveys and

monitoring thereof

Source of information/

collection of data

Population and household surveys plans, questionnaires and planning documents. Different M&E tools developed

by the SCM&E divisions based on how the surveys are conducted

Method of calculation Simple count (number of reports submitted or circulated to stakeholders)

Data limitationThe division does not cover outcome and impact indicators. Only population and household-based surveys are

monitored and evaluated

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator

Desired performance Produce and submit quality reports to relevant stakeholders to assist them in areas of concern, particularly during

data collection

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Survey Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

37.1.1 Methodology and Evaluation (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 37)

Percentage methodological support provided

Short definition Methodological support assists producers of statistics and various stakeholders to ensure quality research, data

comparability and statistical integrity of official statistics

Purpose/importance Methodological support is provided to various stakeholders to ensure the constructs and principles of

methodological processes within the survey value chain are of statistical integrity and best practice

Source of information/ collection of data Survey data of various household surveys from the population and social statistics cluster. Business register with business records compiled countrywide from DTI and SARS. Cluster and divisional plans, templates and reports

Method of calculation Methodological notes and datasets published after sampling, weighting and estimation. Review and updating of

programs for sampling, weighting and estimation

Data limitation Timeliness, accuracy and relevance of business and survey data. Dependency on the data from survey areas

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator No

Desired performance Provide methodological support to ensure statistical releases, reports and datasets published are on time, relevant

and accurate

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Methodology and Evaluation

37.2.1 Methodology and Evaluation (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 37)

Research reports to improve methodological practice

Short definition Recorded analysis of topic investigations in statistical production processes

Purpose/importance Maintain and/or improve statistics value chain

Source of information/collection of data

Scientific and applied sampling methods and practices, Economic and Social Statistics surveys, National Statistics

System enquiries

Method of calculation Count

Data limitation Timeliness, accuracy and relevance of data from survey areas

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator No

Desired performance Relevant and accurate

Indicator responsibility Chief Director and Directors: Methodology and Evaluation

38.1.1 Census and Community Survey Operations (Core)

Indicator title (WP - 38) Research reports for Census 2021

Short definition The Census provides demographic, social and socioeconomic statistics at small-area level, based on a full count

of the country, which assists policymakers in their quest for formulating appropriate policies and programmes, while the Community Survey is a large-scale household survey conducted to estimate the population and to collect

information on the trends and levels of the demographic and socioeconomic state

Purpose/importance The data collected in population censuses provide a sampling frame for intercensal surveys which provide further

> insights into demographic and socioeconomic trends for purposes of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of various policies and programmes, while the Community Survey provides estimates of the population count and the number of households in a municipality in order to provide data that will serve as input

into their Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) and infrastructure investment budgeting

Source of information/ Data are collected from households countrywide for Census, and from sampled households and enumeration collection of data

areas for the Community Survey

Method of calculation Based on count: Number of dwelling units enumerated and questionnaires collected for Census and large-scale

household surveys

Data limitation Non-response rates: Data limitations are mainly due to the completeness of the collected data. Although the

Census target is to count everyone in the country there are cases of refusals to participate from households with

cases of non-contacts and some areas which are difficult to access like the high-walled areas

Type of indicators Outputs

Non-cumulative Calculation type

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator No

Reports recommendations leading to full count of the population, above 90% response rates, particularly for CS. Desired performance

High-quality enumeration completed on time

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Census and Community Survey

39.1.1 Household Survey Operations (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 39) CAPI report compiled (digital data collection, implementing CPS and e-learning)

Short definition Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) is a methodology of data collection which is technology driven and is

using no or less paper

Purpose/importance CAPI will improve the quality of data which promotes trust amongst stakeholders. Most importantly the innovation

will bring along reduction in costs of conducting our household surveys, and improve the turnaround time on

delivery of the results

Source of information/ collection of data Monthly and quarterly completed questionnaires from provincial and district offices

Method of calculation Instrument Tracking System (ITS) used as a tool to determine progress on the collection of household

questionnaires

Data limitation Refusals by respondents to participate in household and QES surveys. Poor quality data due to insufficient training

of fieldworkers. Poor quality data due to lack of quality management tool

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator Yes

Desired performance | Improve the turn-around time during data collection and ensure quality of information collected

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Household Survey Operations

39.2.1 Household Survey Operations (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 39)

PAPI report compiled (Real-time monitoring and multi-modes data collection for QES)

Short definition Paper-Assisted Personal Interview (PAPI) methodology. This is currently used when conducting household surveys.

This methodology will be phased out by the implementation of the Spatial Integration Framework (SIF) due January

2018

Purpose/importanceTo collect information for various household surveys. The important aspect of personal interviews is that it enables

probing, and an interviewer has as an advantage of personal observations which can improve the quality of

information required

Source of information/ collection of data Monthly and quarterly completed questionnaires from provincial and district offices

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Refusals by respondents to participate in household and QES surveys. Poor quality data due to insufficient training

of fieldworkers. Poor quality data due to lack of quality management tool

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annual

New indicator

Desired performance Ensure quality of information collected (completed questionnaires)

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Household Survey Operations

40.1.1 Provincial Offices (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 40)

Response rate for household surveys

Short definitionThe percentage of eligible respondents who completed questionnaires with usable information to the total number

of eligible respondents during a survey period (unprocessed data)

Purpose/importanceTo measure the extent of participation by eligible respondents in a survey at provincial level; a high response rate

helps to minimise the standard errors, therefore improving the accuracy of both provincial and national estimates

Source of information/
collection of data

Data collected from sampled households

Method of calculation Response rate = $\frac{\text{Response}}{\text{Response} + \text{Non response}} \times 100$

Where response and non-response are as defined in the standard classification of the result codes for enumeration

Data limitationNon-responses and out-of-scope scenarios, such as community protests, and at this stage the response rate

represents raw or unprocessed data, therefore it is subject to change after processing

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Quarterly and annually

New indicator No

Desired performance A response rate of at least 90% is desirable

Indicator responsibility Provincial Chief Directors

40.2.1 Provincial Offices (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 40) Number of stakeholder workshops

Short definition Stakeholder management and generating quick facts about provincial environments

Purpose/importance To be more efficient and effective in fieldwork operations and at adapting to environmental change

Source of information/collection of data

Attendance registers from workshops and interaction with municipalities

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Resources, particularly finances. Ignorance of importance statistics by some stakeholders

Type of indicators Output

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator No

Desired performance Reports on stakeholder workshops

Indicator responsibility Provincial Chief Directors



41.1.1 Corporate Data Processing (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 41) Percentage completed questionnaires processed and edited for QLFS, EPWP, GHS, DT and VOCS

Short definition Processing and editing of QLFS, EPWP, GHS, DTS, VOCS questionnaires for population and social statistics data

Purpose/importance Provide accurate, reliable and timely data to be utilised in the preparation and development of QLFS, EPWP, GHS,

DTS, VOCS release

Source of information/ collection of data Surveys when collecting data: QLFS, EPWP, GHS, DTS, VOCS

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitationThe data are virtual, once processed. In some cases the data need to be verified and confirmed against physical

instruments where there are some inconsistencies in the data. Quality and timeliness depends on Household

Survey Operations division

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Cumulative

Reporting cycle Quarterly/annually/periodic

New indicator No

Desired performance Quality processing and editing of questionnaires

41.2.1 Corporate Data Processing (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 41) Percentage PSUs processed

Short definition Processing of primary sampling units (PSUs) for generation of dwelling unit frame for sampling of household

surveys

Purpose/importance Provide accurate, reliable and timely data to be utilised in the in the processing of units

Source of information/collection of data

 ${\sf Sample}$

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Change in the type of settlements. Verified information and confirmed against physical instruments

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator No

Desired performance Quality processing of PSUs

41.3.1 Corporate Data Processing (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 41) Percentage of death notification forms processed and edited for mortality and causes of death (dependent on

forms received from Department of Home Affairs)

