Technical Indicator Descriptions
2018–2019

STATS SA
STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA

NDP
2030

Technical Indicator Descriptions 2018–2019

Contents

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 geostatistical platform providing superior geostatistical 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:

Expand the statistical information base

Develop new and innovative statistical products and services

Revolutionise data systems

An informed nation

1.1.1 National Accounts (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 1)	Number of GDP releases published
Short definition	GDP measures the economic performance of a country. It is critical to note that the four quarterly releases are composed of three GDP quarterly releases and an annual GDP release which is due in the final quarter of the year
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

1.2.1 National Accounts (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 1)	Number of national accounts reports compiled
Short definition	GDP measures the economic performance of a country and the supply and use tables enables comparison and estimation of the GDP from the production, expenditure and income approach
Purpose/importance	GDP 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 to improve national accounts statistics conducted
Short definition	Research reports to expand national accounts statistics by 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 compiled
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 acclaimed international 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, published 6 weeks after the reference month
Short definition	Short-term indicators are subannual 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 cycle	Quarterly (collected monthly)
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Publish quality mining releases within six weeks after the end of the relevant month, as per the release schedule
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Short-term Indicator Statistics

4.1.2 Short-term Indicator Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 4)	Number of releases on manufacturing: production and sales, published 6 weeks after the reference month
Short definition	Short-term indicators are subannual 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	No
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
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Short-term Indicator Statistics

4.1.3 Short-term Indicator Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 4)	Number of releases on manufacturing: utilisation of production capacity by large enterprises, published 10 weeks after the reference month
Short definition	Short-term indicators are subannual 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 ±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 (collected monthly)
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 a response rate of 80%
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Short-term Indicator Statistics

4.1.4 Short-term Indicator Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 4)	Number of releases on generation and consumption of electricity, published 5 weeks after the reference month
Short definition	Short-term indicators are subannual 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, geothermally, 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 cycle	Quarterly (collected monthly)
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Publish quality generation and consumption of electricity releases as per the release schedule at 95% or higher collection rate
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Short-term Indicator Statistics

4.1.5 Short-term Indicator Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 4)	Number of releases on building plans passed, published 7 weeks after the reference month
Short definition	Short-term indicators are subannual 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	No
Desired performance	Publish quality building statistics releases within 5 weeks after month-end as per the release schedule
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Short-term Indicator Statistics

4.1.6 Short-term Indicator Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 4)	Number of releases on construction statistics, published 6 months after year-end report
Short definition	Short-term indicators are subannual 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/ collection of data	Questionnaires for the annual summary release are received monthly from respondents and summarised on an annual basis to be published within six months after year-end. Categories of buildings covered: Residential buildings (various subcategories); non-residential buildings (various subcategories); 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	Annually
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Publish quality building statistics annual release as per the release schedule
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Short-term Indicator Statistics

4.1.7 Short-term Indicator Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 4)	Number of reports on construction statistics, published 20 months after year-end report
Short definition	Short-term indicators are subannual 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	No
Desired performance	Publish quality building statistics annual report as per the release schedule
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Short-term Indicator Statistics

4.1.8 Short-term Indicator Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 4)	Number of releases on retail trade sales, published 7 weeks after the reference month
Short definition	Short-term indicators are subannual 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 cycle	Quarterly (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
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Short-term Indicator Statistics

4.1.9 Short-term Indicator Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 4)	Number of releases on motor trade sales, published 7 weeks after the reference month
Short definition	Short-term indicators are subannual 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
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Short-term Indicator Statistics

4.1.10 Short-term Indicator Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 4)	Number of releases on wholesale trade sales, published 7 weeks after the reference month
Short definition	Short-term indicators are subannual 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/ collection of data	Questionnaires received from respondents in a sample of $\pm 1\ 260$ enterprises, which is drawn annually from the updated Stats SA Business sampling Frame at 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
Reporting cycle	Quarterly (collected monthly)
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Publish quality releases on wholesale trade sales within 7 weeks after month-end as per the release schedule at 80% response rate
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Short-term Indicator Statistics

4.1.11 Short-term Indicator Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 4)	Number of releases on land transport, published 8 weeks after the reference month
Short definition	Short-term indicators are subannual 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 inter-urban 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 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, published 8 weeks after the reference month
Short definition	Short-term indicators are subannual 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	No
Desired performance	Publish quality releases on liquidations and insolvencies as per the release schedule within five weeks after month-end
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Short-term Indicator Statistics

4.1.13 Short-term Indicator Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 4)	Number of releases on civil cases for debt, published 7 weeks after the reference month
Short definition	Short-term indicators are subannual 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
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Short-term Indicator Statistics

4.1.14 Short-term Indicator Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 4)	Number of releases on food and beverages, published 8 weeks after the reference month
Short definition	Short-term indicators are subannual 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
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Short-term Indicator Statistics

4.1.15 Short-term Indicator Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 4)	Number of releases on tourist accommodation, published 8 weeks after the reference month
Short definition	Short-term indicators are subannual 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
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Short-term Indicator Statistics

4.2.1 Short-term Indicator Statistics (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 4)	Reports on improving short-term industry statistics conducted
Short definition	Compile research reports on Weights for Manufacturing and Manufacturing production capacity 2016; weights for Mining 2016
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
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Short-term Indicator Statistics

5.1.1 Structural Industry Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 5)	Number of periodic reports on electricity, gas and water supply published
Short definition	Structural industry statistics inform on the structure and products of the electricity, gas and water industry
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 limitation	Unregistered 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
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Publish quality releases on electricity, gas and water supply 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 transport, storage and communication published
Short definition	Structural industry statistics inform on the structure and products of the transport, storage and communication industry
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 limitation	Unregistered 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
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Publish quality releases on transport, storage and communication 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 financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services published
Short definition	Structural industry statistics inform on the structure and products of the financial intermediation, Insurance, real estate and business services industry
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 limitation	Unregistered 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
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Publish quality releases on financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Structural Industry Statistics

6.1.1 Domestic Tourism (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 6)	Number of reports on domestic tourism statistics published
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
Method of calculation	Actual observations provided in statistical reports as frequencies, percentage distributions and medians
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