Short definition Processing and editing of mortality and causes of death

Purpose/importance Provide accurate, reliable and timely data to be utilised in the preparation for the causes of death report

Source of information/collection of data

Administrative records on mortality and causes of death

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitationQuality and timeliness depend on the Department of Home Affairs in completing forms accurately and submitting

them to Stats SA on time

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator

Desired performance Quality processing and editing of notification forms

41.4.1 Corporate Data Processing (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 41) Report on improving data processing

Short definition | Implementing digital data collection for household surveys (phase 1) for improved data processing

Purpose/importance Provide reliable information on the data collection methodologies to improve data collection

Source of information/collection of data

International, regional and national documents

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Internal and external data

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator No

Desired performance Reports to improve data processing to ensure the use of internationally acclaimed principles

42.1.1 Publication Services (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 42) Percentage publications compiled

Short definitionThe publications contain a summary of statistical releases and reports. Time series are datasets in various tools

Purpose/importanceTo indicate the number and date of release of the publications and time series

Source of information/collection of data

Published reports

Method of calculation Counting of the reports

Data limitation No limitation

Calculation type

This is a cumulative number to obtain number of publications over a 12-month period

Reporting cycleWhile it is reported on a monthly basis, it is accumulated to an annual basis

New indicator Continues from previous years

Desired performance Publications compiled timeously

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Publication Services

42.2.1 Publication Services (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 42) Reports on improving publication services

Short definition Reports on the establishment of a data repository proposal and implementing data delivery channels for improved

publication services

Purpose/importanceData repository expands the storage of information in a centralised, classified mode and in a user-friendly manner.

This is a process to assist in the efficiency of data delivery channels

Source of information/ collection of data Internal and external data

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation External data

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator

Desired performanceTo improve and expand publication services to increase the use of official statistics

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Publication Services

43.1.1 Stakeholder Relations and Marketing – Website (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 43)

Percentage visitor sessions to the website

Short definition Stakeholder Relations engages with stakeholders on a daily basis, and through this engagement, new stakeholders

are registered. To know and understand the use of statistical information

Purpose/importance The purpose of updating the information on the website is to provide users with current information. It also ensures

that the organisational information in the public domain remains relevant

Source of information/collection of data

Updated stakeholder information on the website – registered by recent date

Method of calculation Simple

Data limitationDue to the recent revamped website, stakeholders have registered their dissatisfaction about difficulties in

accessing some information on the website. Low response rates on the User Satisfaction Survey

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Cumulative

Reporting cycle Monthly, quarterly and annually

New indicator

Desired performance Capturing a wide variety of stakeholders using Stats SA information and data

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Stakeholder Relations and Marketing

43.2.1 Stakeholder Relations and Marketing – Website (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 43) Percentage publications downloaded from website

Short definitionDownloaded publications on the website. It also ensures that the organisational information in the public domain

remains relevant

Purpose/importance To measure accessibility and use of statistical information through the website

Source of information/collection of data

Website statistics

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Different website tools to count

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Cumulative

Reporting cycle Monthly, quarterly and annually

New indicator

Desired performance Increased downloads from the website

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Stakeholder Relations and Marketing

44.1.1 Statistical Standards Development (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 44)

Number of standards developed

Short definition Statistical standards in the organisation are identified through the South African Statistical Quality Assessment

Framework (SASQAF) standards, the Statistical Value Chain (SVC), as well as proposals. The development of standards in the organisation follows a standard process, namely the Standards Development Life Cycle (SDLC),

which forms part of the Standardisation Framework of Stats SA

Purpose/importance Standards are a precondition for production of good quality statistics. Adherence to standards enhances

international comparability and ensures that policymakers base their decisions on information that is reliable and

of good quality in general

Source of information/

collection of data

Development of statistical standards is based on research on international best practice, legislation and policy.

Some standards are developed by harmonising current organisational practices

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitationSome standards are more complex than others, and may require more time and resources than anticipated during

planning. This may result in delayed delivery of standards

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator

Desired performance All statistical standards planned for development to be achieved on time

44.2.1 Statistical Standards Development (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 44)

Number of standards reviewed

Short definition Statistical standards in the organisation are identified through the South African Statistical Quality Assessment

Framework (SASQAF) standards, the Statistical Value Chain (SVC), as well as proposals. The reviewing of standards in the organisation follows a standard process, namely the Standards Development Life Cycle (SDLC),

Some internal stakeholders are reluctant to participate in the review of standards, which in the final analysis affects

which forms part of the Standardisation Framework of Stats SA

Purpose/importance Update the current standards to ensure their relevance to current trends, especially in the core areas

Source of information/
Review of statistical standards is based on research on international best practice, legislation and policy. Some standards are developed by harmonising current organisational practices

Simple count

their buy-in during the implementation of the related standards

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator

Method of calculation

Data limitation

Desired performance All statistical standards reviewed to be used effectively by relevant stakeholders

44.3.1 Statistical Standards Development (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 44)

Number of standards adopted/adapted

Short definition Statistical standards in the organisation are identified through the South African Statistical Quality Assessment

Framework (SASQAF) standards, the Statistical Value Chain (SVC), as well as proposals. The adoption of standards in the organisation follows a standard process, namely the Standards Development Life Cycle (SDLC), which forms

part of the Standardisation Framework of Stats SA

Purpose/importance Standards are a precondition for the production of good quality statistics. Adherence to standards enhances

international comparability and ensures that policymakers base their decisions on information that is reliable and

of good quality in general

Source of information/

collection of data

Adoption of statistical standards is based on research on international best practice, legislation and policy. Some

standards are developed by harmonising current organisational practices

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitationSome standards are more complex than others, and may require more time and resources than anticipated during

planning. This may result in delayed delivery of standards

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator

Desired performance All statistical standards for adoption to be achieved on time

44.4.1 Statistical Standards Development (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 44) Number of survey standards policies developed

Purpose/importance Survey standards are developed to ensure that standards are developed in a consistent manner and follow

internationally acceptable processes and procedures, and that producers of statistics in Stats SA adhere to the agreed

standards, procedures and guidelines for producing quality data/statistics

Source of information/ collection of data Development of survey standards policies is based on research on international best practice, legislation and policy

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Some policies, in particular, subject matter related policies, given their complexity, may require more research than

anticipated and this may result in delayed delivery

Type of indicators Inputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator No

Desired performance The implementation of the policy by all stakeholders

45.1.1 Corporate Communications (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 45)

Percentage internal communication products compiled

Short definition Communication tools used internally to communicate different messages from management to staff. It includes

training to increase the use of data visuals by employees

Purpose/importance Internal stakeholders need to be kept informed of organisational issues and decisions made by management

Source of information/ collection of data Printed and electronic products and video recordings of press conferences

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Organisational culture to adapt to electronic changes. Limited resources to be used to gather information

Type of indicators Inputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator

Desired performanceCommunication channels should be flexible and easily accessible to all employees

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Corporate Communications

45.2.1 Corporate Communications (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 45)

Dashboard of media perception compiled

Short definition

Media perception is measured through a quarterly media analysis report containing amongst others reputational indicators (such as tonality trends of news reportage about Stats SA and its numbers, trust of official statistics and their use in news reporting). The dashboard also measures Statistics South Africa's contribution to the battle of ideas in public discourse and its share of voice on news reporting about itself and/or its principals

Purpose/importance

The media dashboards and the quarterly analysis report primarily serves the following purposes:

- Media reputation management (ensure reputational risks and incorrect public perceptions are identified and addressed, ensure negative reporting by the media is always addressed)
- Inform external communication/media strategies (by identifying opportunities and shortfalls in media communication)
- Media strategy/plan evaluation (media analysis is the primary tool for measuring whether external
 communication objectives have been met and, in cases where objectives were not met, diagnose likely
 causes and recommend remedies)
- Ensure the organisation communicates better with all its stakeholders, including South Africans at grassroots levels for improved service delivery (by recommending communication tactics based on evidence gained from daily media monitoring and analysis)