7.1.1 International Tourism (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 7)	Number of releases on international tourism, published 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 multilateral 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 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
Calculation type	Cumulative
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 published
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 multilateral 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 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
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
New indicator	No
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)	Assessment on improving international tourism statistics conducted
Short definition	Assessment of supplementary 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 multilateral 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 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	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

8.1.1 Transport Statistics (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 8)	Technical support to improve transport statistics provided
Short definition	Transport statistics are currently collected through a number of administrative data sources, one of which is the transport systems. In this instance the provision of technical support to improve transport 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	No
Desired performance	Technical support to improve transport statistics to ensure the use of internationally acclaimed practices
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Social Statistics

9.1.1 Private Sector Financial Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 9)	Number of releases on financial statistics of private sector enterprises published
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	No
Desired performance	Publish quality quarterly releases on private financial statistics as per the release schedule
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Private Sector Financial Statistics

9.1.2 Private Sector Financial Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 9)	Number of releases on financial statistics published
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	No
Desired performance	Publish quality annual release on private financial statistics as per the release schedule
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Private Sector Financial Statistics

9.2.1 Private Sector Financial Statistics (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 9)	Report on integrating data on capital expenditure 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	No
Desired performance	Capital expenditure project commenced to improve private sector financial statistics
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: 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 corporation information obtained from financial reports
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
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Private Sector Financial Statistics

10.1.1 Government Financial Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 10)	Number of releases on government financial statistics published
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 (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 performance	Publish quality annual release on financial statistics of municipalities as per the release schedule
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Government Financial Statistics

10.2.1 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 are 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/ 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
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Government Financial Statistics

11.1.1 Consumer Price Index (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 11)	Number of CPI releases published on the second last Wednesday of every month
Short definition	The 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 (data on only food products are collected in rural and informal markets)
Type of indicators	Outputs
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Publish quality CPI releases as per the release schedule
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Price Statistics

11.2.1 Consumer Price Index (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 11)	Alternative collection methodologies tested
Short definition	Mobile collection
Purpose/importance	To introduce electronic data collection tools for CPI
Source of information/ collection of data	Report
Method of calculation	Simple count
Data limitation	Success in achieving targets depends on programming
Type of indicators	Outputs
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Periodic
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Optimal use of electronic data collection tools for CPI and report of pilot survey using mobile devices
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Price Statistics

12.1.1 Producer Price Index (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 12)	Number of 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. CPAP measures the change in the prices of a set of construction activities. UVIs measure the overall change in the prices transactions in goods between the RSA and the rest of the world (exports and imports)
Purpose/importance	Producer prices measures inflation in the manufacturing, mining, agricultural and electricity and water 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 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
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Price Statistics

12.2.1 Producer Prices (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 12)	Research on improving PPI conducted
Short definition	Research report on Transport, storage and communication services
Purpose/importance	To assess the feasibility of producing producer price indices for transport, storage and communication services
Source of information/ collection of data	Quantitative and qualitative information from relevant industries
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, published 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
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Labour Statistics

14.2.1 Employment and Earnings Statistics (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 14)	Research on improving employment and earnings statistics conducted
Short definition	Research report on vacancy rates in the formal economy
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
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Labour Statistics

15.1.1 Labour Market Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 15)	Number of releases on labour market information, published 4 weeks after the end of the quarter (last publication will be released 8 weeks after the end of the quarter)
Short definition	The 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
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Labour Statistics

15.2.1 Labour Market Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 15)	Number of reports on labour market statistics published
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/ collection of data	Annual 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
Type of indicators	Outputs
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Publish quality annual releases on labour market statistics as per the release schedule
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Labour Statistics

15.3.1 Labour Market Statistics (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 15)	Labour market statistics expanded
Short definition	Report on Survey of Employers and the Self-employed (SESE) , Survey of Activities of Young People module developed 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 GDP
Source of information/ collection of data	Household survey
Method of calculation	Simple count
Data limitation	Reports at national and provincial levels only
Type of indicators	Activity (process)
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Periodic
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Reports published 8–12 months after the reference period
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Labour Statistics

16.1.1 Agricultural Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 16)	Number of reports on agriculture compiled
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 limitation	Unregistered 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)	Natural Capital Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services project coordinated
Short definition	Natural capital refers to all types of environmental assets, which are the naturally occurring living and non-living components of the Earth
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 published
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
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 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 on social and household service delivery statistics as per the release schedule
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Social Statistics

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 compiled
Short definition	Report on development indicators and METRO development indicators compiled
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	No
Desired performance	Reports to improve the social and household service delivery statistics to ensure the use of internationally acclaimed practices
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Social Statistics

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

Indicator title (WP – 18)	Technical support to improve service delivery statistics provided
Short definition	Service delivery statistics include indicators related to the scope, uptake, access and quality of basic service delivery by national, provincial and local role players. Government departments who provide these services are considered service delivery stakeholders. Technical support includes attendance of meetings, statistical advice, inputs into data collection processes whether it is survey or administrative by nature
Purpose/importance	Service delivery stakeholder departments approach Statistics South Africa with ad hoc requests for statistical support. This report documents the kinds of support provided to them
Source of information/ collection of data	Record of interaction with stakeholders. If it involves data analysis, the data source can be administrative or survey data
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	Activity (process)
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
New indicator	Yes
Desired performance	All reports are on time, relevant and accurate
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Social Statistics

19.1.1 Poverty and Inequality Statistics (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 19)	Reports on life circumstances, poverty and inequality statistics compiled
Short definition	CPS pilot report, CPS methodology documents, inequality trends report, report on food security in SA, poverty mapping report based on money metric measures and 2018 poverty lines
Purpose/importance	To provide improved and relevant information on poverty and inequality aligned to government priorities
Source of information/ collection of data	Desktop 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 published
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
Method of calculation	Actual observations reported in municipal systems and documents
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	No
Desired performance	Publish quality report on the non-financial census of municipalities statistics as per the release schedule
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Government Financial Statistics