Source of information/ collection of data Data are collected on a daily basis as part of Media Monitoring and Analysis. Source of the raw data is the mass media in South Africa and abroad (only in case of newspapers and online/digital media)

Method of calculation

Simple count

Data limitation

The monitoring exercise does not include grassroots/community media due to lack of media monitoring infrastructure in the South African market

Type of indicators

Inputs

Calculation type

Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle

Annually and quarterly

New indicator

No

Desired performance

Updated dashboard

Indicator responsibility

Chief Director: Corporate Communications

45.3.1 Corporate Communications (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 45)

Strategic interventions to improve internal and external communication

Short definition A communication training programme to increase the use of data visuals by employees, relationships built and

community media trained, communications products developed for municipalities and schools and new

approaches and channels for dissemination of other releases/products developed

Purpose/importance Internal stakeholders need to be kept informed of organisational issues and decisions; external stakeholders need

to be made aware of the work of the organisation and the importance of using official statistics for planning and decision-making; and the media are important in communicating organisational messages and ensuring that the

organisation is viewed as credible

Source of information/

collection of data

Printed and electronic products; procurement documents and emails; registers and video recordings of press

conferences

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Availability of the SG for staff and media interactions

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Quarterly

New indicator

Desired performance Adherence to targets as set out in the organisational strategy and work programme

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Corporate Communications

46.1.1 Stakeholder Relations and Marketing (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 46)

Percentage of telephonic queries handled within 15 minutes

Short definitionThe percentage used to calculate the turnaround time of handling user requests in line with Batho Pele principles.

15-minute requests cover simple and accessible information to various stakeholders

Purpose/importanceThe purpose of user requests is to monitor the type of information requested and to monitor the turnaround times

to service our stakeholders in line with the Service Delivery Improvement Plan, which is informed by the Batho Pele

principles

Source of information/ collection of data Customer Relations Management system (CRM) and User Satisfaction Survey

Method of calculation | Addition of numbers visited and downloaded from website

Data limitationThere is a problem with calculating percentages for requests due to unstableness of the Customer Relations

Management (CRM) system. Due to problems with the CRM system, the stakeholder database is not updated properly and this leads to outdated information about stakeholders. The implication is that SRM cannot source up-

to-date stakeholder information to respond to the User Satisfaction Survey, leading to low response rates

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Cumulative

Reporting cycle Monthly, quarterly, annually

New indicator

Desired performance Maximum use of our data products and good service. Satisfied stakeholders

46.2.1 Stakeholder Relations and Marketing (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 46) Percentage of telephonic queries handled within 24 hours

Short definitionThe percentage used to calculate the turnaround time of handling user requests in line with Batho Pele principles.

24-hour requests cover normal requests which may require the creation of several tables to populate the required

information

Purpose/importanceThe purpose of user requests is to monitor the type of information requested and to monitor the turnaround times

to service our stakeholders in line with the Service Delivery Improvement Plan, which is informed by the Batho Pele principles. The User Satisfaction Survey measures how satisfied Stats SA stakeholders are with the information

available within Stats SA

Source of information/collection of data

Customer Relations Management system (CRM) and User Satisfaction Survey

Method of calculation Addition of numbers visited and downloaded from website

Data limitationThere is a problem with calculating percentages for requests due to unstableness of the Customer Relations

Management (CRM) system. Due to problems with the CRM system, the stakeholder database is not updated properly and this leads to outdated information about stakeholders. The implication is that SRM cannot source up-

to-date stakeholder information to respond to the User Satisfaction Survey, leading to low response rates

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Cumulative

Reporting cycle Monthly, quarterly, annually

New indicator No

Desired performance Maximum use of our data products and good service. Satisfied stakeholders

46.3.1 Stakeholder Relations and Marketing (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 46) Percentage of telephonic queries handled within 5 days

Short definitionThe percentage used to calculate the turnaround time of handling user requests in line with Batho Pele principles.

5-day special requests need subject matter specialists and usually require in-depth analysis of data

Purpose/importanceThe purpose of user requests is to monitor the type of information requested and to monitor the turnaround times

to service our stakeholders in line with the Service Delivery Improvement Plan, which is informed by the Batho Pele principles. The User Satisfaction Survey measures how satisfied Stats SA stakeholders are with the information

available within Stats SA

Source of information/collection of data

Customer Relations Management system (CRM) and User Satisfaction Survey

Method of calculation Addition of numbers visited and downloaded from website

Data limitationThere is a problem with calculating percentages for requests due to unstableness of the Customer Relations

Management (CRM) system. Due to problems with the CRM system, the stakeholder database is not updated properly and this leads to outdated information about stakeholders. The implication is that SRM cannot source up-

to-date stakeholder information to respond to the User Satisfaction Survey, leading to low response rates

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Cumulative

Reporting cycle Monthly, quarterly, annually

New indicator No

Desired performance Maximum use of our data products and good service. Satisfied stakeholders

46.4.1 Stakeholder Relations and Marketing – User Satisfaction Report (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 46)

User Satisfaction Survey (UIS) conducted

Short definition The User satisfaction survey is conducted to assess stakeholder needs and how satisfied they are with the

information disseminated

Purpose/importance The User Satisfaction Survey measures how satisfied Stats SA stakeholders are with the information produced by

Stats SA

Source of information/collection of data

Customer Relations Management (CRM) system

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Correct and updated stakeholder database. Response rate for the USS

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator No

Desired performance Increased use of Stats SA data/products to meet stakeholder needs

46.5.1 Stakeholder Relations and Marketing (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 46) Strategic intervention to improve stakeholder management services

Purpose/importance The Customer Relations Management (CRM) system helps in consolidating data of both internal and external

stakeholders. Mostly it assists in checking how often the stakeholders seek assistance and the turnaround time on

the requests made

Source of information/collection of data

Customer Relations Management system (CRM) and User Satisfaction Survey

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitationThere is a problem with calculating percentages for requests due to unstableness of the Customer Relations

Management (CRM) system. Due to problems with the CRM system, the stakeholder database is not updated properly and this leads to outdated information about stakeholders. The implication is that SRM cannot source up-

to-date stakeholder information to respond to the User Satisfaction Survey, leading to low response rates

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Cumulative

Reporting cycle Monthly, quarterly, annually

New indicator

Desired performance Maximum use of the CRM system

47.1.1 SANSS: Independent Assessment Units (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 47) SASQAF quality statements produced

Short definition Data quality improvement using SASQAF is a requirement for certifying data as official. Datasets that do not fulfil

the quality criterion set in SASQAF are deemed to be of poor quality

Source of information/ collection of data Assessment is based on metadata that are provided by the owner of the data

Method of calculation Available metadata are checked against the requirements of SASQAF standards. Scores are allocated to each

standard, based on the benchmarks that apply in order to quantify the overall levels of quality. Level 1: poor statistics; Level 2: questionable statistics; Level 3: acceptable statistics; Level 4: quality statistics. Scores are then aggregated by dimensions. The overall score which is the average of the dimension scores also indicates the

overall quality level of the product

Data limitationThe assessment process is based on the willingness of the data owner to subject their product to the assessment.

The process can be tedious as it requires assembling supporting documents by the data owner for every standard. The scoring is based on the availability of the required metadata and hence on whether all the practices are fully documented. Often, data owners do not document all their practices, especially if they do not have full control of the entire statistical value chain. Hence, they could decide to withdraw from the assessment which could result in

an incomplete process and no quality statement for the statistical product

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator

Desired performance Reports on SASQAF developed and reviewed

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Independent Assessment Unit

47.2.1 SANSS: Independent Assessment Units (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP - 47) Strategic initiatives to improve independent quality assessment

Short definition Data quality improvement using SASQAF is a requirement for certifying data as official. Datasets that do not fulfil

the quality criterion set in SASQAF are deemed to be of poor quality

Source of information/ collection of data Assessment is based on metadata that are provided by the owner of the data

Method of calculation Available metadata are checked against the requirements of SASQAF standards. Scores are allocated to each

standard, based on the benchmarks that apply in order to quantify the overall levels of quality. Level 1: poor statistics; Level 2: questionable statistics; Level 3: acceptable statistics; Level 4: quality statistics. Scores are then aggregated by dimensions. The overall score which is the average of the dimension scores also indicates the

overall quality level of the product

Data limitationThe assessment process is based on the willingness of the data owner to subject their product to the assessment.