21.1.1 Population Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 21)	Thematic report on nuptiality compiled
Short definition	Nuptiality refers to demographic aspect of conjugal unions and dissolutions and of the circumstances through which they are established. It is the description of the frequency, characteristics, and dissolution of marriages in a population. Focus will be on nuptial patterns and trends in SADC region
Purpose/importance	The report contributes to the body of knowledge on trends in marriages in the region and the impact of the various marital statuses thereof on demographic processes such as fertility and mortality
Source of information/ collection of data	SADC recent censuses and South Africa's Community Survey 2016
Method of calculation	Simple count
Data limitation	Change in marital status response categories , enumerator biases and data editing effects
Type of indicators	Report
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Periodic
New indicator	Yes
Desired performance	Descriptive and complex analyses and mapping
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Population Statistics

21.2.1 Population Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 21)	CS 2016 provincial profiles published
Short definition	Provincial profiles are descriptive reports on CS2016 findings per province generated at municipal level
Purpose/importance	Development of in-depth province-specific and household reports on population and household 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
Source of information/ collection of data	CS 2016
Method of calculation	Simple count
Data limitation	Both enumerator biases and data editing effects
Type of indicators	Output
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Periodic
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Descriptive and complex analyses and mapping
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Population Statistics

21.3.1 Population Statistics (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 21)	Content development methodologies for Census 2021 tested
Short definition	Census 2021 data collection methodologies – development of first online and telephonic questionnaires; solicit useful statistical information on various institutions and transient population on census night; identification of hot spots for homeless persons through snowballing with relevant groups
Purpose/importance	To narrow the gap of hard-to-count populations
Source of information/ collection of data	Police, interest groups feeding homeless persons; liaison with institutions and international transport organisations
Method of calculation	Identify, form collaboration groups with relevant groups, analyses of administrative records solicited from various institutions of interest
Data limitation	Response bias on records as well as other potential ones linked to administrative data
Type of indicators	Report
Calculation type	Statistical
Reporting cycle	Periodic
New indicator	Yes
Desired performance	Knowledge on how to reduce undercount for hard-to-count population in preparation for Census 2021
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Population Statistics

22.1.1 Demographic Profiles (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 22)	Number of population estimates published
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 (national and subprovincial levels)
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 gives users more insight and which provides 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 which contributes to poor data and geographic depth of data which is limited by the sample from which the data come
Type of indicators	Outputs
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Publish quality projected population estimates (national and subprovincial levels) statistics as per the release schedule
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Demographic Analysis

22.2.1 Demographic Profiles (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 22)	Research on improving demographic statistics conducted
Short definition	Demographic reports on SADHS and; content and methodology research for Census 2021
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 gives users more insight and which provides 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 which contributes to poor data and geographic depth of data which is limited by the sample from which the data come
Type of indicators	Output
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Periodic
New indicator	No
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 and divorces) published
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 is 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
Method of calculation	Actual observations provided in releases and reports as frequencies, percentage distributions and medians
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	No
Desired performance	Publish quality births, deaths, marriages and divorces statistics as per the release schedule
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Health and Vital Statistics

24.1.1 Vulnerable Groups Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 24)	Number of statistical reports on vulnerable groups published
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
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Social Statistics

24.2.1 Vulnerable Groups Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 24)	Technical support to improve vulnerable groups statistics provided
Short definition	Vulnerable group statistics include indicators related to children, the youth, elderly, women and the disabled. Government departments who provide services to these groups are considered vulnerable groups stakeholders. Technical support includes attendance of meetings, statistical advice, inputs into data collection processes whether it is survey or administrative by nature
Purpose/importance	Vulnerable group stakeholder departments approach Statistics South Africa with ad hoc requests for statistical support. This report documents the kinds of support provided to them
Source of information/ collection of data	Record of interaction with stakeholders. If it involves data analysis, the data source can be administrative or survey data
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 (statistical releases and reports)
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
New indicator	Yes
Desired performance	All reports are on time, relevant and accurate
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Social Statistics

25.1.1 Gender Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 25)	Number of statistical reports on gender published
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
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	No
Desired performance	Publish quality reports on violence against women as per the release schedule
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Social Statistics

25.2.1 Gender Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 25)	Technical support to improve gender statistics provided
Short definition	Gender statistics include indicators related to the experiences of males and females in relation to the world they live in whether it is education, employment, service delivery or any other sphere. It emphasises gender equity and measures perceptions about gender and gender roles. Gender is a subject that is mainstreamed and cross-cutting across all government departments. Technical support includes attendance of meetings, statistical advice, inputs into data collection processes whether it is survey or administrative by nature
Purpose/importance	Gender stakeholder departments approach Statistics South Africa with ad hoc requests for statistical support. This report documents the kinds of support provided to them
Source of information/ collection of data	Record of interaction with stakeholders. If it involves data analysis, the data source can be administrative or survey data
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 (statistical releases and reports)
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
New indicator	Yes
Desired performance	All reports are on time, relevant and accurate
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Social Statistics

26.1.1 Crime and Safety Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 26)	Number of statistical releases on crime published
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
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 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 on crime as per the release schedule
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Social Statistics

26.2.1 Crime and Safety Statistics (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 26)	Technical support to improve crime statistics provided
Short definition	Technical support provided to stakeholders to improve crime statistics
Purpose/importance	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
Type of indicators	Activity (process)
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Periodic
New indicator	No
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)	Research on improving health statistics conducted
Short definition	Improvement of health statistics will include non-communicable diseases are diseases that are not caused by infections or spread of diseases, e.g. malaria, HIV. Non-communicable disease are often also referred to as "lifestyle diseases", e.g. diabetes
Purpose/importance	It is important to get a broader picture with regards to health related aspects. There is a shift in the health profile of the population of SA in terms of trends from communicable disease to non-communicable diseases being more prevalent
Source of information/ collection of data	GHS, LCS, SADHS 2016
Method of calculation	This will be dependent on the type of disease, e.g. hypertension has a formula to be used
Data limitation	GHS and LCS is self-reported/proxy reported on having certain conditions, e.g. cancer. SADHS 2016 some indicators where measured, e.g. hypertension; others where self-reported, e.g. disability only for 5 years and above
Type of indicators	Outputs
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Periodic
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Improved health statistics to ensure the use of internationally acclaimed practices
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Health and Vital Statistics

28.1.1 Education Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 28)	Research on expanding education statistics published
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/importance	Due 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	No
Desired performance	Publish quality education statistics as per the release schedule
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Social Statistics