The process can be tedious as it requires assembling supporting documents by the data owner for every standard. The scoring is based on the availability of the required metadata and hence on whether all the practices are fully documented. Often, data owners do not document all their practices, especially if they do not have full control of the entire statistical value chain. Hence, they could decide to withdraw from the assessment which could result in

an incomplete process and no quality statement for the statistical product

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator

Desired performance Reports on SASQAF developed and reviewed

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Independent Assessment Unit

Strategic Outcome 3: Partners in statistics

Goal statement: By 2020, Stats SA is leading statistical coordination in the country. Partners in the SANSS actively participate in statistical coordination structures, are establishing statistics units to improve the quality of statistics generated and increase the use of statistics as evidence to inform policy processes. South Africa continues to guide and influence statistical development in the region, continent and the world. Key indicators for success are:

- 20% of municipalities are updating the spatial information frame through collaborative partnerships
- A geo-statistically enabled institution powered by informatics
- 5% of organs of state actively participate in the SANSS
- A National Strategy for the Development of Statistics has been compiled by 2017

Strategic objectives under Partners in statistics:



48.1.1 Geographic Frames and Geographic Services (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 48)

Number of provinces demarcated

Short definitionDemarcation is a process of re-determining new boundaries of place names, enumeration areas and small areas

for sampling and field enumeration for censuses and surveys

Purpose/importance To update the size and extent of spatial boundaries to accommodate changes on the ground caused by either

growth in or decline of settlements

Source of information/

collection of data

Administrative records from municipalities, digital satellite imagery, internal data from the listing capture books and

master sample updates

Method of calculation Number of EAs and place names updated

Data limitation Outdated base due to movement of population

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator No

Desired performance All provinces demarcated accordingly for surveys (implementation of SIF)

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Geography Frames

48.2.1 Geographic Frames and Geographic Services (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 48)

Strategic initiatives to improve the SIF

Short definition A Spatial Integrated Framework (SIF) is a geo-referenced dataset of structures (points) and areas required by Stats

SA as an input frame for conducting surveys and censuses. The whole idea is based on migrating the Master Sample dataset to the new frame of SIF. It is one of the key priority projects for the organisation in the current

financial year

Purpose/importanceThe spatial information framework is essential for the management of change within the South African

environment, that provides for the drawing and updating of sample frameworks for the collection and

dissemination of quality statistics

Source of information/

collection of data

Administrative records from municipalities, digital satellite imagery, internal data from the listing capture books and

master sample updates

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation External data

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator No

Desired performance Implementation of SIF by 2018

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Geography Frames

49.1.1 Spatial Information Frame – Provinces (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 49)

Percentage of municipalities updated

Short definition The maintenance of an updated provincial geographic frame that will support all household-based surveys and

censuses

Purpose/importance Maintaining an updated spatial frame provides credibility and confidence to all the activities in the statistical value

chain

Source of information/collection of data

Structures listed and spatial points captured. Any layer of the Spatial Information Frame: PSUs, place names

updated, addresses assigned

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Changing characteristics of features point, e.g. demolished, vacant, classification error, etc.

Calculation type Cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator

Desired performance 100% updated provincial spatial information frame

Indicator responsibility Provincial Chief Directors

49.2.1 Spatial Information Frame – Provinces (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 49)

Strategic initiatives implemented to improve the SIF

Short definition Strategic initiatives on rolling out the spatial information frame and partnership expanded with one organ of state

on SIF. Partnership on SIF expanded with at least one organ of state per province

Purpose/importance SIF that will be used by all stakeholders in provinces, particularly Stats SA and municipalities

Source of information/ collection of data Data sharing/SLA/MoU agreement

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Legal implications of a signed agreement. Length of time to conclude agreement

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator No

Desired performance Expand collaborative initiatives with various stakeholders in the implementation of SIF

Indicator responsibility Provincial Chief Directors

50.1.1 Business Register (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 50) Number of financial sampling frames compiled

Short definition The Statistical Business Register (SBR) is a database containing selected information of all businesses in South

Africa, irrespective of size and economic activity performed, that have registered their business with at least one of the following government authorities, i.e. the Department of Trade and Industry and the South African Revenue Service. The Business Sampling Frame is extracted from the SBR and serves as a basis for most economic statistics surveys conducted by Statistics South Africa. Reports/documents to improve the SBR include reports on the finalisation of the revised business rules, a document on commencing with the implementation of the reviewed BSF quality management framework, a report on commencing the implementation of the units model as well as reports

on Business Register Statistics

Purpose/importance Documents and reports are produced for improvement and developmental purposes. The Statistical Business

Register provides the Directorate: Methodology and Evaluation with the requested business sampling frame that

enables the drawing of samples for the different economic statistics surveys

Source of information/collection of data

Available documentation on international best practice as well as administrative (legislative) data

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitationThe Statistical Business Register is a database containing selected information of all registered (mainly value added

tax) businesses in South Africa. The accurate reporting on the economic activity performed by these businesses is a challenge as the classification systems at the source of the information are not aligned to an international classification system or standard, e.g. ISIC. Interpretation of data should be done in conjunction with the various

legislation under which the data serves. The information is treated as confidential unit record data

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodically

New indicator No

Desired performance Reports to improve the quality of the Statistical Business Register

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Business Register

50.2.1 Business Register (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 50)

Number of reports on business register statistics

Short definition The Business Sampling Frame is extracted from the SBR and serves as a basis for most economic statistics surveys

conducted by Statistics South Africa. Reports/documents to improve the SBR include reports on the finalisation of the revised business rules, a document on commencing with the implementation of the reviewed BSF quality management framework, a report on commencing the implementation of the units model as well as reports on

Business Register Statistics

Purpose/importance Documents and reports are produced for improvement and developmental purposes. The Statistical Business

Register provides the Directorate: Methodology and Evaluation with the requested business sampling frame that

enables the drawing of samples for the different economic statistics surveys

Source of information/

collection of data

Available documentation on international best practice as well as administrative (legislative) data

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitationThe Statistical Business Register is a database containing selected information of all registered (mainly value added

tax) businesses in South Africa. The accurate reporting on the economic activity performed by these businesses is a challenge as the classification systems at the source of the information are not aligned to an international classification system or standard, e.g. ISIC. Interpretation of data should be done in conjunction with the various

legislation under which the data serves. The information is treated as confidential unit record data

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodically

New indicator No

Desired performance Reports to improve the quality of the Statistical Business Register

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Business Register

50.3.1 Business Register (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 50)

Strategic initiatives to improve the business register

Short definition Implementation of the units model commenced, reports on finalisation of the revised business rules, document on

commencing with the implementation of the reviewed BSF quality management framework, implementation of the

reviewed BSF quality management framework commenced

Purpose/importance Documents, reports and divisional surveys are produced for improvement and development purposes. The business

sampling frame forms the basis of economic statistics surveys

Source of information/collection of data

Business sampling frame is based on administrative (taxation) data

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation External data

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator

Desired performance Reports to improve the Business Register

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Business Register

51.1.1 Social Statistics Subsystems – SANSS (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 51)

Documents on coordination of economic and social statistics subsystems

Short definition Established partnerships with various organs of state in Economic and Social Statistics with the aim of providing

technical support and improving the quality of statistics

Purpose/importance To ensure that organs of state produce good quality statistics for planning and decision-making

Source of information/ collection of data Organs of state with whom Stats SA has collaborated through Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Organs of state unable to finalise some of the projects due to unavailability of funds

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator No

Desired performance Increase coordination with organs of state to increase production of official statistics

Indicator responsibility Chief Directors: Economic and Social Statistics Subsystem

52.1.1 Information Management – SANSS (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 52)

Number of agreements with organs of state on data sharing

Short definition Agreements in the SANSS facilitated by Stats SA. Implementing a SANSS-wide data repository is contingent on data

being shared by and with other sector departments in the SANSS.

Purpose/importance A blueprint will allow Stats SA to determine the cost of implementing a data repository and determine whether the

budget exists for its implementation

Source of information/collection of data

Desktop research on why a SANSS data repository is required and developing a blueprint for how it can be implemented. Additionally, identify the technologies that will assist its implementation and how other NSOs have

implemented such repositories in support of their NSS

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation None

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annual

New indicator Yes

Desired performance Increase the number of signed agreements on data sharing with other organs of state

Indicator responsibility Chief Director : Information Management

52.2.1 Information Management in the SANSS (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 52)

Strategic initiatives to improve information management in the SANSS

Short definition Reports on piloting a data repository, expanding the use of E-data transfer tool amongst SANSS members, and on

expanding the use of dissemination tool amongst SANSS members for improved information management in the

SANSS

Purpose/importance Reports indicate the implementation of the data repository, data sharing and data dissemination by sector

departments. To that end, the Information Management report indicates the need for implementing sectoral data

inventories to identify what data are collected and whether there is duplication of collection

Source of information/ collection of data Desktop research

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation External data

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator No

Desired performance Integration of information management system in the SANSS

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Information Management

53.1.1 Statistical Reporting – SANSS (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 53)

Number of national and international statistical reports

Short definition South Africa (SA) as a member of the United Nations (UN) has to provide regular progress updates on agreed

interventions through the provision of statistical reports indicating the level of progress achieved by the country. These reports are also used by the UN to measure SA's performance relative to both established indicators as well

as progress of other countries

Purpose/importance Provide an indication of the reports that are required to comply with our national and international reporting

obligations. Critical, as it provides a source of progress measurement on development imperatives of the

government

Source of information/collection of data

Government departments and other countries across the world

Method of calculation Progress is measured according to specific goals, targets and indicators prescribed by international agencies.

Methods of computation are standardised according to set protocols established internationally

Data limitation Process is sometimes curtailed due to lack of data from sector departments and poor quality of available data,

which makes reporting on all indicators impossible

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator No.

Desired performance Increase collaboration with other organs of state on national and international statistics

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Statistical Reporting

54.1.1 Standards and measurement – SANSS (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 54)

Technical support in statistical production provided to organs of state

Short definition SANSS receives requests from sector departments for assistance on improving the data quality of statistical outputs

for which the department is responsible. The work includes an evaluation of the relevant department's work processes according to criteria as set out in the SASQAF document and according to the Statistical Value Chain

Purpose/importance This will enable departments to improve the quality of data that are used in policy decision-making processes

Source of information/ Government departments collection of data

Method of calculation Simple count (number of reports submitted or circulated to various stakeholders)

Data limitationLack of metadata, standards and methodologies employed by sector departments

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator No

Desired performance Increase collaboration in the production of official statistics with other organs of state

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: National Statistics System

54.2.1 Standards and measurement – SANSS (Core)

Indicator title (WP - 54)

Reports on improving technical support in statistical production provided to organs of state

Short definition Report on diagnostic assessment and specifications for readiness assessment process

Purpose/importance Assess the status of quality of data in various government departments

Source of information/ collection of data Government departments

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Lack of metadata, standards and methodologies employed by sector departments

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator

Desired performance Increase collaboration in the production of official statistics with other organs of state

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: National Statistics System

55.1.1 Statistical Support and Advice – Provinces (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 55)

Percentage statistical support provided to SANSS partners

Short definition Providing statistical support to provincial partnership to ensure decision-making is informed by quality information

(statistical support relates to statistical advice, informatics information, analysis and interpretation)

Purpose/importance The purpose is to ensure government policy is informed by quality information and to optimise the use of data in

decision-making

Source of information/collection of data

Evidence of the statistical support, e.g. minutes of meetings, letter of engagement, etc.

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Capacity to transform data and unavailability of data at the required level. This performance is driven by user

requests

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator

Desired performance Increased support to provincial stakeholders by engaging in the statistical related issues

Indicator responsibility Provincial Chief Directors

55.2.1 Statistical Support and Advice – Provinces (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 55)

Number of initiatives implemented leading statistical coordination

Short definition Initiatives on developing a provincial strategy for development of statistics, strengthening critical records and

sources through assessment of administrative data and developing research papers to respond to provincial policy

Purpose/importance Ensure improved technical support for the organs of state

Source of information/ collection of data Organs of state

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation External data

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator No

Desired performance Improve support provided to other organs of state

Indicator responsibility Provincial Chief Directors

56.1.1 International Statistical Development and Cooperation (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 56) Participation in international programmes

Short definition Statistics South Africa participates in Africa and globally on matters of statistical development, which include the

Sustainable Development Goals and being a member in United Nations Groups at global level, as well as other

statistical programmes that contribute to statistical development in the continent

Purpose/importance Participating in international statistical development discussions, being a member of high-level statistical groups

and sharing international best practices contributes to improvement of statistical processes to produce quality

statistics for informed policy and decision-making

Source of information/

collection of data

Statistical development partners, African and international statistics offices and agencies, government departments,

divisional strategic plans and reports

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Funding, policies and country participation

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator

Desired performance Learning and sharing knowledge on international statistical best practices for statistical development in the

continent

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: International Statistical Development

56.2.1 International Statistical Development and Cooperation (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 56) Strategic initiatives to improve international collaboration

Short definition Stats SA internationally collaborates though benchmarking with countries that have acclaimed statistical processes,

and also shares experiences on statistical processes with countries visiting for information exchange and benchmarking, which culminate into bilateral and multilateral agreements for cooperation on statistical development matters. These culminate into the development of the international programme's communication strategy, implementation of guidelines for bilateral and multilateral relations and on implementation of the

international statistics best practice framework

Purpose/importance To improve international collaboration for statistical development in the continent through sharing international

best practices and providing technical assistance, contributing to improvement of statistical processes to produce

quality statistics for informed policy and decision-making

Source of information/

collection of data

Statistical development partners, international statistics offices, government departments and statistical agencies,

meetings, study visits, countries' terms of reference, internet

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation External data

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Non-cumulative reports

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator

Desired performanceTo improve the international collaboration with various statistical organisations and agencies

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: International Statistical Development

57.1.1 Statistical Development in Africa (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 57) Participation in the African Statistical Programme

Short definition Statistics South Africa participates in the African Statistical System as a partner as well as Secretariat with other

> development partners through programmes like the Africa Symposia on Statistical Development and other projects contributing to the African statistical rejuvenation, including the Africa Agenda 2063 and Strategy for the

> Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa and other programmes run by the African Union Commission in the continent

Purpose/importance Increasing African statisticians ensures that there will always be a base of statisticians contributing to the planning,

policy and decision-making to shape the future of the continent

Source of information/ collection of data

Statistical development partners, ministerial meetings, clusters, divisional strategic plans and reports

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Funding, policies and country participation

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator No

Desired performance Increase a pool of African statisticians and participation in African statistical development initiatives

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: International Statistical Development

57.2.1 Statistical Development in Africa (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 57)

Strategic initiatives to improve statistical development in Africa

Short definition Framework for monitoring and evaluating impact of African Centres of Excellence compiled and report on the

implementation of the African Peer Support framework

Purpose/importance Reports to ensure improved statistical development in Africa

Source of information/collection of data

Statistical development partners, ministerial meetings, clusters, divisional strategic plans and reports

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation External data

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator No

Desired performance To improve the statistical development in Africa

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: International Statistical Development