28.2.1 Education Statistics (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 28)	Technical support to improve education statistics provided
Short definition	Education statistics mostly draw from the GHS, censuses and other household surveys, as well as administrative records. Technical support is provided to users of these data to improve data quality in the sector, use of common methodology and good practice, definitions, and classifications
Purpose/importance	The use of common standards and methodology in education statistics improves data quality. The platform also creates a forum to discuss data needs and creates inventory of data items collected in the sector
Source of information/ collection of data	GHS, CS, Censuses and other household surveys. Administrative records on education
Method of calculation	Indicator values using standard good practice as per user requests. Provide technical support on method of calculation, definition and classification as per user requests
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	No
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)	Sector strategy and plan for the measurement of governance developed
Short definition	Sector strategy and plan for the measurement of governance and public sector management
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 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	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 (Discontinued)

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

Indicator title (WP – 31)	Research on improving government's socio-economic planning conducted
Short definition	Any 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 limitation	General scarcity of available official socioeconomic data in the country
Type of indicators	Outputs
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
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 on spatial analysis conducted
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	Annually
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)	Experimental Growth Accounting Framework refined
Short definition	GAF is an instrument to monitor the general behaviour of average incomes through the symptomatic drivers influencing them. This instrument is an index derived from the geometric mean due to its attractive property to provide balanced estimates to the construct of interest – in this case average incomes
Purpose/importance	Principally the purpose of the GAF is to analyse the consistency and coherence of the national accounts in a country as a whole. As such, the GAF is embedded in the methodological processes of a number of national statistical offices including the US, Australia, Finland, and UK, to name but a few
Source of information/ collection of data	Economic, social and population surveys
Method of calculation	Averaging and weighting is consistent in aggregation by virtue of having movements in the drivers add up to the observed totals in the construct under study

$$\left(\prod_{i=1}^{n} x_i^{w_i} \right)^{\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i}} \leq AI_{GM} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad AI_{GM} = \left(\prod_{i=1}^{n} x_i^{w_i} \right)^{\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i}}$$

Data limitation	Availability of relevant and accurate data, particularly from external sources
Type of indicators	Outputs
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Periodic
New indicator	Yes
Desired performance	Use of acclaimed international practices on economic statistics
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Methodology and Evaluation

31.4.1 Demographic Dividend Analysis (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 31)	Research on demographic dividend analysis conducted
Short definition	The demographic dividend is an instrument to monitor economic growth from changes in savings and accumulation of capital
Purpose/importance	Principally the purpose of the demographic dividend is to analyse the consistency and coherence of aggregate consumption under changes in population and labour inputs
Source of information/ collection of data	Economic, social and population surveys
Method of calculation	Simple count (consistency in averaging and weighting to observed and derived totals in the studied construct)
Data limitation	Availability of relevant and accurate data, from internal as well as external sources
Type of indicators	Outputs
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Periodic
New indicator	Yes
Desired performance	Use of accepted international practices on economic statistics
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Methodology and Evaluation

32. Integrative Research and Analysis (Discontinued)

33.1.1 Data Revolution (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 33)	Document on data revolution developed
Short definition	Leading and sharing data revolution initiatives nationally
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	No
Desired performance	Data revolution framework and strategy implemented
Indicator responsibility	Office of the SG

Strategic Outcome 2: Trusted statistics

Goal statement: By 2020, the statistical 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:

Institutionalise quality management

Innovate the statistics value chain for better efficiency

Adopt international statistical standards and classifications

Increase stakeholder focus, communication and marketing

Designate statistics as official

Trusted statistics

34.1.1 Quality Management System (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 34)	Quality management system developed
Short definition	Quality management system 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

35.1.1 Methodology and Evaluation (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 35)	PES methodology for Census 2021 designed
Short definition	Development of strategy and methodology for evaluating Census 2021 coverage and content errors
Purpose/importance	Providing stakeholders with quantitative information for determining the overall quality of the census programme
Source of information/ collection of data	Scientific and applied specialised literature on post-enumeration surveys, lessons learnt from Census 2011 PES and Census 2021 strategy and methodology documents
Method of calculation	Simple count
Data limitation	Availability of Census 2021 documents
Type of indicators	Activity (process)
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Periodic
New indicator	Yes
Desired performance	Effective and efficient evaluation of the census
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Methodology and Evaluation

36.1.1 Survey Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 36)	Number of survey monitoring and evaluation reports compiled
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/importance	To identify the population and household surveys input, process and output indicators, and monitor its 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 limitation	The division does not cover outcome and impact indicators. Only population and household-based surveys are monitored and evaluated
Type of indicators	Process
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
New indicator	No
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 on time
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)	Researching methodological practices in economic and social statistics.
Short definition	Research report on alternative approaches to variance estimation, seasonal adjustment, methodological procedures in sampling and quality management using data mining
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

38.1.1 Census and Community Survey Operations (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 38)	Census 2021 documents compiled
Short definition	Report on new methodologies on data collection, training and logistics for Census 2021, publicity and advocacy and field operations quality plan
Purpose/importance	The data collected in population censuses provide a sampling frame for intercensal surveys which provides further insights into demographic and socio-economic 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/ collection of data	Data are collected from households countrywide for Census, and from sampled households and enumeration 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 – Questionnaires and DUs enumerated
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Periodic
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Reports recommendations leading to full count of the population, above 90% response rates, particularly for CS. Enumeration completed on time and with high quality
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Census and Community Survey

39.1.1 Household Survey Operations (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 39)	Number of reports on quality assurance conducted
Short definition	Coordination and monitoring on data collection for CDC are done on a quarterly basis from households, whereas data collection on QLFS is conducted monthly. Quality assurance is conducted on a continuous basis
Purpose/importance	Do quality assurance of collected and completed questionnaires during the fieldwork
Source of information/ collection of data	Monthly and quarterly completed questionnaires from district offices
Method of calculation	Target of 5% of the sample questionnaires quality assured in the field
Data limitation	Number of human resources available. The ideal situation would have been to use 10% of the sampled questionnaires
Type of indicators	Outputs
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
New indicator	Quality Assurance Plan and Tool
Desired performance	Submit the required documents for compliance, accountability and effective governance
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Household Survey Operations

39.2.1 Household Survey Operations (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 39)	Number of reports on maintenance of master sample
Short definition	Listing and maintenance of the primary sampling units (PSUs) to be sampled for QLFS and CDC surveys
Purpose/importance	Continuous updating of the dwelling frame for the preparation of the sampling process
Source of information/ collection of data	Methodology Chief Directorate provides the list of PSUs to listed or investigated
Method of calculation	Simple count
Data limitation	The exercise is done through printing of maps which might be problematic at times due to poor quality
Type of indicators	Captured and listed maps
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
New indicator	Georeferenced frame (coordinates using the GIF/SIF frame)
Desired performance	Submit the required documents for compliance, accountability and effective governance
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Household Survey Operations

39.3.1 Household Survey Operations (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 39)	Number of training sessions on household survey operations
Short definition	Provision of national training to provincial trainers PSCs for training and data collection
Purpose/importance	Development and printing of training manuals. Conduct training to train the trainers basis for CDC and QLFS surveys
Source of information/ collection of data	Training manuals provided by content. Trainees from all provincial offices
Method of calculation	Simple count
Data limitation	Current training is based on paper manuals and questionnaires. The aging group of trainers from provinces has a negative impact
Type of indicators	Training manuals and number of trained trainers
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	E-learning on improving the quality and reducing the cost of training
Desired performance	Submit the required documents for compliance, accountability and effective governance
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Household Survey Operations

39.4.1 Household Survey Operations (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 39)	Report on improving household survey operations
Short definition	Implementation of the CAPI Transition (Digital data collection) important on evaluating the success of the new data collection methodology
Purpose/importance	Improving the turnaround time of quality and cost of data collection for household surveys
Source of information/ collection of data	Monitoring of the data collection process from all the district offices
Method of calculation	Simple count
Data limitation	Development of dashboard reporting system as a monitoring tool
Type of indicators	Quarterly progress reports
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	Dashboard reporting
Desired performance	Submit the required documents for compliance, accountability and effective governance
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Household Survey Operations

40.1.1 Provincial Offices (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 40)	Response rate for household surveys achieved
Short definition	The percentage of eligible respondents who completed questionnaires with usable information to the total number of eligible respondents during a survey period (unprocessed data)
Purpose/importance	To 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	$$\text{Response rate} = \frac{\text{Response}}{\text{Response + Non response}} \text{ x } 100$$ Where response and non-response are as defined in the standard classification of the result codes for enumeration
Data limitation	Non-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 (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 40)	Provincial plan for Census 2021 compiled
Short definition	Planning for Census 2021
Purpose/importance	Provide a complete and clean data from the field
Source of information/ collection of data	Household and DU level country-wide for Census and Sample EAs based for large scale household surveys
Method of calculation	Number of dwelling units enumerated and questionnaires collected for census and large-scale household surveys
Data limitation	Non-response rates
Type of indicators	Activity (Process)
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Periodic
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Successful planning for Census 2021
Indicator responsibility	Provincial Chief Directors

41.1.1 Corporate Data Processing (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 41)	Percentage questionnaires processed
Short definition	Processing and editing of QLFS, EPWP, GHS, DTS, GPSJS 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, GPSJS release
Source of information/ collection of data	Surveys when collecting data: QLFS, EPWP, GHS, DTS, GPSJS
Method of calculation	Simple count
Data limitation	The 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
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Corporate Data Processing

41.2.1 Corporate Data Processing (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 41)	Percentage death notification forms for mortality and causes of death processed
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 limitation	Quality 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	No
Desired performance	Quality processing and editing of notification forms
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Corporate Data Processing

41.3.1 Corporate Data Processing (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 41)	Digital data collection for household surveys (phase 2) implemented
Short definition	Implementing digital data collection for household surveys (phase 2) 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
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Corporate Data Processing

42.1.1 Publication Services (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 42)	Percentage publications compiled
Short definition	The publications contain a summary of statistical releases and reports. Time series are datasets in various tools
Purpose/importance	To 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
Type of indicators	Activity (process)
Calculation type	This is a cumulative number to obtain number of publications over a 12-month period
Reporting cycle	While it is reported on a monthly basis, it is accumulated to an annual basis
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Publications compiled timeously
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Publication Services

42.2.1 Publication Services (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 42)	Data warehouse procedures developed
Short definition	Reports on data warehouse procedures for improved publication services
Purpose/importance	Data warehouse procedures enables 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 warehouse procedures
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	To 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 increase of 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 limitation	Due 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	Annually
New indicator	No
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 increase publications downloaded from website
Short definition	Downloaded 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	No
Desired performance	Increased downloads from the website
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Stakeholder Relations and Marketing

43.3.1 Stakeholder Relations and Marketing – (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 43)	Number of Joint statistical publications
Short definition	BRICS Joint Statistical Publication is the publication for socio-economic indicators of all BRICS Countries.
Purpose/importance	Intended to put on a single platform all the important socio-economic data of all countries and disseminate the same for mutual benefit of all the countries.
Source of information/ collection of data	Internal and external sources (Stats SA and other data producers) and other BRICS Countries
Method of calculation	Simple Count
Data limitation	Not being able to get all data from the sources
Type of indicators	Output
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	5 yearly
New indicator	Yes
Desired performance	Desirable performance achieved 5 yearly
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. The following standards will be developed: standards on determining the need for information, data linking and tabulation plan
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 limitation	Some 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	No
Desired performance	All statistical standards planned for development to be achieved on time
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Survey Standards

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), which forms part of the Standardisation Framework of Stats SA. The following standards will be reviewed: Standards on weighting methodology, tables and charts, document versioning and seasonal adjustment
Purpose/importance	Update the current standards to ensure their relevance to current trends, especially in the core areas
Source of information/ collection of data	Review 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 limitation	Some internal stakeholders are reluctant to participate in the review of standards, which in the final analysis affects their buy-in during the implementation of the related standards
Type of indicators	Activity (process)
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
New indicator	No
Desired performance	All statistical standards reviewed to be used effectively by relevant stakeholders
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Survey Standards