Strategic Outcome 4: A capable organisation

Goal statement: By 2020, the amended legislative framework enables effective statistical coordination in South Africa. Stats SA will have sustained and improved its good governance practices and systems evident by unqualified audit reports, and complemented by effective accountability practices. Key indicators for success are:

- The amended Statistics Act has been passed by 2017
- Unqualified audit reports (clean audits)
- 100% of household survey collections are technology-driven by 2020
- Turnaround times to delivery of results are within six weeks of survey completion

Strategic objectives under A capable organisation:



58.1.1 Legislative Reform - SANSS (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 58)Documents developed for legislative reform

Short definition Stats SA is reviewing the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999) in order to strengthen the current legislation relating to

SANSS. The review process culminated in a draft of proposals with a goal of strengthening parts of the Act, in

particular those relating to section 14 of the Act

Purpose/importance To strengthen statistical coordination in the country towards the implementation of the South African National

Statistics System

Source of information/ collection of data International, national and provincial consultation process

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Stats SA does not have control over the legislation change processes and availability of Cabinet for tabling

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator

Desired performance Approved legislative reform

Indicator responsibility Acting DDG: SANSS

59.1.1 Strategic Planning, Reporting and Monitoring (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 59)

Strategic planning and reporting documents compiled

Short definition Organisational strategy is done after every five years; outlines the vision, mission and plans of the organisation

over a stipulated period. The Annual Performance Plan (Work Programme) defines the annual targets to be achieved in the five-year strategy. The Annual Report reports on the organisational and financial performance of the organisation. The Service Delivery Improvement Programme assesses the level of satisfaction by customers in

public domain

Purpose/importance The purpose of the indicator is to drive strategic management in the organisation, including organisational strategy

development, strategic planning, reporting and monitoring

Source of information/

collection of data

Clusters and divisional strategic plans and quarterly reports

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitationMalicious compliance, subject to Minister's approval, rigid government frameworks/policies and parliamentary

processes

Type of indicators Inputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator No

Desired performance Attain clean and unqualified audit report for the organisation

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Strategy

59.2.1 Strategic Planning, Reporting and Monitoring (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 59) Organisation quarterly reports compiled

Short definition Quarterly reports monitor annual performance targets in the Work Programme

Purpose/importance The purpose of the indicator is to report and monitor organisational performance indicators

Source of information/collection of data

Clusters and divisional strategic plans

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitationMalicious compliance, subject to Minister's approval, rigid government frameworks/policies and parliamentary

processes

Type of indicators Inputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Quarterly

New indicator No

Desired performance Attain clean and unqualified audit report for the organisation

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Strategy

59.3.1 Strategic Planning, Reporting and Monitoring (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 59)

Strategic interventions implemented to improve strategic management

Short definition Facilitate strategic conversations and conduct mid-term reviews to assess organisational performance

Purpose/importance To improve strategic management (planning, reporting and monitoring processes) in the organisation

Source of information/collection of data

Divisional strategic plans and key management committees (Exco and CDF)

Method of calculation Simple count, minutes of meetings and reports

Data limitation Malicious compliance, lack of accountability and responsibility, resource constraints

Type of indicators Inputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator

Desired performance Attain clean and unqualified audit report for the organisation

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Strategy

60.1.1 Programme and Project Management (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 60) Number of integrated management information reports

Short definition Monthly integrated management information reports provide management information to Statistics South Africa's

management on the achievement of planned monthly input, process and output milestones and targets, which are linked to the quarterly and annual targets as reflected in the Annual Work Programme and Strategy of Statistics

South Africa

Purpose/importance To compile and provide monthly integrated management information reports to Statistics South Africa's

management for timely decision-making, good governance and accountability

Source of information/ Operational planning documents and monthly performance against planned milestone reports from Statistics South

Africa's directorates serve as inputs for the monthly integrated management information reports. Furthermore, management information from government transversal systems serves as inputs for the management information on finance and human resource management, which is hosted on the management information repository

(Radikopantsha) of Statistics South Africa

Method of calculation Simple count (number of documents received/available on the management information repository

[Radikopantsha] of Statistics South Africa)

Data limitation Poor submission by internal stakeholders of operational and project plans and monthly progress against planned

milestone plan reports

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Quarterly

New indicator

collection of data

Desired performance Attain clean and unqualified audit report for the organisation

60.2.1 Programme and Project Management (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 60) Percentage clusters empowered in operational planning and reporting

Short definition Facilitating development of annual operational plans and monthly performance against planned milestone reports

by Statistics South Africa's directorates

Purpose/importance To operationalise Statistics South Africa's Strategy and Annual Work Programme through facilitating the

development of and empowering directorates within Statistics South Africa in developing annual operational plans based on the Annual Work Programme for Statistics South Africa and facilitating monthly performance against planned milestones reporting by directorates within Statistics South Africa for timely decision-making, good

governance and accountability

Source of information/ collection of data Statistics South Africa's directorates and operational planning documents and monthly performance against

planned milestone reports from Statistics South Africa's directorates

Method of calculation | Simple count (number of documents received/available on the management information repository

[Radikopantsha] of Statistics South Africa)

Data limitation Poor submission by internal stakeholders of operational plans and monthly progress against planned milestone

reports

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator No

Desired performance Attain clean and unqualified audit report for the organisation

60.3.1 Programme and Project Management (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 60) Projects empowered in accordance with Stats SA's project management framework

Short definition Building project management capabilities and facilitating development of project plans and performance reports

by Statistics South Africa's project managers and teams for priority projects

Purpose/importance To enhance project management capabilities and facilitate the development of and empower Statistics South

Africa's project managers and teams in developing project plans, managing their projects and developing performance reports in accordance with Statistics South Africa's project management framework for timely

decision-making, good governance and accountability

Source of information/ collection of data Project planning and management documents, and project performance reports from Statistics South Africa's

priority projects

Method of calculation Simple count (number of documents received/available on the management information repository

[Radikopantsha] of Statistics South Africa)

Data limitationTimely submission by internal stakeholders on priority project needs and poor submission by internal stakeholders

of project plans and performance reports

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator

Desired performance Attain clean and unqualified audit report for the organisation

60.4.1 Programme and Project Management (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 60)

Report on improving programme and project management

Short definition | Improve programme and project management through developing additional functionality, which will enhance the

management information repository (Radikopantsha) hosting management information of Statistics South Africa

Purpose/importance To improve programme and project management in Statistics South Africa through development of additional

functionality, which will enhance the management information repository (Radikopantsha) hosting management

information of Statistics South Africa

Source of information/ collection of data The management information repository (Radikopantsha) of Statistics South Africa

Method of calculation Report and management information repository (Radikopantsha)

Data limitation Availability of Statistics South Africa's Information Technology network. Availability of and dependency on

government transversal systems

Type of indicators Inputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator

Desired performance Attain clean and unqualified audit report for the organisation

61.1.1 Internal Audit (Core)

Indicator title (WP - 61) Percentage internal audit reports completed as per approved audit coverage plan

Short definition Internal audit reports provide audit assurance and advisory services to Stats SA relating to controls, risks and

governance processes

Purpose/importance To provide an independent and objective assurance that organisational objectives are achieved through

independent evaluation of controls, risks and governance processes

Source of information/collection of data

 $Interviews\ and\ meetings\ with\ auditees,\ enquiries\ with\ stakeholders.\ Documents\ such\ as\ legislation\ and\ regulations,$

frameworks, methodologies, policies, plans, etc.