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	No
Desired performance	Communication 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. 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 communication initiatives rolled out
Short definition	Report on Internal communication channels and products, of training sessions and engagements with community media and communication support to SANSS
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
Type of indicators	Activity (process)
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	No
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 definition	The 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/importance	The 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 limitation	There 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
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Stakeholder Relations and Marketing

46.2.1 Stakeholder Relations and Marketing (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 46)	Percentage email queries handled within 24 hours
Short definition	The 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/importance	The 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 limitation	There 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
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Stakeholder Relations and Marketing

46.3.1 Stakeholder Relations and Marketing (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 46)	Percentage queries handled within 5 days
Short definition	The 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/importance	The 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 limitation	There 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
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Stakeholder Relations and Marketing

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

Indicator title (WP – 46)	User Satisfaction Survey (USS) 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
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Stakeholder Relations and Marketing

46.5.1 Stakeholder Relations and Marketing – SuperCross training (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 46)	Percentage super-cross training sessions conducted
Short definition	Users are trained on the use of super-cross software
Purpose/importance	The census data is confidential, users are given the super-cross software which allows them tabulate the census data without having access to the unit records
Source of information/ collection of data	Stats SA census and community survey
Method of calculation	Excel tables
Data limitation	No data limitations
Type of indicators	Output
Calculation type	Simple Count
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	Yes
Desired performance	Desirable performance achieved quarterly
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Stakeholder Relations and Marketing

47.1.1 Independent Assessment Units – SANSS (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
Purpose/importance	It provides an indication of the quality of the data and serves as an input on required areas of quality improvement
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 limitation	The 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	No
Desired performance	Reports on SASQAF developed and reviewed
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Independent Assessment Unit

47.2.1 Independent Assessment Units – SANSS (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 47)	Proposal for modernising the assessment process developed
Short definition	The aim of this process is to modernise part of the assessment process, in particular the self-assessment, by allowing this to be done electronically
Purpose/importance	This will improve efficiency of the assessment process as NSS members will be able to have a preliminary sense of their level of readiness for the independent assessment process
Source of information/ collection of data	The requirements will be provided by the IAU technical team, while the MIS unit within SANSS will develop the system specifications
Method of calculation	Simple count
Data limitation	None
Type of indicators	Outputs
Calculation type	Non-cumulative report
Reporting cycle	Periodic
New indicator	Yes
Desired performance	Approved Specifications
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Independent Assessment Unit and Chief Director: Information Management (SANSS)

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 geostatistically 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:

Strengthen collaboration to build statistical sampling frames

Lead the development and coordination of the national statistical system in SA

Strengthen international collaboration and partnerships

Partners in statistics

48.1.1 Geographic Frames and Geographic Services (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 48)	Dwelling frame at metro, city and regional service centre levels published
Short definition	A Geospatial Integrated Framework (GIF) is a georeferenced 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 GIF. It is one of the key priority projects for the organisation in the current financial year
Purpose/importance	The 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
Type of indicators	Activity (process)
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Periodic
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Published dwelling frame at metro, cities and regional service centres
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Geography Frames

48.2.1 Geographic Frames and Geographic Services (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 48)	Number of provinces demarcated
Short definition	Demarcation 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

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.
Type of indicators	Activity (process)
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
New indicator	No
Desired performance	100% updated provincial spatial information frame
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
Purpose/importance	The Statistical Business Register provides the Chief 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 limitation	The 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

50.2.1 Business Register (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 50)	Strategic initiatives to improve the Business Register implemented
Short definition	Further implementation of the units model
Purpose/importance	Documents/ reports are produced for improvement and development purposes of the statistical Business Register
Source of information/ collection of data	Statistical Business Register is based on administrative (taxation) data
Method of calculation	Simple count
Data limitation	External data – administrative
Type of indicators	Activity (process)
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Reports to improve the Statistical Business Register
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Business Register

51.1.1 Economic Social Statistics Subsystems – SANSS (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 51)	Coordination of economic and social statistics subsystems improved
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)	Strategy on data sharing developed
Short definition	Document that describes the strategy for data sharing within the NSS
Purpose/importance	Strategy will propose a common mechanism(s) for sharing data among SANSS partners dependent on the financial and other resources available in the department
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 reports
Reporting cycle	Annually
New indicator	Yes
Desired performance	Approved strategy document on data sharing
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Information Management

52.2.1 Information Management – SANSS (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 52)	Protocol on data sharing developed
Short definition	Protocol on data sharing will describe the procedures to follow when sharing data among NSS partners. The procedure will describe the use standardised statistical tool for sharing data and metadata
Purpose/importance	Protocol will allow data producers to share data and metadata among themselves in a manner that is efficient and preserves the confidentiality of respondents. This is for both operational matters and statistical reporting
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 reports
Reporting cycle	Periodic
New indicator	Yes
Desired performance	Approved data-sharing protocol document
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Information Management

52.3.1 Information Management – SANSS (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 52)	Information management in the SANSS improved
Short definition	System specifications for SASQAF, E-data transfer tool amongst SANSS members and 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, 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 reports
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)	National and international statistics coordinated
Short definition	Report on SDG indicators, protocols for the development, compliance and reporting of indicators maintained and Integrated Indicator Framework updated
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/ collection of data	Government departments
Method of calculation	Simple count (number of reports submitted or circulated to various stakeholders)
Data limitation	Lack 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 (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 54)	Diagnostic assessment reports compiled
Short definition	Report on diagnostic assessment
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	No
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 Coordination – 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 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	No
Desired performance	Increased support to provincial stakeholders by engaging in the statistical related issues
Indicator responsibility	Provincial Chief Directors

56.1.1 International Statistical Development and Cooperation (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 56)	International programmes participated in
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	No
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)	International collaboration improved
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, policies and standards, 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	No
Desired performance	To 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)	African peer support provided
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:

Drive legislative reform

Enhance corporate governance and administration

Become the employer of choice

Invest in ICT to align to organisational growth

Invest in a sustainable and responsive statistical infrastructure

A capable organisation
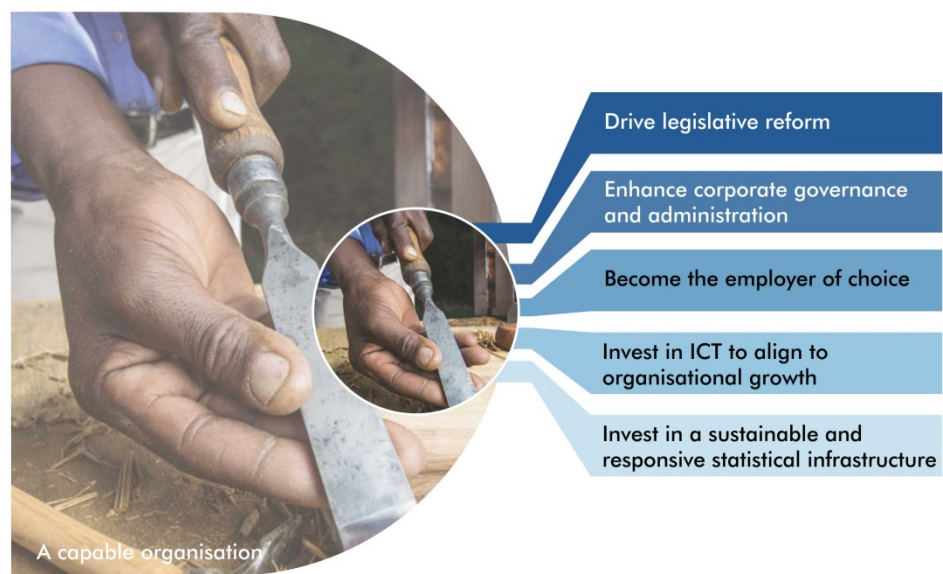
58.1.1 Legislative Reform – SANSS (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 58)	Draft Bill on legislative changes submitted
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 that has as its goal the strengthening of 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	No
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	The organisational strategy is reviewed and compiled after every five years; it outlines the vision, mission, outcomes and long-term 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 outlines the plans to improve services to the public
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 limitation	Malicious 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 audit report for the organisation
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Strategy

59.2.1 Strategic Planning, Reporting and Monitoring (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 59)	Organisational quarterly reports submitted
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	Data on actual performance is collected through the strategic reporting system as captured by Chief Directors against targets in the work programme
Method of calculation	Simple count
Data limitation	Malicious compliance, subject to Minister's approval, rigid government frameworks/policies and parliamentary processes
Type of indicators	Input
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Attain clean 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 compiled
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 strategic plan 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/ collection of data	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
Type of indicators	Activity (process)
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Attain clean audit report for the organisation
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Programme Office

60.2.1 Programme and Project Management (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 60)	Percentage clusters empowered in operational planning
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 strategic plan 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 operational planning documents and Statistics South Africa's directorates monthly performance against planned milestone reports
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
Type of indicators	Activity (process): Monthly performance against planned milestone reports
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Attain clean audit report for the organisation
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Programme Office

60.3.1 Programme and Project Management (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 60)	Stats SA priority project 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 limitation	Timely submission by internal stakeholders on priority project needs and poor submission by internal stakeholders of project plans and performance reports
Type of indicators	Activity (process): Project performance reports
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Attain clean audit report for the organisation
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Programme Office

60.4.1 Programme and Project Management (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 60)	Management information repository consolidated
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	No
Desired performance	Attain clean audit report for the organisation
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Programme Office

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 audit report for the organisation
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Internal Audit

61.2.1 Internal Audit (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 61)	Internal audit services improved
Short definition	Report on combined quality assurance according to IIA Standards and Quality Assurance Review results implemented
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 limitation	Resource constraints
Type of indicators	Inputs
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Periodic
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Attain clean 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 limitation	Malicious 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 audit report for the organisation
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Corporate Governance

62.2.1 Corporate Governance (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 62)	Corporate governance improved
Short definition	Reports on government accountability framework institutionalised in Stats SA and Anti-corruption strategy evaluated
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 audit report for the organisation
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Corporate Governance

62.3.1 Corporate Governance (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 62)	Percentage financial disclosure submitted
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 limitation	Malicious 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 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 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)	Financial management and administration improved
Short definition	Reports on modernising the Chief Directorate's business processes through automation of the payroll certification process, testing the viability of implementing the digital filing system and enhancement of the Invoice Tracking System to cater for the accrual accounting capability
Purpose/importance	To improve financial management and administration
Source of information/ collection of data	Clusters and divisions
Method of calculation	Simple count
Data limitation	Malicious 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 unqualified audit report for the organisation
Indicator responsibility	Chief Financial Officer

63.4.1 Financial Administration and Management (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 63)	Financial planning documents for Census 2021
Short definition	Develop Census 2021 strategy mainly for payment of fieldworkers, sourcing of venues and catering services
Purpose/importance	To improve financial management and administration during large-scale surveys
Source of information/ collection of data	Clusters and divisions
Method of calculation	Simple count
Data limitation	Resource constraints and non-alignment to latest technological systems
Type of indicators	Inputs
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Periodic
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Attain 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
Short definition	As per the DPSA prescript, recruitment of staff should be done within 12 months of advertisement
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 limitation	Declining job offers at the last minute; where the process has to be redone which causes delays in 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	No
Desired performance	Appoint the required staff within the 12 months of advertisement
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Human Resource Management and Development

64.2.1 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/importance	Monitor 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	No
Desired performance	All grievances cases to be addressed within 30 days
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Human Resource Management and Development

64.3.1 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/importance	Monitor 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	No
Desired performance	All cases to be addressed within 60 days
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Human Resource Management and Development

64.4.1 Human Resource Management (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 64)	Human resource management improved
Short definition	Reports on developing intervention strategies to address client needs, implementing computerised HRM system 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
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Human Resource Management and Development

65.1.1 Facilities Management, Logistics and Security (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 65)	Report on OHSA compiled
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)	Facilities management, logistics and security improved
Short definition	Reports on reviewing fleet management policy and processes and developing an electronic filing system
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 performance	To 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)	Talent management institutionalised (succession planning)
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
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Human Resource Management and Development