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Possible scope limitation due to resource and limitations by auditees

Type of indicators Inputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator No

Desired performance Attain clean and unqualified audit report for the organisation

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Internal Audit

61.2.1 Internal Audit (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 61) Reports on improving internal audit services

Short definition Report on conducting quality assurance according to IIA Standards and framework and conducting peer review of

internal audit services

Purpose/importance To improve Internal audit assurance and advisory services in the organisation

Source of information/ collection of data External stakeholders and committees

Method of calculation Simple count, minutes of meetings and reports

Data limitationResource constraints

Type of indicators Inputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator No

Desired performance Attain clean and unqualified audit report for the organisation

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Internal Audit

62.1.1 Corporate Governance (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 62) Corporate Governance reports compiled

Short definition Corporate governance ensures efficiency and effectiveness within the working environment. These include: policies

review and their approval, compilation of corporate governance reports and legal documents

Purpose/importance To ensure compliance with all relevant prescripts, legislative mandates, policies and implementation of corporate

governance

Source of information/collection of data

Policy register, status report on strategic risks, operational plans, employee loss and damage reports, investigation reports, other government documents, e.g. Presidential Hotline, internal and external auditors and strategic

planning documents

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitationMalicious compliance, non-reporting of corporate governance infringements, non-reporting of incidents and

delays in legal and civil litigation matters

Type of indicators Inputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Quarterly

New indicator No

Desired performance Attain clean and unqualified audit report for the organisation

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Corporate Governance

62.2.1 Corporate Governance (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 62) Reports on improving corporate governance

Short definition Reports on embedding constitutional values into governance practices, strengthening the risk management culture

to enhance risk accountability and assessment on building a resilient anti-corruption environment

Purpose/importance To improve internal audit assurance and advisory services in the organisation

Source of information/collection of data

Internal committees and external stakeholders

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Poor completion of governance documents by various divisions and clusters

Type of indicators Inputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator No

Desired performance Attain clean and unqualified audit report for the organisation

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Corporate Governance

63.1.1 Financial Administration and Management (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 63) Financial management and administration documents submitted to National Treasury and AG

Short definition Financial administration and management is about implementing, monitoring and evaluating organisational

financial resources by providing financial, supply chain and asset management services to the organisation. This

takes place within the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA)

Purpose/importance To improve the efficiencies and effectiveness of financial management systems and thereby improve compliance

Source of information/ collection of data Information is derived from various divisions and clusters

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Transversal systems that are not integrated

Type of indicators Inputs

Calculation type Cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator No

Desired performance Attain clean and unqualified audit report for the organisation

Indicator responsibility Chief Financial Officer

63.2.1 Financial Administration and Management (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 63)

Percentage goods and services procured from black-owned institutions

Short definition Provide supply chain management services to the organisation with particular percentage of business offered to

BEE entities

Purpose/importance To improve procurement of goods and services to BEE entities for promotion of BEE

Source of information/collection of data

National Treasury Central Suppliers Database (CSD)

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Suppliers who are not financially and functionally capable

Type of indicators Inputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator No

Desired performance Attainment of target percentage of BEE companies used by Stats SA to procure goods and services

Indicator responsibility Chief Financial Officer

63.3.1 Financial Administration and Management (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 63) Reports on improving financial management and administration

Short definition Research reports on modernising divisional business processes through automation of the payroll certification

process, implementing the audit progress monitoring system and testing the viability of implementing the digital

filing system

Purpose/importance To improve financial management and administration

Source of information/collection of data

Clusters and divisions

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitationMalicious compliance, lack of accountability and responsibility, resource constraints and latest technological

systems

Type of indicators Inputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator No

Desired performance Attain clean and unqualified audit report for the organisation

Indicator responsibility Chief Financial Officer

64.1.1 Human Resource Management (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 64)

Percentage permanent staff appointed within 12 months as per the PSR 2016

Purpose/importance Appointing qualified staff in in funded vacant positions to reduce the vacancy rate to ensure a competent workforce

to meet the strategic objectives of Stats SA

Source of information/ collection of data Recruitment reports, Employment Equity report, PERSAL reports

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitationDeclining job offers at the last minute; where the process has to be redone which causes delays on appointments,

not enough people with the required skills and incomplete documents by the applicants

Type of indicators Inputs

Calculation type Cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator

Desired performance Appoint the required staff within the 12 months of advertisement

64.2.1 Human Resource Management (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 64) Vacancy rate (permanent)

Short definition Reduce the vacancy rate to 8,5% for the 2017/18 financial year

Purpose/importance Appointing qualified staff on funded vacant positions to reduce the vacancy rate to ensure a competent work force

to meet strategic objectives of Stats SA. To meet employment equity targets of 50% for women at SMS level and

2% people living with disabilities

Source of information/ collection of data Recruitment reports

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Scarce and critical skills and people living with disabilities who have the required skills. People living with

disabilities especially with the required qualifications are difficult to recruit in the competitive South African labour

market

Type of indicators Inputs

Calculation type Cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator No

Desired performance To reduce the vacancy rate to 8,5% in 2017 for the organisation

64.3.1 Human Resource Management (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 64) Percentage grievance cases addressed within 30 days

Short definition Percentage of grievances cases by staff to labour relations unit

Purpose/importanceMonitor how quickly the cases are resolved or attended to

Source of information/ collection of data HRM and organisational annual reports

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Availability of all stakeholders for cases on time

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator

Desired performanceAll grievances cases to be addressed within 30 days

64.4.1 Human Resource Management (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 64) Percentage disciplinary cases addressed within 60 days

Short definition Percentage of disciplinary cases by staff to labour relations unit

Purpose/importanceMonitor how quickly the cases are resolved or attended to

Source of information/ collection of data HRM and organisational annual reports

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Availability of all stakeholders for cases on time

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator

Desired performance All cases to be addressed within 60 days

64.5.1 Human Resource Management (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 64) Reports on improving human resource management

Short definition Reports on introducing client satisfaction survey, HRM systems piloted and tested and redeployment of staff affected

by using the current technology

Purpose/importance To improve human resource management; part of modernising business as usual to make it more effective

Source of information/collection of data

Divisions and clusters

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Latest technological systems, unqualified staff and unavailability of positions

Type of indicators Inputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator No

Desired performance | Improve the human resource management processes and systems

65.1.1 Facilities Management, Logistics and Security (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 65) Report on security and OHSA

Short definition To provide a secure, safe and healthy working environment to all staff at district, provincial and national levels

Purpose/importance Provide a conducive, hygienic, safe and secure working environment compliant with related legislation

Source of information/ collection of data Internal (divisions & service providers)/external stakeholders

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Poor collaboration by relevant stakeholders

Type of indicators Inputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator No

Desired performance Ensure a safe and conducive workplace for productive workforce

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Facilities Management, Logistics and Security Services

65.2.1 Facilities Management, Logistics and Security (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 65) Reports on improving facilities management, security and logistics

Short definition Strategic initiatives to roll out a Safety, Health Environment, Risk and Quality (SHERQ) programme; and

implementing a PPP service level agreement

Purpose/importance To improve facilities management, security and logistics

Source of information/collection of data

Clusters and divisions

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Resource constraints

Type of indicators Inputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator No

Desired performanceTo improve the facilities management, security and logistics services for all Stats SA offices

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Facilities Management, Logistics and Security Services

66.1.1 Talent Management (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 66) Institutionalise talent management

Short definition Talent management is a processes to attract, develop, motivate, and retain productive and engaged employees

Purpose/importance To create a high-performance, sustainable organisation that meets strategic and operational goals and objectives.