67.1.1 Information and Communications Technology (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 67)	Percentage ICT services availability achieved (during release of core business outputs)
Short definition	The ability to provide the business with access to ICT services (network, user-support, computation and backup services) during critical release periods
Purpose/importance	To ensure availability of ICT critical services during the release periods
Source of information/ collection of data	SITA service levels agreements ICT best practices
Method of calculation	Simple count
Data limitation	Budget
Type of indicators	Inputs
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	Yes
Desired performance	Availability of ICT service during the survey release periods
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Information and Communications Technology

67.2.1 Information and Communications Technology (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 67)	ICT infrastructure to support digital data collection implemented
Short definition	Implementation of a dedicated network infrastructure (Access Point Network) to enable statistical data collection
Purpose/importance	To provide a dedicated network to support statistical data collection
Source of information/ collection of data	Business users and surveys requirements
Method of calculation	Simple count
Data limitation	Budget
Type of indicators	Inputs
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
New indicator	No
Desired performance	ICT infrastructure that improves the collection of statistical data
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Information and Communications Technology

67.3.1 Information and Communications Technology (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 67)	Provincial and districts offices ICT services centralisation strategy developed
Short definition	Roadmap for centralised of provincial infrastructure
Purpose/importance	To ensure centralised and more effective maintenance of provincial infrastructures
Source of information/ collection of data	ICT best practices and SITA service level agreements
Method of calculation	Simple count
Data limitation	Budget
Type of indicators	Inputs
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
New indicator	Yes
Desired performance	ICT infrastructure that is easier to manage and maintain
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Information and Communications Technology

68.1.1 Business Modernisation (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 68)	Percentage systems applications provided on time
Short definition	Number of planned applications delivered on time in a financial year
Purpose/importance	To deliver all planned applications on time in order 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, budget, scope creeps and targets reprioritisation from the business
Type of indicators	Input
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
New indicator	No
Desired performance	All planned application delivered on time in order to continue the modernisation of business processes
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Business Modernisation

68.2.1 Business Modernisation (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 68)	Document on enterprise architecture compiled
Short definition	Documentation on enterprise architecture development
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, availability of business users for during consultations
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

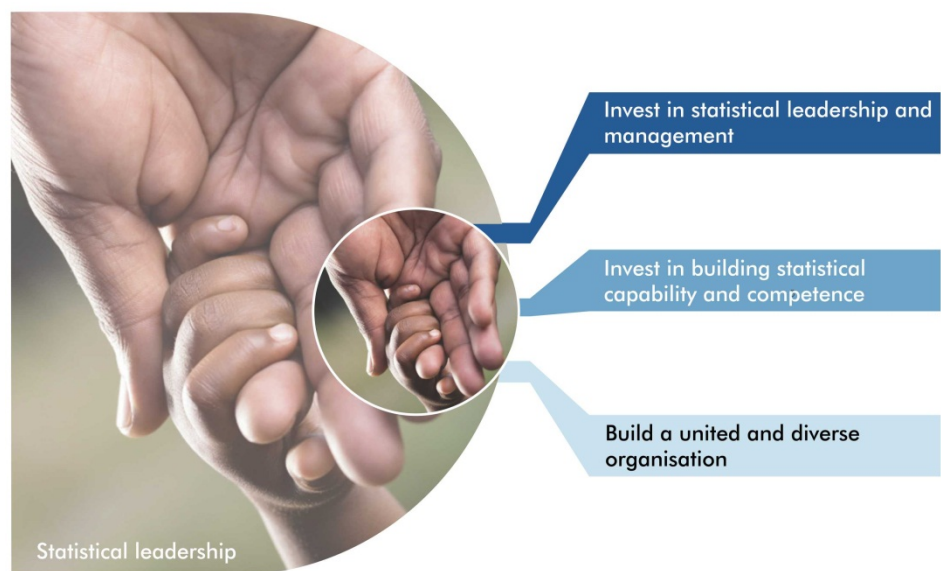## 69.1.1 Sustainable provincial and district infrastructure (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 69)	Proposal on statistical regions developed
Short definition	Statistical regions is the subdivision of the country for the purpose of producing official or other statistics.
Purpose/importance	To develop a model to ensure a more equitable work and resource distribution based on collection and dissemination responsibilities taking into account conditions on the ground, administrative requirements, governance and geography. It is also critical to propose increase efficiencies and effectiveness in provinces
Source of information/ collection of data	Research, consultations and workshops
Method of calculation	Simple count
Data limitation	None
Type of indicators	Activity (process)
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Periodic
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Report on the proposal on statistical regions
Indicator responsibility	Provincial Chief Directors

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:

Invest in statistical leadership and management

Invest in building statistical capability and competence

Build a united and diverse organisation

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/importance	To 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
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Human Resource Management and Development

70.2.1 Improving Statistical Leadership and Management (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 70)	Leadership and management programme piloted
Short definition	Strategic initiatives on piloting leadership and management programme to expand on the usage of statistics
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 limitation	Unapproved 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. Statistical Capacity at Tertiary Level (Target discontinued)

73. Coordination of Statistical Tertiary Programme (Target discontinued)

74.1.1 Building Capacity inside Stats SA (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 74)	HRD training documents submitted
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	No
Desired performance	Increase a pool of professionals in the statistics and related fields
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Human Resource Management and Development

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	HRD documents and reports
Method of calculation	Simple count
Data limitation	Unclear 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
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Human Resource Management and Development

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 for data revolution
Purpose/importance	Capacitate employees with various skills within the organisation, as well as implementing user-friendly systems for training
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
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Human Resource Management and Development

75.1.1 Building Capacity in the SANSS – Provinces (Core)

Indicator title (WP – 75)	Statistical capacity building sessions conducted
Short definition	Statistical capacity building relates to building external capacity to ensure effective use of data in decision-making. This includes stakeholders' consultation workshops.
Purpose/importance	To demonstrate to which extent the province has been successful in developing external statistical capacity within the national statistics system
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	Output
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Increase capacity building in official statistics for external stakeholders (capacitated provincial NSS partners)
Indicator responsibility	Provincial Chief Directors

76.1.1 Transformation and change (Strategic initiatives)

Indicator title (WP – 76)	Documents on transformation and change compiled
Short definition	Documents on the transformation and change agenda will be driving strategic and operational change 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	Annually
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Implementation of change management to drive transformation and change in the organisation
Indicator responsibility	Director: Change Management