This will also assist to measure the attainment of the implementation of succession planning

Source of information/ collection of data Various HR reports and inputs from line managers

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Incomplete employee information and insufficient organisational systems

Type of indicators Inputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator No

Desired performance To create a pool of skilled professionals at various levels within the organisation

67.1.1 Information and Communications Technology (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 67) Implement network infrastructure to support digital data collection

Short definition Dedicated Network for Digital Data Collection and Processing (APN – Access Point Network)

Purpose/importance To provide dedicated network to support data collection

Source of information/collection of data

Requirements gathered from survey clusters

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Budget

Type of indicators Inputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator Yes

Desired performance Strategic initiative to move to digital collection

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Information and Communications Technology

68.1.1 Business Modernisation (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 68) Reports on innovating business processes

Short definition Documents on enterprise architecture capability assessment report

Purpose/importance To improve Business Modernisation to be on par with other national statistics organisations (NSOs)

Source of information/ collection of data Business users and research

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Resource constraints

Type of indicators Inputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator No

Desired performance Strategic initiatives to improve business processes and modernised IT solutions

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Business Modernisation

68.2.1 Business Modernisation (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 68)

Number of IT solution requests implemented on time

Short definitionModernising business operations and processes through use of technological innovations

Purpose/importance To optimise and streamline business processes through technological solutions

Source of information/ collection of data Business users and research

Method of calculation Simple count

 Data limitation
 Skills shortage and budget

Type of indicators Inputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator

Desired performance Optimising business modernisation within the organisation. Documents on IT solutions provided

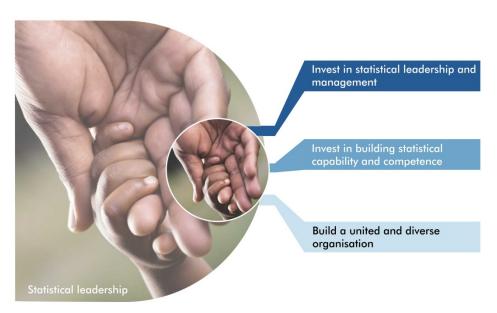
Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Business Modernisation

Strategic Outcome 5: Statistical leadership

Goal statement: By 2020, we have re-skilled our staff for the new environment. We have invested in our schools and tertiary programmes to increase statistical skills at grass roots level. We have empowered municipalities in the production and use of statistics. Management and staff foster shared values. Key indicators for success are:

- 50 staff are empowered in policy research, integrative and spatial analysis
- 100% of fieldwork staff are re-skilled in the use of new technology
- Black African females at senior management level achieve equity

Strategic objectives under Statistical leadership:



70.1.1 Statistical Leadership and Management (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 70) Research papers compiled by students enrolled for CRUISE

Short definition Stats SA has established a statistical chair for urban and regional statistical exploration, known as CRUISE, at the

University of Stellenbosch to enhance research in statistics and spatial analysis as part of a statistical leadership

programme

Purpose/importanceTo conduct research in the field of urban and regional spatial analysis for planning and policy formulation and

create opportunity for statistical leadership development

Source of information/

collection of data

Research reports from CRUISE candidates and CRUISE short courses

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Students who do not complete the course, particularly the research project

Type of indicators Inputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator No

Desired performance Completed research papers by all registered students

70.2.1 Improving Statistical Leadership and Management (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 70) Reports on improving statistical leadership and management programme

Short definition Strategic initiatives on expanding CRUISE participation with municipalities and compiling statistical leadership and

management programme

Purpose/importance To improve and expand statistical leadership development in the country

Source of information/ collection of data Internal and external data, especially the municipalities

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitationUnapproved memos with municipalities and other government departments

Type of indicators Inputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator No

Desired performance Increase collaboration with various stakeholders in the use of official statistics

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Human Resource Management and Development

71. Statistical Literacy at Schools Level (Target discontinued)

72.1.1 Statistical Capacity at Tertiary Level (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 72)

Bursaries awarded to learners at local universities

Short definition Statistical capacity building for empirically-based policy analysis and investing in statistical capacity and

competence

Purpose/importance To provide training in data collection and utilisation for empirically-based policy analysis to three spheres of

government to enhance economic statistical collaboration in South Africa and the wider continent

Source of information/collection of data

Number of employees who attended SALDRU

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Students who do not complete the course and criterion for selection of candidates to enrol in the programme are

not clea

Type of indicators Inputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator No

Desired performance Students completing the studies meticulously as scheduled

Indicator responsibility Chief Director: Human Resource Management and Development

73. Coordination of Statistical Tertiary Programme (Target discontinued)

74.1.1 Building Capacity inside Stats SA (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 74) HRD training approved documents

Short definition HRD training documents are required to ascertain the skills and qualifications of employees in line with talent

management

Purpose/importance Facilitate organisational capacity building programmes, closing the skills gap, monitoring coaching and mentoring

programmes

Source of information/ collection of data HRD reports and training documents

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Poor curriculum on training programme, training infrastructure not conducive, government frameworks/policies are

not clear enough on the implementation of the programmes

Type of indicators Inputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator

Desired performance Increase a pool of professionals in the statistics and related fields

74.2.1 Building Capacity inside Stats SA-Interns (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 74) Percentage Interns appointed

Short definition Interns are trained and exposed to the working environment where they gain experience on the job training. The

ideal model is their deployment in core areas so as to gain the required social; population and economics

statistical skills

Purpose/importance Closing the skills gap in the organisation by coaching and mentoring graduates from various institutions

Source of information/collection of data

HR documents and reports

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitationUnclear training plans by Stats SA for capacitating the interns and insufficient funds to cater for planned number of

interns

Type of indicators Input

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator No

Desired performance Increase the number of interns within Stats SA and expose them in relevant fields

74.3.1 Improving capacity building inside Stats SA (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP - 74) Strategic interventions to improve capacity building inside Stats SA

Short definition Strategic initiatives to implement a re-skilling programme, piloting e-learning system and re-aligning all training

initiatives

Capacitate employees with various skills within the organisation as well as implementing user friendly systems for Purpose/importance

Source of information/ collection of data

HRD documents and divisions

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation The use of outdated technological systems for training and limited access to data within the organisation

Type of indicators Inputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator No

Desired performance Increased collaboration with tertiary institutions to re-skill employees

75.1.1 Building Capacity in the SANSS – Provinces (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 75)

Statistical capacity building sessions conducted

Short definition Statistical capacity building programme relates to building external capacity to ensure effective use of data in

decision-making

Purpose/importance To demonstrate to which extent provinces have been successful in developing external statistical capacity within the

National Statistics System (NSS)

Source of information/collection of data

 $Administrative\ information\ related\ to\ the\ capacity\ building\ workshops\ (agenda,\ attendance\ register,\ manuals,$

evaluations of the workshops and report)

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Sessions not being informed by the needs of provincial NSS partners

Type of indicators Outputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Annually

New indicator

Desired performance Increase capacity building in official statistics for external stakeholders (Capacitated provincial NSS partners)

Indicator responsibility Provincial Chief Directors

75.2.1 Building Capacity in the SANSS – Provinces (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 75) Integrated provincial statistical capability plan

Short definition A plan that outlines how the skills and knowledge required for the production and use of statistics by NSS partners

will be developed in the province. The plan addresses both capacity (amount or volume) and aptitude

To inform (extent and priority) statistical capacity building efforts in the province and increase NSS partners' ability Purpose/importance

> and capacity to interact with official statistics, namely (i) evidence-based decision-making and how statistics can enhance it; (ii) analysis, interpretation and evaluation of statistical information; communication of findings; (iii) evaluation of outcome of policy decisions; (iv) survey methodology and survey project management; and (v)

socioeconomic surveillance

Source of information/

Assessment of provincial NSS partner's statistical capability; possible strategic partnerships in delivering identified collection of data capability outcomes; existing capacity building programs (external and internal to Stats SA); and effective medium

for delivery

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation Exclusion of some critical partner needs

Type of indicators Activity (process)

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator No

Desired performance Provincial statistical capability development plan to enable evidence-based-decision making

Provincial Chief Directors Indicator responsibility

76.1.1 Transformation and change (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 76)

Transformation and change management documents

Short definition Documents on the Transformation and Change Agenda will be driving strategic and operational change over the

next five years towards building a united and diverse organisation. This will be undertaken by implementing values

and diversity programmes

Purpose/importance To monitor the progress and implementation of the Transformation and Change Agenda towards building a united

and diverse organisation

Source of information/ collection of data Various organisational documents and progress reports compiled by the Transformation and Change Team

Method of calculation Simple count

Data limitation No data limitation

Type of indicators Inputs

Calculation type Non-cumulative

Reporting cycle Periodic

New indicator

Desired performanceDocuments on TaCT that drive transformation and change in the organisation

Indicator responsibility Director: Change Management